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of NEW YORK
JANUARY, 1946

--- The Holland Society of New York ---

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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NEW YORK CITY

JANUARY, 1946

BOOK ON EARLY CHURCHES SUGGESTED

A suggestion for the compiling of a book on early churches in regions settled by the Dutch led to long and earnest discussion at the quarterly meeting of the board of trustees of the Society held in the Yachting Room of the Hotel Astor, this city on Thursday evening, December 13.

It was the unanimous opinion that recording of the history of the old churches in an appropriately illustrated volume would be most fitting and a companion piece to the two previously published on Dutch Houses in the Hudson River Valley and Northern New Jersey and Dutch Houses on Long Island and Staten Island. Reluctantly it was decided to acknowledge a letter from Hiram B. D. Blaauvelt, in which he advanced the idea, by stating that the Society could not undertake such a project in view of prevailing conditions except through aid in financing.

A resolution was adopted to continue the exemption from dues for members who have been or still are in the military service through 1946. Three of the 159 members in the armed forces have been killed and a proposal by Trustee John deC. Van Etten for placing of a suitable memorial to their honor in the rooms of the Society headquarters was approved.

The resignation of Killaen Van Rensselaer as a trustee was conveyed by letter in which he stated the probability of removing his permanent residence to Paris. It was accepted with regret and

on motion by Trustee Walter Meserole the vacancy was filled by unanimous choice of Howard D. Springsteen, vice-president for Queens County.

Trustee Francklyn Hogeboom reported for the committee on genealogy to recommend three candidates for membership and they were unanimously elected. The death of three members was noted with regret.

A report of numerous requests for data indicating an interest on the part of eligibles for membership was reported by Trustee Meserole, chairman of the committee on library, history and tradition. He told also of representing the Society at the fiftieth anniversary meeting of The Society of Holland Dames. Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen reported as editor of *De Halve Maen* and funds were voted for the January issue of the publication.

It was decided not to hold a mid-winter smoker, but the annual meeting will be held at the Hotel Astor and Trustee Frederick I. Bergen was empowered to make arrangements to include a collation. A nominating committee was chosen, with Trustee Charles A. Van Winkle as chairman and Trustee John deC. Van Etten, Trustee Arthur R. Wendell, A. Lloyd Lott and Thomas E. Van Winkle as the other members.

President Leigh K. Lydecker presided and following the business meeting those present sat down to dinner.

BARNOUW MEDALIST AT BANQUET

The sixty-first annual banquet of the Holland Society of New York was held on the Starlight Roof of The Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City on Thursday evening, November 15, with more than 250 members and guests present to enjoy the occasion.

A spirit of celebration marked the event, which was the first gathering under Society auspices since victory was won by the United States and her Allies after four years of war. The attendance of many members, a number of them in uniform,

who have completed military service, lent a colorful note to the gathering and offered a long awaited opportunity to renew old friendships.

The dinner was served in a style fully up to predictions of the banquet committee, after the Burgher Guard had first escorted the distinguished guests into the banquet hall and presented the colors. The invocation was offered by Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, domine of the Society. As the dinner progressed there was the time honored

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Ulster County Dinner

Members of the Ulster County branch of The Holland Society of New York and guests met at the Hotel Governor Clinton in Kingston on Saturday night, December 8, for their annual "hutsput" dinner.

A social hour during which Poucher's punch was served marked the start of a very enjoyable program. The dinner was especially palatable and there followed the election of officers before the speeches which brought to a conclusion one of the branch's most successful events.

Joseph E. Hasbrouck of Modena presided as toastmaster and introduced Col. Leigh K. Lydecker, president of the Society, as the speaker of the evening. Col. Lydecker told of the tradition and aims of the organization, recent occasions when he had represented it at functions and about conditions in Holland as described to him by a native of the country, who lived through the German invasion as a member of the underground movement.

Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen, editor of *De Halve Maen*, declared the quarterly publication of the Society fills an important function in recording its current activities and also the historic past of New Netherland. He pointed out that one of the first gatherings after formation of The Holland Society of New York in 1885 was a pilgrimage by members from New York City and Albany to Kingston in September of the following year. On that occasion historic places in and around the city were visited, special services were attended in the old Dutch Reformed Church and at a brilliant banquet the late General George H. Sharp spoke on the history of Kingston.

Trustee Franklyn J. Poucher and Vice President John H. Dingman, both of Poughkeepsie, headed the Dutchess County delegation and when called on they referred to the custom prevailing for fifty-seven years of the Ulster and Dutchess branches attending functions in turn. Edward M. Van Buren, Jr., former secretary of the Society, recalled early visits spent in Kingston.

At the business meeting Mr. Hasbrouck referred to his several terms as president of the Ulster branch and to his selection last year as a trustee of the Society. When he urged selection of another president the unanimous choice was David Van Zandt Bogert of New Paltz and to succeed him Martin L. DuBois was elected vice-president. Jacob Elting and Myron S. Teller were renamed secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Westchester Branch

Vice President Irving B. Lydecker of Westchester County issued a call for a meeting and dinner of that branch for the evening of Friday, October 19, at the Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, New York. Sixteen members and officers present were Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken and Secretary Harold E. Ditmars, Trustees Franklyn J. Poucher, Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr., and Walter M. Meserole of the parent society. Vice Presidents Dr. John H. Dingman of Dutchess County, A. Lloyd Lott of Kings County, and Howard D. Springsteen of Queens County, Burgher Guardsmen Harrison Deyo, Joseph O. Hasbrouck, George B. Schoonmaker. Also Benjamin L. Blauvelt, Nelson J. Springsteen, John A. Bogart, John H. Myers. After the dinner was over a business meeting was held and Irving B. Lydecker was returned to office as Vice President for Westchester County and John A. Bogart was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the branch. Mr. Lydecker then made a brief address of welcome that was well received, and appropriate addresses and remarks were made by Dr. John H. Dingman, Franklyn J. Poucher, Howard D. Springsteen, Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr., who is also V.P. for Ulster County, and Harold E. Ditmars.

Rufus Cole Van Aken spoke at length on matters of great importance to the welfare of the Society:—viz:—The Burgher Guard, the financial standing of the Society and the Annual Banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria. Trustee Walter M. Meserole then made the formal address of the evening dealing with the history of Westchester County, and an interesting report upon the activities of the Society's Committee on Genealogy. This address was very well received. The final speaker of the evening was Joseph O. Hasbrouck, recently disenrolled from the Army of the United States. He spoke briefly of his experiences in England, and upon the European continent during the general European war just closed. He spoke of the high value that he placed upon his membership in the Holland Society of New York, and how much he missed not being able to be present at our meetings. Colonel Leigh K. Lydecker was unable to be present because of illness and telegrams of regret from several other officers and members were read.

SOCIETY'S LIBRARY A MAJOR ASSET

When the Holland Society of New York was formed in 1885 to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America, foster the principles of Dutch ancestry and provide for their descendants opportunities for social intercourse, it was natural that a library should have become one of the first objectives. Down through more than sixty years it has constantly grown until it now ranks with the best of its kind in the country.

The library has been a responsibility of the

secretary from the beginning and in the early years of the Society it was moved from one location to another with each change in office. The secretary in 1912 was the late Henry L. Bogert, whose address was at 99 Nassau Street and when he became president in that year Edward A. Van Winkle was named his successor. Mr. Van Winkle maintained offices at 90 West Street and the Society's possessions, including the library,

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THE IROQUOIS FIVE NATIONS

By Ottomar H. Van Norden

When the Dutch first occupied New Netherland they almost immediately came into contact with the Indians of the Iroquois League who had their home in Central New York along the west of the Mohawk river and were divided into five tribes or "nations"; the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senacas. They were a fierce and independent people who, at that time, had already developed a high native culture, a sense of national unity and a cohesive political structure that is the admiration and wonder of those who have studied their history. They lived mainly by agriculture in semi-permanent settlements which they called castles and which, in the early days were strongly palisaded and they were mighty in war and in diplomacy.

Cadwallader Colden, who was an English Indian Commissioner some two hundred years ago, in his monologue on the History of the Mohawks, said of them; "The Five Nations, in their love of liberty and of their country, in their bravery in battle and their constancy in enduring torments, equal the fortitude of the renowned Romans." The Iroquois considered themselves superior to all mankind and called themselves "ongue-houwe," meaning men surpassing all others.

How long they had existed as a nation we do not know, but during the 150 years of which we have their history, the years of their power and glory, without written law, or legislatures as we know them, or courts or taxes, they were not only able to preserve peace and friendship among themselves and their far flung tribes and people, but in their relations with the English and the French, they maintained their independence, their self-respect, a high degree of unified action and a diplomacy that civilized nations today might well emulate.

Contemporary writers referred to the Iroquois as savages. They were supreme as warriors. With never more than 2,000 fighting men, by the year 1675 they had conquered and put under tribute all of the tribes west to the Mississippi, south to the Carolinas and including western Connecticut and New Jersey. Time and again they ravaged the French colony of Canada and in 1689 they almost destroyed that colony and put Montreal under siege.

They were master diplomats. Like the Romans of old they divided their enemies to conquer them. While they were almost always at war with the French in Canada they carried on constant diplomatic negotiations with them to the consternation of the New York authorities. In this way they got better treatment from the English.

The Iroquois as a people were intense individualists. Every man was his own master. If he trespassed on the rights of others he was judged and punished by the others. Generally it was a family affair. There is no evidence of two villages or tribes ever having come into conflict. Every man owned all of the national domain and yet he actually owned none of it. He could use all of it, anywhere and so could every other man.

But there was no personal ownership of land.

Their Sachems, who were war chiefs or magistrates, held their leadership only by personal example and ability. There were no elections, no emoluments of office, no salaries. The greatest chieftain was often the poorest of them all.

They lived in "Long Houses," sometimes 200 feet long, many families together, made of oak or elm bark and generally quite open to the elements. The living conditions, by our standards, were very severe. While they suffered from rheumatic and alimentary disorders and from eye inflammations due to the smoke in their lodges and from which blindness often resulted in old age, they were free of infectious or contagious diseases, before the white men came. In those days they apparently had no tuberculosis, no small-pox, no childrens' or venereal diseases and not even the common cold. In summer they went practically naked. In winter they used blankets or skins of animals. And when they became seriously ill they died.

The Iroquois were not only more intelligent and fiercer than the Algonquin peoples by whom they were surrounded, but they were physically larger and more powerful. When a party of Mohawks visited New Amsterdam on their way to gather tribute from the Long Island Indians Domine Bogardus said of them that never since the days of the ancient Greeks had there been seen such physical perfection.

Marriage among them was by purchase, but the life of the squaw was not as black as it has been painted. While she performed all of the household duties, she was really master of the lodge. Inheritance and descent was through her. If a separation took place, it was the man who cleared out and left the lodge to her.

The man, too, had his duties. He defended his home. He conducted war. He provided and maintained his weapons, his canoe, his fishing equipment, his snowshoes. While the woman cultivated the corn, the beans and the pumpkins and gathered grapes and berries in season and preserved them against the winter, the man was the hunter and fisherman. The lazy or unsuccessful hunter might find that he was without a lodge or a squaw.

A curious Indian institution was the system of clans; the Wolf, the Turtle and the Bear, which existed in all Indian tribes, the Algonquin as well as the Iroquois. The delineations of the system were adamant. No man might take to wife a woman of the same clan as his own. The children all took the clan of their mother. The Clan distinctions ran across all tribes and all villages and were as strong as the family or tribal relations. The old Sachem in signing treaties or important documents always added to his mark the insignia of his clan.

The Dutch described the Indians as indescribably dirty and took especial exception to the fact that they never washed their hands. It is true that

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THE BEGINNING OF NEW NETHERLAND

By Thomas E. Van Winkle

On September 3rd, 1609, the Dutch ship, Half Moon, flying the colors of the United States of the Netherlands, anchored behind Sandy Hook. The ship was under the command of Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the service of the Dutch. A few days later the Half Moon began the ascent of the river now called the Hudson. The exploration of the river continued until the water became fresh and the stream so shallow and narrow that Hudson was convinced that it was not the passage to the Indies that he had hoped to find. He then sailed down the river and out to sea around Staten Island and the Arthur Kill, leaving Sandy Hook on the 5th of October.

In early records the stream was known as the River of the Mountains, the River Mauritius and the North River to distinguish it from the South River, now called the Delaware. Later it became known as Hudson's River. Before entering New York Bay, Hudson had sailed along the coast as far south as the Chesapeake and had explored Delaware Bay.

In 1610 another Dutch ship entered the river with a cargo for trading with the Indians. Other ships followed within the next two or three years, among them the Fortune and the Tiger under the command of Adrian Block. The Tiger was destroyed by fire and run aground in the vicinity of the present Dey and Greenwich Streets, Manhattan. Some years ago the remains of a ship of the vintage of 1600, were found in this location in connection with subway excavations. Authorities state that this ship was the Tiger and a portion has been placed on exhibition in the Museum of the City of New York.

During this period a number of passengers arrived. Of interest in this connection is an article, in the New York Historical Society's Collection, Vol. I, P. 334, which is based on certain 17th century English and French pamphlets. It states that Captain Samuel Argall, on his return from an expedition against the French settlements in Acadia, entered the Hudson River in 1613 and found that the Dutch had settled on Manhattan Island and had constructed habitations. Argall is said to have notified them that they were on English territory and subject to English rule. From a letter of Thomas Dernier describing his passage to Virginia in 1619, it appears that Manhattan was again visited by the English in 1619 and that they found the Dutch there. It has been stated that a diary belonging to one of the Pilgrims of 1620 mentions that when they left Holland they hoped to reach Manhattan where the Dutch were but arrived in Cape Cod and remained there.

In 1614 Adrian Block, previously mentioned in connection with the "Fortune" and the "Tiger," built the first ship in New Netherland, named the "Restless" (Onrust), and in it he explored Long Island Sound and the coast to the north, past Cape Cod. About the same time a trading post, with a stockade, was established on a site now within the limits of the present city of Albany.

On October 11, 1614, a charter was granted to the New Netherland Company to trade in the new territory for a period of three years and a few ships were operated under this charter.

On June 3, 1621, the Dutch West India Company was founded by letters patent from the States General of the Netherlands. The charter provided that the governing body should be in charge of boards of directors from the several Departments, the number of directors to be in proportion to the amount of capital contributed. The company was given the right to establish colonies and granted the monopoly of trade in New Netherland and other locations in America. Also involved were other trade privileges and certain obligations. The company had the authority to appoint governors and military officers; also to make treaties with local rulers and to legislate within its possessions, subject only to the States General and the laws of the Netherlands.

In the spring of 1623 the ship, "The Union" (De Eendracht) arrived with a number of families, including men, women and children. Some remained on Manhattan, others proceeded to Fort Orange and to locations on the Connecticut and Delaware Rivers.

The first Director of New Netherland of record was Cornelis Jacobsen Mey, who was succeeded by William Verhulst. In 1626 Peter Minuit was appointed Director General.

In 1629 the West India Company issued a Charter of "Privileges and Exemptions." It provided that any member might acquire land in the new province (except New Amsterdam or other land otherwise occupied), limited to 16 miles along a water front and as far inland as the situation permitted, providing he purchase it from the Indians and establish a colony of fifty persons within four years. The founders were to be known as patroons and were given feudal authority somewhat similar to that of the "Lords of the Manor" of earlier times in England. Of those who founded or attempted to found colonies the most successful were the Van Rensselaers who became extremely powerful, even to the extent of defying the Director General on several occasions.

Peter Minuit was followed by Wouter Van Twiller, William Kieft and Peter Stuyvesant as directors general. The story of the growth of New Netherland under the directors and directors general may be obtained from a standard history. From the same source may be obtained the story of the Swedes on the Delaware, the temporary acquisition of New Netherland by the English in 1664, the reestablishment of Dutch authority in 1673 and the final settlement in 1674 by the Treaty of Westminster. Under this treaty the Dutch released their claim to the Dutch West Indies and Dutch Guiana.

It is on the definite discovery, careful exploration and prior settlement of New Netherland from 1609 to 1664 that the claims of the Dutch were based. In contrast were the claims of the English

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MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN NEW JERSEY

By President Leigh K. Lydecker

Shortly after the establishment of the Dutch in Manhattan, they began to settle in what is now New Jersey. Farmers and traders located in the valleys of the Hudson, Hackensack and Passaic Rivers. Cornelius Jacobsen Mey also sailed up the Delaware River and colonists were left along its banks.

About 1640 several groups of Swedish settlers occupied the valley of the Delaware, but in 1655 an expedition left Manhattan under Peter Stuyvesant and drove the Swedes to the vicinity of Philadelphia, and from 1655 to 1664 New Jersey remained under the absolute control of Holland.

Three lines of religious activity were noticeable in the early development of New Jersey. In the eastern part various phases of Calvinism were transplanted by the over-seas settlers. The Dutch, the Scotch and many of the English and French Huguenots found a bond of association in Calvinism. In the western portions of the colony the Society of Friends had many adherents. Around Elizabeth and the central portion of the State, the Presbyterians had supporters. The first Reformed (Dutch) Church in New Jersey was established at Bergen in 1660. In 1686 the Reformed Church in Hackensack was established. There was also a French Reformed Church and a Lutheran Church established in Hackensack before 1700.

The Dutch brought with them from Holland the system of jurisprudence prevailing in the sixteenth century known as the Roman-Dutch Law, including the Law of Marriage.

All persons who desired to marry were required to appear before the Court of Justice or minister of the church at the place where they had had their last fixed residence for a year and a day. They requested publication of the banns on three successive Sundays or market days in order that those who wished to raise any objection might do so for the protection of third parties. It was allowed by ordinance that no banns should be granted to young men under the age of 25 years or to young women under the age of 20 years until proof was given of the voluntary consent of their parents or survivor. A marriage without such consent was per se void. If the parties were of the ages specified, the parents were obliged to give them consent, or to show good and lawful

grounds for their refusal. In such cases they were summoned before the consistory of the church or the civil authorities to state their reasons.

The director general and council of New Netherland, in January, 1658, passed on ordinance providing that marriages should be solemnized within one month of the publications of the banns, with forfeiture of 10 guilders for the first week and 20 guilders for the second and each subsequent week thereafter. It was customary for the parties to enter into a marriage contract to enter into the holy estate of matrimony and to provide therein for the disposition of property. After a contract to marry had been entered into either orally or in writing, in the absence of objection by third parties, the civil authorities would enforce the same and compel the marriage. The power of annulling or dissolving marriages or marriage contracts was reserved to the civil authority and there were few divorces.

There were certain odd customs observed in connection with the early Dutch marriages. One of them was "bundling" where young people carried on their courting under circumstances calculated to hasten the wedding. When a man married a widow and wished to avoid assuming her debts, he would marry her in her "Schrift" and on occasion in her birthday suit.

After New Jersey became an English province in 1664 the authority in respect of marriages was vested in the two lord proprietors, John Berkley and George Carteret, who in turn vested it in Governor, Philip Carteret.

It may be of interest to mention that the first law providing for a license to marry applied only to minors and it was passed by the Governor Council and General Assembly of the Province in 1719. Among other things it provided for a bond in the sum of 500 pounds conditioned that if it should not thereafter appear that said parties had any lawful impediment to burden their being lawfully joined in the holy bonds of matrimony then such obligation should be void, otherwise it would remain in full force.

There was strong opposition to the granting of licenses to marry and after a time the use was gradually discontinued.

On Our Book Shelf

From Louis L. Blauvelt: Copy of a Bible record apparently originally owned by Johannes Js. Blauvelt who was born in Rockland County, N. Y. in 1770.

From Collegiate Reformed Church: Year Book 1945.

From Harold E. Ditmars: Annual Obituary Notices of Eminent Persons Who Have Died in the United States. For 1857. By Hon. Nathan Crosby.

From New York Society Order of Founders and Patriots of America: Year Book 1945-46.

From Arthur J. Goff: Bible records of the Bunce, Iserman and Hopper families.

From N. M. Seth: The Westchester Genealogist, Vol. 2, #1, May-June 1945.

From B. C. Sloat: An American Doctor's Odyssey, by Victor Heiser, M.D. (1936).

From John Van Brunt: Genealogy of Southern New York, com-

plied under editorial supervision of Cuyler Reynolds, 3 vols. (1914).

From John H. Van Siclen: Copy of Extracts from the Journal of John Baxter of Flatlands, L. I., commenced January 1, 1700.

Publications also received during the year from California State Society Sons of the Revolution, C. V. Compton, Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, Finch Family Association, French Church of Saint Esprit, State Historical Society of Iowa, Kentucky State Historical Society, Knapp Family Association, Michigan Historical Commission, Minnesota Historical Society, Netherlands-America Foundation, Netherlands Publishing Corporation, Netherlands Information Bureau, Genealogical Society of New Jersey, New York Historical Society, New York State Historical Association, Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Staten Island Historical Society, Wyckoff Association in America.

LOUIS DU BOIS, NEW PALTZ PATENTEE

By Major Louis du Bois

Louis du Bois, leader of the New Paltz patentees, was born October 27, 1627, at Wicres, Artois, now included in the Department of Pas-de-Calais, France. He married Catharine Blanchan, daughter of Matthew Blanchan, also of Artois, at Manheim in the German Palatinate, October 10, 1655.

Since Artois, at the time Louis du Bois migrated, was a Spanish possession and was not restored to France until 1659, it has been contended that he should be considered a Walloon rather than as a Huguenot. This claim is substantiated by the circumstance that Captain Martin Kreiger, in his *Journal of the Second Esopus War*, refers to Louis du Bois as "Louis the Walloon," and he is said to have been sometimes referred to in this country as, "par excellence, The Walloon." Racially he was without doubt a Walloon, a circumstance of which his many descendants have every reason to respect, because the Walloons are the descendants of the "Gallic Belgae." The Walloons are Celtic as contrasted to the Flemish stock of the Low Countries who are of Teutonic origin.

Louis du Bois settled at Nieuw Dorp, or Hurley, N. Y., prior to October 9, 1661, the date of the baptism of his first American born child, Jacob. This baptism is the ninth entered in the baptismal record of the Old Dutch Church at Kingston, N. Y.

Louis du Bois was serving as a magistrate at Hurley in 1674. As a magistrate he earned a reputation for arrogance which gives substance to the contention that he had been a man of authority in his native land. There is evidence that he proved such a thorn in the side of Captain Thomas De Lavall, the chief magistrate, that the latter tendered his resignation to Colonel Brockholls, who in a letter refusing the resignation commented:

"I know your good nature did so far condescend when here to pass all former affronts from Justice Louis du Bois, and hoped his carriage and comportment would not have provoked you again, but find my expectations deceived."

Later the Kingston magistrates were compelled to adjourn the court, charging Louis du Bois with being the cause thereof.

While the reason for his obstinacy is not recorded, it appears highly probable that he was moved by his opposition to taxation without representation, the like of which was to eventually culminate in the Revolutionary War. It is a matter of record that he became involved in a suit in the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens at Manhattan over the excise taxes, and efforts were made to increase the revenues from the province, especially following the report of John Levin, agent for the Duke of York, that Governor Andross had been lax in levying taxes.

The assimilation of the French Huguenot and Walloon settlers was rapidly effected by intermarriage with their Dutch neighbors. Jacob du Bois, already referred to as the first American born child of Louis du Bois, the New Paltz patentee, married Gerritje Gerritsen, daughter of Gerrit Cornelissen. The latter was the son of Cornelius

van Nieukirk, a native of Gelderland, Holland.

When Barent and Louis du Bois, sons of Jacob, settled in Salem County, New Jersey, they and their families spoke the Dutch language and were regarded by their neighbors as Dutch-men. Louis married Margrietjen Jans, a descendant of Mattys Jansen van Ceulen, Patroon of Zwaanendal and a Lord-Director of the Dutch West India Company. One of their children, Peter du Bois, a captain of militia during the Revolution, married Amey Greenman, whose descent from Charlemagne and the Counts of Flanders and Artois has been established, an odd coincidence considering that the origin of the du Bois family of Artois has been traced to Macquaire de Roussy, whose ancestors built the Castle de Roussy in Artois in 948.

SOCIETY'S LIBRARY—Cont. from Page 2

were transferred forthwith to that location where they have remained for thirty-three years through the terms of various secretaries.

During the term of Mr. Van Winkle much attention was given to the library. He was followed by Frederick R. Keator and then Walter Meserole, was active from 1925 until 1937. During the tenure of Mr. Van Winkle, Miss Florence Mc Aleer became assistant secretary and she has aided greatly in the work.

The library now fills most of the wall space in the main office of the headquarters and it is the source of almost constant reference by Trustees Walter Meserole and Franklyn Hogeboom as members of the committee on genealogy charged with checking the entrance requirements of prospective members. In addition individuals and representatives of other organizations seek the privilege of obtaining data.

The library consists of more than 2,000 printed volumes, 107 volumes of church records, 32 volumes of cemetery records, 7 original Dutch Bibles of early families in New Amsterdam, a large number of copies of Bibles and numerous pamphlets, brochures and papers dealing in the main with Manhattan and those sections of New York and New Jersey which were settled during the days of New Amsterdam.

BURGHER GUARD DINES

The annual dinner meeting of the Burgher Guard was held at the Williams Club, this city, on the evening of December 10 and it was marked by the attendance of a number of members who have returned from military service. President Leigh K. Lydecker, Secretary Harold E. Ditmars and Trustee Ottomar H. Van Norden made addresses.

Rufus Cole Van Aken, Treasurer of the Society and Burgher Guard captain, presided and introduced the speakers. During a general discussion majority opinion was expressed for attendance of the ladies at the next annual banquet of the Society.

HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS

Arthur R. Wendell, a member of the original Union County (N. J.) Park Commission, was sworn in on November 17 for another term. He served on a preliminary body named twenty-five years ago to draft plans for a county park system and he has been a leader in its development during the last quarter century. Picnics of the Union County Branch of the Society are held each June in Echo Lake Park, a part of the county system.

Fred C. Hyer has been re-elected president of the Rahway (N. J.) Memorial Hospital.

Peter Van Brunt, who served for three years with the rank of commander in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, has been elected vice-president of the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, New York.

DuBois Wynkoop is a staff sergeant in the Signal Corps stationed in Calcutta, India, and is scheduled to return home soon after nearly two years overseas service.

Captain Jack A. Dorland has received an honorable discharge from the Army Chemical Warfare Service after three and one-half years' active duty.

Oscar W. Voorhees reports that the history of Phi Beta Kappa on which he has been working for several years will appear soon in book form. He has been historian since 1931, after serving as secretary of the united chapters from 1901.

Edward F. L. Bruen is chief of the Intelligence Section in the New York office, Department of Commerce, after previously serving in a similar post with the Foreign Economic Administration, a Government wartime agency.

Peter V. D. Voorhees has returned to the active practice of law with Blake, Voorhees & Stewart, this city, after active duty as assistant law officer, Coast Guard, Third Naval District.

Sergeant John F. Van Vranken has returned to this country after service with a Signal Corps Battalion in New Guinea.

Norman O. Wynkoop is on a three-month trip to England.

Harrison Deyo has been elected chairman of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies for the Synod of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Province of New York, and New Jersey and the Missionary Districts of Haiti, Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Arthur A. Van Winkle reports his health is improving and he looks forward to resuming attendance at Society functions. Seven grandsons have been in military service and one was killed in the invasion of Belgium.

Frederick D. Suydam, Army Service Force, Headquarters 2nd S. C., Governor's Island, has been promoted from captain to major.

Lieut. William P. Van Nostrand is on active duty aboard the USS Doyen in Pacific waters.

Sgt. Norman W. Van Nostrand was last heard from at Augsburg, Germany, serving with American occupation troops.

Lt. Irving Van Zandt, Jr., has returned from twenty-nine months in North Africa and Europe. He served as instructor in chemical warfare with the re-equipped French army and has the Bronze Medal and Croix de Guerre.

THE IROQUOIS—Cont. from Page 5

the Indian mode of eating and personal habits were disgusting to the white man. The Indian ate anything, including snakes and frogs and, on occasions, human flesh. He was not dainty. He had no idea of sanitation and the marvel is that the filth and vermin that abounded in their lodges did not cause epidemics. The Indian coated his body with clay and grease which turned rancid and smelled abominably, but this covering protected him from the sun and the cold.

The child was the real master of every Indian lodge and throughout his childhood received indulgent and slavish care. He was never reprimanded and was undoubtedly a nuisance.

The young Iroquois man could achieve honor, position and recognition only as a warrior. He had first to find glory in war. If he found glory he could be heard in the Council. And so war parties were constantly going out to gather tribute, to scout, or to fight. This urge for glory was the basis of most wars. On the other hand the young men had their clubs, special lodges to which women were not admitted. They played games, one like our La Crosse; they engaged in foot racing, other athletic contests, or knife or hatchet throwing in

which they were remarkably skillful. A circle of braves would squat on their haunches for hours listening to the harangue of some envoy from another tribe, or the song of some hero returned from war, or a tale of the gods of creation by some patriarch.

The Iroquois of long ago were savages, but they had no poor and no rich. They were without industry or commerce, but they had no slaves, no matters, no servants. They had no books or written records but they had eloquence, diplomacy and statescraft. They had no Bill of Rights, but they developed in their community life the highest type of personal liberty and communal security.

NEW NETHERLAND—Cont. from Page 4

which involved very general claims to a large portion of North America and the voyage along the Atlantic Coast as far south as the parallel 38, off the coast of Virginia, of Giovanni Caboto who Henry VII of England mentions in Letters Patent, March 5, 1496, as "my well beloved John Cabot, Citizen of Venice. . . ."

IN MEMORIAM

JAMES FOSTER HASBROUCK

Dr. James Foster Hasbrouck, a member of the Holland Society of New York since December, 1894, died at his home in Pasadena, California, the thirteenth of October, 1945. He was born in Monticello, N. Y., the second of August, 1870, the son of Ferdinand and Amelia (Foster) Hasbrouck. He married Florence Ann Dodsworth in Pasadena the twenty-ninth of October, 1902. He was a graduate of Columbia College and of the medical school of that institution, and received his degree of M.D. in 1894. He was a former professor of exodontia at the dental school of New York University. He was the originator of many new procedures and an active member of many medical and dental societies. He was a former resident of Larchmont, N. Y., and served that community as a village trustee. He had numbered the late Theodore Roosevelt among his many distinguished patients. He had been a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club and the Apawamis Yacht Club of Rye, New York, the New York Athletic Club and the Union Club.

JOHNSON NIVEN HEGEMAN

Johnson Niven Hegeman, a member of the Holland Society of New York since December, 1924, died at Jamestown, N. Y., the twelfth of November, 1945. He was a son of Johnston Niven Hegeman and Jeanette (Fenton) Hegeman. His father before him was a member of the Holland Society of New York. He is survived by an only son, Second Lieutenant Johnson Niven Hegeman, Jr., A. U. S., who is presently stationed in the western part of the United States.

NICHOLAS REMSEN SCHENCK

Nicholas Remsen Schenck joined the Holland Society of New York as a life member in March, 1929. He died in the Midwood Hospital, Winthrop St., in the Flatbush section of Kings County, the fifth of December, 1945. He was born in the ancient town of Flatlands, Kings County, New York, the thirty-first of March, 1889, the son of John Suydam Schenck and Anna M. (Van Ahnen) Schenck. He was engaged in accounting work for most of his life in the financial district of New York and at the time of his death had been in the employ of the Bendix Corporation. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Veronica Schenck; two brothers, William R. Schenck and August H. Schenck, who is a LIFE MEMBER of the Holland Society of New York, and two sisters.

ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICE

The annual memorial service for members who have died during the last year will be held in the Middle Collegiate Church, this city, on Sunday, March 3. It will be in charge of Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, the pastor and domine of the Society.

New Members

The Holland Society of New York welcomes the following persons elected to membership December 13, 1945 by the Trustees:

CHESTER WESLEY SNEDEKER, Highland Park, N. J.

RALPH DEMAREST TERHUNE, Ridgewood, N. J.

JOHN HAROLD VAN NESS, Glen Rock, N. J.

BARNOUW MEDALIST—Cont. from page 1

"bringing in of the hutspot" and the parading of the beaver by the Burgher Guard.

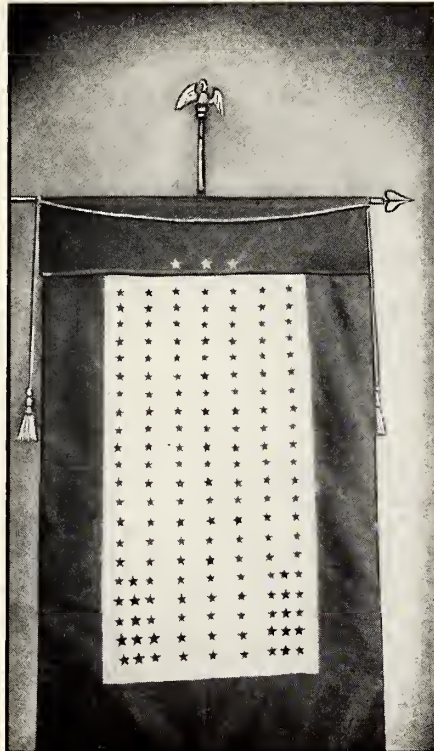
President Leigh K. Lydecker welcomed the members and guests and proposed a toast to our country and the President, followed by a toast to The Netherlands and Queen Wilhelmina. In this response Dr. Alexander Loudon, ambassador from The Netherlands to this country, recalled that it was the seventh occasion he had been privileged to address the Society. He told in a serious vein of the problems facing his native land and of the efforts to restore order in the Indies.

Major General Edward P. King, Jr., U.S.A., who was chief of staff to Lt. General Wainwright on Bataan and shared more than two years with him as a Japanese prisoner of war, responded to a toast to the men and women of the armed forces by telling some of his experiences. General King praised the loyalty of the Filipinos and by contrast described the brutality of the Japanese. The American captives were obliged to work and were denied sufficient food, he said.

Dr. Adriaan Jacob Barnouw, Queen Wilhelmina professor of Dutch literature at Columbia University, was presented for the distinguished medal of the Society for educational achievement by Trustee Harold O. Voorhis. President Lydecker made the award of the gold medal and diploma. Dr. Barnouw, departing from his prepared address, told of the Dutch colonies in the Indies and declared the post war unrest in Java was Japanese inspired rather than because of any fault on the part of the Dutch. Leaders in the revolts occurring in recent months have not represented the great mass of natives who are being educated for self administration as fast as possible and even now outnumber the white men in local government positions, he stated.

During the evening music was furnished by Wollsie's orchestra and at the conclusion of the program the colors were retired by the Burgher Guard.

William T. Van Atten was chairman and Frank H. Vedder vice-chairman of the arrangements committee. Other members were Richard H. Amerman, Horace F. Banta, Dr. John H. Dingman, Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr., Richard K. Hoagland, A. Lloyd Lott, Irving B. Lydecker, Benjamin C. Sloat, Rufus Cole Van Aken, Walter H. Van Hoesen, Thomas E. Van Winkle and Harold O. Voorhis.



SOCIETY'S SERVICE FLAG

The service flag at the Society's headquarters has 159 stars for members who served in World War II, including 3 gold stars for those who gave their lives.

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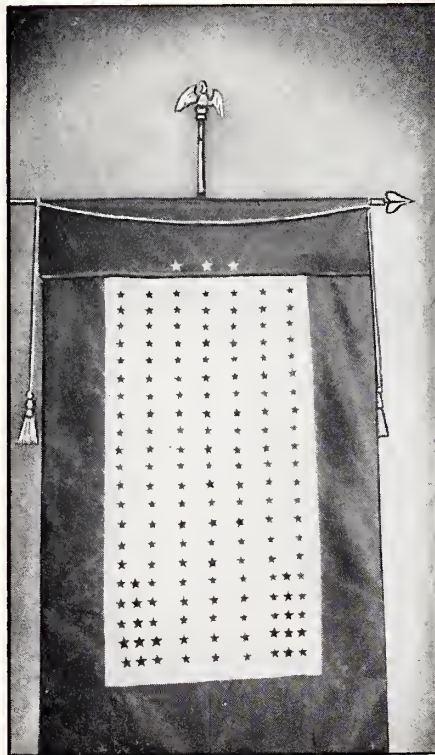
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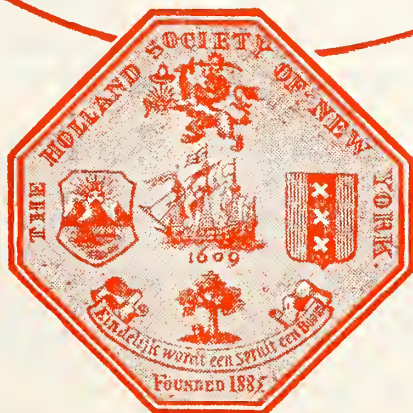
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de Halve Maen



The
HOLLAND SOCIETY
VOL. XXI • No. 2



of NEW YORK
APRIL, 1946

The Holland Society of New York

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

President:

Col. Leigh K. Lydecker

Vice-Presidents:

New York County.....	Frank H. Vedder
Kings County.....	A. Lloyd Lott
Queens County.....	Walter S. Rapelje
Nassau County.....	Robert L. Bergen
Suffolk County.....	Ferdinand L. Wyckoff
Westchester County.....	Irving B. Lydecker
Dutchess County.....	John H. Dingman, M.D.
Ulster County.....	David Van Zandt Bogert
Albany County.....	C. Reeve Vanneman
Schenectady County.....	William V. B. Van Dyck
Bergen County, N. J.	Paul R. Jansen
Essex County, N. J.	Frederick A. Lydecker
Passaic County, N. J.	Dr. Robert J. De Groot
Union County, N. J.	Frederick C. Hyer
Middlesex County, N. J.	Ernest H. Rapalje
Monmouth County, N. J.	Harold V. B. Voorhis
Mercer County, N. J.	Raymond B. Voorhees
New England.....	Very Rev. Edwin J. van Etten, D.D.
The South.....	Louis B. Vreeland
Pacific Coast.....	Ozé Van Wyck
United States Army.....	Col. Arthur Poillon
United States Navy.....	Capt. J. E. Ostrander, Jr.

Treasurer:

Rufus Cole Van Aken

Secretary:

Harold E. Ditmars

Domine:

Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen

Trustees:

Hon. Henry E. Ackerson, Jr. (1947)	William T. Van Aatten (1948)
Frederick I. Bergen (1950)	Walter H. Van Hoesen (1950)
Seth Toby Cole (1948)	Ottomar H. Van Norden (1949)
Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr. (1950)	Hon. Geo. S. Van Schaick (1948)
Franklyn J. Poucher (1948)	Charles A. Van Winkle (1949)
Howard D. Springsteen (1949)	William Van Wyck (1947)
Henry R. Sutphen (1948)	Frank H. Vedder (1950)
Wilfred B. Talman (1947)	Harold O. Voorhis (1949)
David Van Alstyne, Jr. (1950)	Arthur R. Wendell (1947)
John de C. Van Etten (1949)	

Editor:

Walter H. Van Hoesen

Editorial Committee:

Ottomar H. Van Norden, Vice-Chairman	Howard Osterhout
Richard H. Amerman	Franklyn J. Poucher
Hevlyn Dirck Benson	Wilfred B. Talman
John A. Bogart	Thomas E. Van Winkle
H. Gail Davis	Stryker Williamson
Albert E. Oliver	



Lydecker Re-elected at Annual Gathering

Colonel Leigh K. Lydecker was re-elected president of The Holland Society of New York for a second term at the sixty-first annual meeting held in the Keystone room of the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city, on Monday evening, April 8. The election of twenty-two vice-presidents, treasurer, secretary, domine and five trustees to serve until 1950 was approved as proposed in the report of the nominating committee.

Members assembled for cocktails and a social hour at 6 o'clock. An excellent dinner was served at 7:15 o'clock and the business meeting was called to order at 9 o'clock.

In his annual report President Lydecker called attention to the Society activities during the year and thanked the members for their generous support. Secretary Harold E. Ditmars included in his report reference to thirty-seven new members and reinstatements, twenty-four deaths and ten losses by resignation or suspension to make a total roster of 900 reported to the Board of Trustees on March 14, a gain of 15 during the year.

Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken submitted his annual report showing total receipts of \$10,933.74 and expenditures of \$9,654.66, with a cash balance of \$6,116.01. Investments, including the Ellen R. Peabody Endowment Fund, were reported at \$26,428.84 and cash in bank of \$1,742.36 make a total of \$28,171.20. John DeCamp van Etten, chairman of the finance committee, reported finding the accounts in order. Both reports were received and placed on file.

Rev. Milton J. Hoffman, former president of Center College and Professor of Church History at Rutgers University, gave a brief but appealing talk on his recent visit to Holland. He told of the courage and fortitude with which her people are bending to the task of rebuilding out of the ruins of four years of German occupation and declared it to be a proud heritage for members of the society to be descended from such a brave little nation.

(Continued on Page Two)

Memorials Approved at Trustees' Meeting

The memory of three members who died recently after serving the Society in various capacities for many years was honored by adoption of beautifully phrased memorials at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees at the Metropolitan Club, this city, on the evening of March 14. Approval was given to the design of a plaque to be placed on the wall of Headquarters at 90 West Street in memory of the four members who lost their lives during the recent war.

In moving for consideration of the memorials President Leigh K. Lydecker remarked that never before has the Society suffered such grievous loss in such a short period as through the deaths of Francklyn Hogeboom on January 9, Walter M. Meserole on February 8 and Wheeler N. Voorhees on January 18. He called upon Henry E. Ackerson Jr., chairman of the Committee on Memorials, to read the memorials he had so well prepared, after which it was voted with deep feeling to spread them on the minutes and to send suitably prepared copies to the families of the deceased.

The memorials gave an account of the life and accomplishments of each member. Mr. Hogeboom joined the Society in 1898 and had been a trustee since May, 1932. Mr. Meserole joined the Society in 1890, served for twelve years as secretary, four years as a vice-president, two years as president and over a long period as a trustee. Mr. Voorhees joined the Society in 1927 and served as secretary from 1938 to 1940.

The death of Trustees Meserole and Hogeboom leaves two vacancies on the board and also on the Committees on Genealogy and History, Library and Tradition. It was voted to fill their places at the June meeting. In the interim Trustee Wilfred B. Talman will carry on activities of the first named committee and Trustee William Van Wycke for the latter committee.

The report of Trustee Talman showed eight applicants for membership and a supplementary list of four additional papers. It was moved to approve the twelve applications.

(Continued on Page Two)

LYDECKER RE-ELECTED (Continued)

The meeting was opened with parading of the colors and the Beaver by members of the Burgher Guard and they were retired with the same ceremony at the conclusion of the meeting.

A program arranged under direction of Trustee Frederick I. Bergen entertained the members at the conclusion of the business program. A magician amazed his audience with his ability and a monologist performed equally well.

Vicepresidents placed in office were re-elected except for the following: Queens County, Walter S. Rapelje; Ulster County, David Van Zandt Bogert; Bergen County, Paul R. Jansen; New England, the Very Rev. Edwin J. van Etten, D.D., and the South, Louis B. Vreeland. The other officers and trustees were re-elected except for David Van Alstyne, Jr., who was added for the Board of Trustees.

The nominating committee consisted of John de Camp Van Etten, Arthur R. Wendell, A. Lloyd Lott, Thomas E. Van Winkle, Charles A. Van Winkle, chairman.

Essex Branch Elects

Frederick A. Lydecker was re-elected as president of the Essex County Branch and a vice-president of The Holland Society of New York at the annual meeting held at Mr. Lydecker's home in Glen Ridge on the evening of January 29. Louis L. Blauvelt was re-elected secretary of the branch.

Plans for the ensuing year were discussed and it was the general wish to have some sort of an open air gathering during the summer. President Lydecker was requested to communicate with Trustee William T. Van Atten to see if arrangements may be made for an outing at Shongum Lake similar to an enjoyable affair held several years ago.

Robert C. Lydecker and Richard A. Lydecker were present for their first meeting after return from military service. Rufus Cole Van Aken, treasurer of the Society, told of its work and the evening was concluded with refreshments served during a social hour.

UNION COUNTY PICNIC

The Union County Branch of The Holland Society of New York will hold a picnic in Echo Lake Park, Cranford, N. J., on the afternoon and evening of Friday, June 21. The event was held annually until wartime restrictions interfered three years ago. Arrangements are in charge of Frederick C. Hyer, branch vicepresident; trustee, Arthur R. Wendell, and George B. Wendell, branch secretary.

MEMORIALS APPROVED (Continued)

Treasurer Rufus C. Van Aken submitted printed copies of his annual report which has been distributed to the entire membership. Considerable time was devoted to careful analysis and explanation which resulted in the unanimous opinion that the affairs of the Society are in sound financial condition, with expenditures within the total of receipts and investments on a sound basis.

After considerable discussion it was voted to withhold action on steps to increase the membership of the trustees. President Lydecker explained that amendment of the articles of incorporation would be necessary to increase it from 20 to 24 in accordance with a change in the constitution which was approved at the annual meeting of the Society in April, 1945.

The business session was adjourned for those present to partake of dinner, after which the remainder of the agenda was considered.

Landmark Wrecked

A few weeks ago wrecking crews tore down a small abandoned building at 11 Peck Slip which was one of the last remaining links with the days when New York was still typically Dutch. It was built in 1725 and reputed to be the oldest house on Manhattan Island. With it went three less aged dwellings to make way for a parking lot.

Workmen commented on the sturdy hand-hewn oak beams and other timbers in the house. A round antique bath tub was the most interesting find in the old building. It had two indentations in the rim for the bather's legs. The house was without gas, electricity or other modern convenience.

No. 11 Peck Slip was built 221 years ago for Jacobus Roosevelt and remained in the family until 1824, when it was acquired by James Cole of Oyster Bay. Members of the Scheel family became the last owners in 1874 and occupied the premises until twenty years ago.

New Members

The Holland Society of New York welcomes the following persons elected to membership March 14, 1946 by the Trustees:

CORNELIUS VAN REYPEN BOGERT, Bogota, N. J.
RAYMOND PLATT DORLAND, Glen Ridge, N. J.
ROBERT BARTELL ELTING, New Paltz, N. Y.
OTTO ANDREAE LENT, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
GEORGE LOTT NOSTRAND, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILLIAM ARTHUR TAULMAN SLOAT, Norwood, N. J.
JASPER DANN VAN ATTEN, Boston, Mass.
CAMERON RAPELYE VAN DER VEER, Rutherford, N. J.
PHILLIPS MAYBEE VAN HUYCK, Ridgewood, N. J.
WILLARD RANDOLPH VAN LIEW, JR., Montclair, N. J.
FRANKLIN HENRY VAN WINKLE, Newark, N. J.
FREDERICK NEVILLE VAN ZANDT, Garden City, N. Y.

THREE HUNDRED YEARS IN NEW NETHERLAND

By Ottomar H. Van Norden

Peace was concluded with the Long Island and River Indians on August 30, 1645, at a historic Conclave, held at the Bowling Green. Under the glowering eyes of the Mohawk Ambassadors, the bloody war, begun by Director Kieft's unprovoked attack on the Algonquins more than two years before finally came to an end. With the peace there came also a dearth of news and for the first three months of 1646, we do not find much in the old records to write about, although during this period there came to a head the violent controversy between Director Kieft and Domine Bogardus, which because it was the first battle for human rights on Manhattan, has much of interest for us.

Director Kieft was a small, waspish man, a martinet, of little ability except to make enemies and commit outrages. He was a coward, a blusterer and it is reported that in former years he had diverted to his own use monies left with him in trust. When he left New Amsterdam he took back with him a large sum of money.

Domine Bogardus was a tall, stately and handsome man, an eloquent speaker with a powerful personality and the courage of his convictions, with liberal political views and a penchant for liquor. He is reported to have been a hard drinker. In 1638 he had married Annetje, the widow who had inherited from her late husband Roeloff Jansen 62 acres of valuable lands on Broadway, north of Warren St. These lands became later the Trinity property. Thus Bogardus, through his wife, was a man of wealth and not altogether dependent on his ministerial stipend.

The Domine first comes into the records when he blasted Director Van Twiller in 1634. Then he denounced the Director from his pulpit and called him a "villain and a Child of the Devil" and threatened him with "such a shake from the pulpit—as would make him shudder."

Director Van Twiller was a placid man and seems to have paid no attention to these attacks. But, some four years later, formal charges were brought against Bogardus before the Classis of Amsterdam and were later referred for action to Kieft, who was then Director, and to the Consistory of New Amsterdam. On that occasion Kieft defended Bogardus with the result that the charges were dropped.

The two men were friendly enough when, in 1642, on the festive occasion of the marriage of the Domine's step daughter, Sara, to Dr. Hans Kierstede, the town physician, the Director passed a subscription list for the construction of the proposed church, a sorely needed innovation.

The first open breach between the men came in 1643. The Algonquins, in their mysterious fashion, had learned that the sinister Mohawk tribute gatherers were on their way. Terror stricken, the River Indians, men, women and children, fled to the river shore at Pavonia (Jersey City) and

to Manhattan (Grand St. and East River) seeking the protection of the Dutch. Having these poor refugees in his power, Kieft announced that he would destroy them. In vain Bogardus and De Vries protested. Kieft persisted in his evil design. On midnight of February 25, 1643, a black date in New York history, the unprovoked and unheralded massacre took place. Kieft proclaimed a victory and permitted the severed heads of his victims to be kicked around the parade ground within the fort.

The bloody war with the Algonquin tribes followed. Fire and murder swept across the province and the homeless people crowded down to the fort and clamored for the protection that the Director could not give them. For the first time dissention, almost revolution, came to New Netherland. Kieft did not dare to leave the protection of the fort and Bogardus thundered at him from the pulpit.

By the summer of 1645 the controversy had assumed the characteristics of a public brawl. Kieft charged Bogardus with being drunk in the pulpit, of failing to partake of the communion although administering it, of rabble rousing and of preaching on pornographic subjects to the shame of his parishioners.

Bogardus flamed back in prayer and sermon. The Director absented himself from the church and the communion and took along with him many of his officers and supporters, including Cornelius Van Tienhoven, Cornelius van der Hoyckens, Jan de La Montaigne, Oloff Stevensen, Gysbrecht Van Dyck and others.

Bogardus continued to fight from the pulpit preaching to many empty pews. The Director went further. During the sermon and the prayer he arranged for "nine-pins' bowls, dancing, singing, leaping and other profane exercises" and ordered drums to be beaten and cannon fired under the church windows. And yet he could not silence the Domine.

In the Autumn of 1645 Kieft denied to Arnoldus Van Hardenburg, a "free merchant," the right to appeal to Amsterdam from a Decree of Confiscation and in addition fined him heavily for questioning the "Decree of the Director." Kieft explained that he took this action "as an example to others."

Bogardus now denounced this action as an act of tyranny and Kieft, in retaliation (January 1646) brought an indictment against the Domine charging, among other things, "mutiny and rebellion" and the "causing of schisms and abuses" in the Church and cited Bogardus to answer within fourteen days. This order Bogardus ignored and further refused to receive or to answer the letters and messages of the Director.

Bogardus was a champion of the common people. He is one of the outstanding figures of our history of New Netherland.

THE DUTCH IN THE RARITAN VALLEY

By Rev. W. H. S. Demarest

The Dutch in the Raritan Valley date, if we wish to put it so, from the seamen of the Dutch East India Company under Henry Hudson bringing the Half Moon into Raritan Bay at the mouth of the river in 1609. Thirty years later, 1639, Cornelius Van Tienhoven, secretary of New Netherland, came up the valley with his soldiers to punish the Raritan Indians for their ravages on Staten Island.

Dutch settlers in the Raritan Valley did not come very soon, not until the last quarter of the century, a half century after the settling of Manhattan, only thirty miles away, Long Island and points up the Hudson River being settled in the meantime. After 1680 Cornelius Van Langeveldt came to live on land now within the area of the present City of New Brunswick. From that time on the Dutch came, family by family, or in small groups, to occupy the farming land nearby and further up the river, and along the north branch and south branch of it.

They came in general not from old Holland direct but especially from earlier homes on Long Island and on the Hudson. They came perhaps induced by the lure of fertile soil, or simply moved by the spirit of adventure, of pioneering, so alive in the early days of American advance; but many of them, too, induced by the new English dominance in New York, lately New Netherland, especially by the acts of the English Governor Cornbury in restricting the freedom of the Dutch churches, the requiring that their ministers, dominees as they were called, secure license from the English authority.

Settlers of English blood were also early in this area, but southward and westward so much less numerous, that the farming country and the trade centers came to be thought of, are still spoken of, as Dutch country, and Dutch towns. French Huguenots there were also, they too outnumbered and they readily merging with the Dutch life, even adopting the Dutch language.

The Dutch were good farmers; it was the tradition of the Netherlands; they gave good beginning to agriculture in central New Jersey; many of them, they or their descendants, prospered largely. They were also apt to commerce and trade; it was not long before they were active at river points for river traffic; at such points the common life naturally came to center, surpassing the centers back from the river.

Among the early family names were Van Veghten, Van Winkle, Van Voorhees, Van Dyke, Ten Eyck, Wyckoff, Vroom, Nevius, Hageman, Suydam.

The grouping of land owners or family homes was marked almost at once by the assembly for worship and the start of churches. The Dutch were by tradition devoted to the church and its worship; they coveted religious privilege and quickly organized their religious life. A high mark of the Dutch life in the Raritan Valley was its welcome

of the preacher, its celebrating of the Sacraments, its composing of congregations. So it was at Raritan now Somerville just before 1700, at New Brunswick and at Six Mile Run, now Franklin Park, just after 1700; at North Branch a little later; at Neshanic and Harlingen and Millstone at the middle of the century; churches that have preserved and nurtured the religious life of central New Jersey, largely shared in giving moral and spiritual quality enduring to this day.

Earliest in the ordained service of such churches, after the organizing pioneer, Guliam Bertholf, was the Frelinghuysen family, distinguished in church and State until now. The coming from the Netherlands in the person of Domine Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen in 1720 was to serve the five churches of that day, his son John succeeding him at Raritan, while other sons were of ministry in the valley of the Hudson.

The Dutch in the Valley of the Raritan were on the highway of the Revolution. The contending armies in succession marched past their homes and over their fields. The Dutch Church of Raritan was destroyed, other Dutch churches were damaged. On the banks of the Raritan and on the nearby hills, Washington and his army passed a winter, the General and the Dutch Domine Hardenbergh living side by side and forming friendship warm and enduring. From the Raritan, Washington and his Army moved southward to the critical battles of Trenton and Princeton, leaving General Howe to idle away six months on the Raritan to the irreparable loss of the British campaign. Finally in the old Dutch town of New Brunswick, Washington, gathering his forces from the north, made clear his march southward, to the final victory at Yorktown. From the Dutch homes in the Valley came officers and soldiers for the Continental Army, and, as to the Dutch Church ministers, Governor Livingston wrote Washington that quite without exception, they were loyal to the Revolution.

Here in the Raritan Valley, the Dutch founded their college, Queen's College, born of the Dutch devotion to education and to ordained ministry and to free institutions. Ministers and laymen in New York and New Jersey, united in this behalf, received charter from George the Third, 1776, and second charter from the King, 1770, creating a college of full rank and privilege, the eighth of the nine colleges founded in colonial times, one of the only five possessing royal charters. A college not under racial or ecclesiastical control but destined for the service of all the people, serving philosophy, science and religion, preparing for all good offices of the common life. Queen's College passing into the constantly prosperous life of Rutgers College on into the great enterprise of the present Rutgers University, with its national reach, and its special office for the State of New Jersey.

(Continued on Page Eight)

ADDED LIGHT ON THE TALMANS

By Wilfred B. Talman

Tall-Taul-Talmans for years have been trying to refute the oft-published statement that the name Taelman means "an interpreter." This statement, as made originally, must have been the product of some amateur translator or jumper-at-conclusions. Because in Dutch the word "taal" means "tongue, speech, or language," and "man" might mean what it seems to mean, it was assumed that a "taelman" (as the name was sometimes spelled) was "a man of speech, a man of many languages," that is, "an interpreter." This was clinched, in the minds of those who add two and two to make five, by the fact that a Harman Douwenszen Taelman was in New Netherland very early and was known to be an interpreter between the Dutch and the Indians. This Taelman has never, to my knowledge, been lodged in the Tall-Taul-Talman family tree, although from his name he should be some relation to the family.

Douwe Harmansen, the immigrant, brought with him the surname Talma, and it was frequently applied to him. I am told by persons conversant with the ancient languages of the Netherlands that "ma" is an old Frisian ending which signifies "son," and that "Talma" therefore means "son of Tal," just as "MacDonald" means "son of Donald," and "Johnson" means "son of John."

There seems to be no evidence to either support or refute the supposition that there may have been two distinct families, one Talma and one Taelman, both of whom eventually came to be called Tallman, Taulman, or Talman. But there is no doubt that Douwe Harmansen was a Talma and that his surname doesn't mean "interpreter." Likewise I understand that the ship on which he arrived in New Amsterdam should be called "The Porpoise," if translated into English, rather than being literally translated "Brownfish." To a Dutchman, a "bruynvis" is a porpoise.

A statement is made somewhere that Douwe Harmansen got his name because he was seven feet tall. This has no more basis in any documented fact than another statement that Talman is a variation of the name Tolman and that it means "tax collector" or "toll gatherer."

As for most persons bearing the name Tallman, Taulman, or Talman being descendants of Douwe

Harmensen; this may or may not be true. Long before Douwe came to New Netherland there were Tallmans belonging to the Dutch Church of Austin Friars in London, and there are Tallmans and Talmans of English descent in Virginia and West Virginia. Some of them use British coats-of-arms. Peter Taelman or Tallman, a ship captain who was known from Maine to Virginia in the early seventeenth century, came from Hamburg, Germany, where his family was prominent. He had a profusion of children, one of them being John Talman, a notable early resident of Flushing, Long Island. One certain Talman told me his ancestors were Norman-French. Another's immediate ancestors were Spanish. Some people seeing my name on my rural mail box one day stopped and chatted pleasantly, claiming an interest because before they emigrated from Russia they had a surname exactly like that on my mail box. Douwe Harmensen's descendants must be in the minority among all these.

It is unknown for certain whether Douwe, the immigrant ever settled on his lands at Nyack, but his son, Harman, at least lived there long before the old man's death. The same year his father died, Harman, writing from Nyack, or "New Orania by ye Riverside," requested official permission to buy more land from the Indians, saying he had lived at Nyack nearly twelve years at that time. This letter, discovered by a historian of repute comparatively recently, established Harman Talman as the earliest resident of Rockland County of which there is record to this date, fully six years ahead of the Tappan Patentees. The Tappan lands were recorded, as I recall without consulting documents, as being bounded on one side by "lands of Harman Dowsa."

As for the spelling of the name, an inference can be drawn from the foregoing as to what method is nearest the original. My great-great-grandfather, Dowe H. Talman, said to his sons "Stick to the one 'l,' boys." He must have known whereof he spoke. And that is why some of us—numerically inferior even to Dutch Tallmans and Taulmans to say nothing of the Talmans and Tallmans of other nations—use the spelling of my surname.

HYDE PARK SHRINE

Hyde Park, the Dutchess County birthplace of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, is now a pilgrim shrine. The heart of it is the grave covered by a block of white Vermont marble, set in a rose garden, guarded by a high hemlock hedge and marking the last resting place of the thirty-first President of the United States. He was a member and former trustee of The Holland Society of New York. The big house in which he was born and thirty acres around it have been deeded to the Government under care of the Park Department of the Department of Interior.

On Our Book Shelf

New additions to the library are:

- From Albany Institute of History and Art: Albany County Historical Association Record, January, 1946.
- From Louis L. Blauvelt: Bible Records of the Blauvelt and Van Antwerp families.
- From John V. D. Cornell: Bible Records of the Duryea family.
- From Major Louis du Bois: du Bois and van Ceulen family charts.
- From Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick: Year Book for 1945.
- From Arthur J. Goff: Bible Records of Demarest, Van Heuten and Zabriskie families.
- From The Marine Museum of the City of New York: Annual Report 1945.

IMPORTANT ROLE OF BURGER GUARD

An important part has been played by the Burger Guard in promoting the aims and purposes of The Holland Society of New York during the last decade. Formed originally as an enlarged color guard with the idea of attracting the younger members through added opportunity for social contacts, the group has not only accomplished that objective, but it has taken over much of the work incidental to carrying on Society activities.

With a membership limited to fifty, the Burger Guard takes its name from the corps of constables or watchmen who first preserved order in New Amsterdam and its affairs are managed by officers elected from its own ranks. It is a requirement of membership that the applicant must first be in good standing on the rolls of the Society and it is not unusual to have a waiting list for admission.

The Burger Guard is charged with custody of the Society's symbol, a perfect specimen of the beaver stuffed and mounted. It was presented by Ottomar H. Van Norden, past president, almost at the inception of the Guard and "parading of the beaver" has become one of the features of all Society gatherings. In addition the Guard carries the colors, including its own distinctive standards, on such occasions and also when the Society is represented at outside functions.

An excellent idea of the role played by the Burger Guard may be gained from a listing of occasions on which it is activated during the course of a year. Beginning with the annual meeting in April, they are Flag Day observance on June 14, Constitution Day on September 17, the annual banquet in November, massing of the colors and the annual smoker, or winter meeting, in January and the memorial church service in March. In addition members of the Guard see that the colors are on hand for all the county branch meetings and when it comes time for the picnic of the Union County branch in Echo Lake Park, Cranford, N. J., each June they are in the forefront in softball and other events.

The destinies of the Burger Guard are guided by Rufus Cole Van Aken, who represents the group on the Board of Trustees in addition to his present duties as Treasurer of the Society. At the annual dinner meeting of the Guard held this year at the Williams Club, this city, the other officers elected were as follows: Lieutenants—Richard Henry Amerman, Harrison Deyo. T. Morris Van der Veer and Harold Russell Van Siclen; Quartermasters—Philip Rogers Deyo, Richard Paul Terhune, Edgar Walling Van Winkle and Stryker Williamson, and Adjutant, Paul Rogers Jansen.

HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS

Willis V. Van Metre, of Marietta, O., was elected a member of the Board of Governors at the annual meeting of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Ohio held at Cincinnati.

Hiram B. D. Blauvelt has been named by Governor Walter E. Edge as a member of the New Jersey State Fish and Game Commission.

Sgt. Stanley L. Westervelt has been honorably discharged from the U. S. Army Air Corps after service of thirty-seven months.

Hevlyn Dirck Benson has written to the Postmaster General urging a postage stamp to commemorate the Battle of Princeton as a part of the current effort to preserve the historic site as a National park.

David T. L. Van Buren was married at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York City, on January 19, 1946, to Mrs. Melba McMartin Orr of Bermuda and Carlton House, New York City, with Bishop Arthur Brooks of the Apostolic Episcopal Church officiating.

John Francis Van Deventer of Passaic, N. J., was married to Miss Ellenor Vandermade of Montclair, N. J. on January 19, 1946 in St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, the Rev. Dr. George Paul T. Sargent, Rector, officiating. A reception at Sherry's followed the ceremony.

Ralph E. Dorland, an executive of the Dow Chemical Company, was elected president of the New York Board of Trade at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the organization in the Hotel Pennsylvania. He succeeds John B. Glenn, President of Pan-American Trust Company.

R. Emerson Swart has been elected president of the American Arbitration Association at the twentieth annual meeting of that organization.

Norman W. Van Nostrand, Jr. has just been discharged after four years in the Army. He was First Sergeant of the 71st Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop which went "farthest East" to contact Russian forces between Waidhofen and Vienna, Austria.

J. A. Bogardus has been elected President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and its affiliates, Centennial and Atlantic Mutual Indemnity, assuming the management of daily operations.

Mortimer B. Hopper, Jr. has been discharged from the Army having served in the Army Air Forces for 41 months as a corporal with duty with Intelligence.

Luther L. Osterhoudt was married to Miss Theresa E. Gouverneur of Brooklyn, N. Y. in the chapel of The Little Church Around the Corner, New York City, Wednesday, December 26, 1945.

Garret Denise, president and trust officer of the Central National Bank of Freehold, N. J., completed forty-five years with the institution on March 19.

First Lieutenant William T. Van Atten, Jr., writes his father, Trustee William T. Van Atten, from Trieste, Italy, that he has been assigned by the general commanding American occupation troops for the area to form cavalry units charged with maintaining order among the native population.

IN MEMORIAM

WALTER MONFORT MESEROLE

Walter Monfort Meserole:—a valued member of The Holland Society of New York since the twenty-seventh of March, 1890 and eighth in seniority on the membership list, died at his residence, 395 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., on February 8, 1946. He was born April 5, 1861, in the old Meserole homestead in the Greenpoint section of Kings County. His parents were Adrian and Mary O. Monfort Meserole. He was a descendant of Jean Miserol, a French Huguenot, who migrated to New Amsterdam in 1663.

Mr. Meserole received his elementary education in the local schools and prepared for college at Brooklyn Polytechnic and in 1881 he received his C.E. degree from the School of Mines of Columbia University. He entered the engineering department of the West Shore Railroad and played an important part in its completion up to Albany. He also constructed the Erie and Central New York R. R., The Cairo R. R., and the Catskill Mountain Railway and located and constructed many short lines.

Mayor Wurster of the old City of Brooklyn appointed him Chief Engineer of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement and he was an engineering consultant for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He had a remarkable knowledge of the railways of Long Island and did a vast amount of engineering work out at Montauk Point.

He was an active loyal member of The Holland Society of New York. He served as Vice President for Kings County in 1921-1925, and he was largely instrumental in founding our Long Island Branch. He was a Trustee 1924-1926, and he served efficiently and devotedly as Secretary from June, 1925, through March, 1937. He was President in 1937-38 and again a Trustee from 1939 until the day of his death. He served faithfully upon the Committee on Genealogy and was Chairman of the Committee on Library, History and Tradition.

He was a member and past president of the Saint Nicholas Society of Nassau Island, a member and past president of the Brooklyn Engineers Club, and a trustee of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church. He was a trustee of the Greater N. Y. Savings Bank, a member of the Brooklyn Club and Consultant of the Orphan Asylum Society of the City of Brooklyn. He also was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and of the Long Island Historical Society. He is survived by his widow, Ellen Augusta (Wooster) Meserole, whom he married Dec. 12, 1894; his daughter, Mrs. Katharine Decker, and a sister, Mrs. William C. Hand. He was a regular attendant at the gatherings of the Dutchess County Branch. All who knew this man of remarkable memory and high integrity will miss him greatly.

CHALMERS EASTON VAN ANGLIN

Chalmers Easton Van Anglen:—a member of The Holland Society of New York since March 9, 1922, died February 2, 1946. He was born in New Brunswick, N. J., November 21, 1882, the son of Samuel Stelle and Eliza Evans (Voorhees) Van Anglen and married Ada Schreve October 22, 1908. He received his early education at Three Mile Run, New Jersey, and his secondary education was acquired in Trenton, N. J. He was apprenticed in the electrical trade and declared a full master electrician in 1902. He devoted his entire business career to the sale of electrical appliances and automobiles. He was a York Rite Mason and a Life Member of Crescent Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S. He was a former Captain of the Crescent Temple Patrol. He served The Holland Society of New York as Vice President for Mercer County in 1925 and 1926. He was a philatelist of considerable renown and a connoisseur of rare furniture. He is survived by his widow and a son, Chalmers Easton Van Anglen, Jr.

FRANCKLYN HOGEBOOM

Francklyn Hogeboom:—a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eighth of December, 1898, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in the Park Slope Section of Brooklyn on January 9, 1946. He was the son of Charles T. and Anne E. (Blauvelt) Hogeboom and was born in the old City of New York September 7, 1873.

He was educated in private schools and by tutors. He was a highly successful business man and was president of the Danbury Company from 1901 through 1920. From 1912 until his retirement in 1926 he served the firm of John Weber, Inc., in various capacities. He was prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Royal Arch Lodge, Number Two, F.&A.M., Union Chapter, R.A.M., Columbian Commandry, No. 1, K. T., and Mecca Temple, A. A.O.N.M.S. He was a life member of the New York Athletic Club. He was a prominent member of the S.A.R. and a Trustee of the National Society. He was a Trustee of The Holland Society from December 8, 1932, until his death, chairman of the Committee on Genealogy and a member of the Committee on Library, History and Tradition. He was an active member of nine other patriotic and historical societies.

Mr. Hogeboom was an expert motion picture photographer and had recorded many expositions, fairs, historical pageants and historic scenes. He was an authority upon certain phases of the War of The Secession and he possessed a large and valuable library dealing with that period in United States History. He was a member of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. He is survived by his sister, Mrs. Louise H. Platt.

IN MEMORIAM

WHEELER NEWMAN VOORHEES

Wheeler Newman Voorhees:—a member of The Holland Society of New York since October 13, 1927; died in the Caledonian Hospital, in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, on January 18 after a long illness. He was born in the old City of Brooklyn on January 20, 1870 and was the son of Charles Hubbell and Emily Jane (Newman) Voorhees.

Early in his life his family removed to Corning, N. Y., and he received his early education in the elemeritary schools and graduated from Corning Academy in the class of 1889. He attended New York University and specialized in electrical engineering courses. He was employed for a time by the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company and was prominent in the work of equipping the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad for electric operation. He operated the first electric car over the entire line.

In 1900 he entered the employ of the General Electric Company and remained with them until 1932 when he retired. He had a prominent part in installing the electric equipment on the Manhattan Elevated Railway and also on the Interborough Rapid Transit. He was connected with the installing of the electric equipment in the U.S.S. "New Mexico," the first all electric battleship of the U. S. Navy.

He was an active member of the St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island and served as President in 1942 and 1943. He was a former president of the South L. I. Classis of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in America and a delegate to the General Synod in 1934. He had been a member of the Consistory of the Old First Reformed Church, Seventh Avenue at Carroll Street, and had been treasurer of the Sunday School for many years. He was president of the Kings County Historical Society: He was a director of the Long Island Historical Society. He was a life member of the American Society of Electrical Engineers.

Mr. Voorhees served The Holland Society of New York as Secretary from April, 1938, through

March, 1940. He was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites, the Van Voorhees Association, the Steuben County Society and the New England Society of the City of Brooklyn. At the time of his death he was an elder of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the Town of Flatbush in Kings County. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Maria Barre Voorhees, a sister, Mrs. Mabel V. Smith, and two brothers, Charles and Samuel Voorhees. Mr. Voorhees was a deeply religious gentleman of strong loyalties.

THOMAS IRWIN VAN ANTWERP

Thomas Irwin Van Antwerp:—a member of The Holland Society of New York since March 28, 1889 and number five in seniority on the membership roll, died at his home on Washington Street, Albany, N. Y., February 2, 1946. He was born in Albany March 24, 1865. He was the son of William M. and Susanna (Irwin) Van Antwerp. His father was also a member of the Holland Society. He married Miss Zaidee Scudder February 22, 1895, in Grace Church in the Heights Section of Brooklyn. He was a life long resident of Albany, and his business career was spent in banking. He was president of the Union Trust Company prior to merger with the Nation's Commercial Bank, where he served as first vice President and trust officer. He had been a vestryman of Saint Peter's Episcopal Church. He was a prominent member of Masters Lodge No. 5, F.&A.M. He served as a member of the Board of Governors of the Albany Hospital and was a Trustee of the Albany Savings Bank, a trustee of the Harmanus Bleeker Library and a director of F. C. Huyck & Sons of Rensselaer, N. Y. In his youth he was a prominent amateur base ball player. He is survived by his widow, a son, Townsend S. Van Antwerp and two daughters, Mrs. Joshua A. Davis, and Mrs. Preston H. Kelsey. Mr. Van Antwerp had a deep and abiding faith in his native city of Albany. He was a loyal and truly helpful friend to all who knew him, and he will be missed by all who knew him.

Church Service

The sixth annual memorial service for the twenty-four members of The Holland Society of New York was held at the Middle Collegiate Church, Second Avenue and Seventh Street, this city, on Sunday, March 3. Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, Domine of the Society, was in charge and a large group of members, in addition to relatives of the deceased, were in attendance.

Leigh K. Lydecker, president of the Society, read the names of the departed members after Dr. Palen, in an inspiring sermon, had made refer-

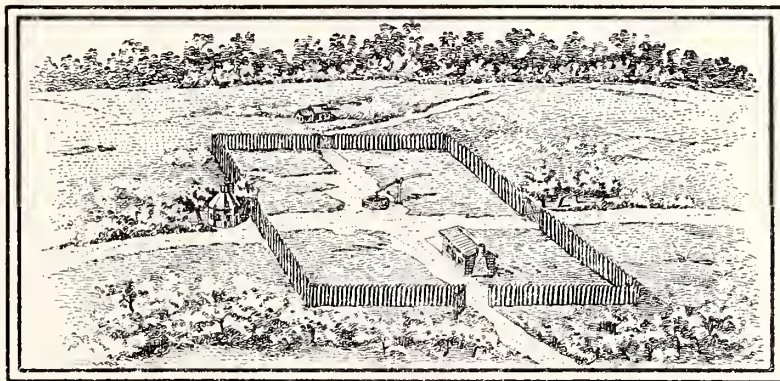
ence to the departed. The Society's colors were carried into the church by members of the Burgher Guard and placed in front of the pulpit for the service.

Dr. Palen's sermon was on "The Need For Divine Leadership," in which he deplored the perversion of justice, corrupt politics and the sowing of discord by professional agitators whom he referred to as a new class of professionals developed in the last few years. He urged allegiance to God as the way to proper leadership.

THE DUTCH IN THE RARITAN VALLEY (Cont. from page 4)

On the Raritan, too, in the city of New Brunswick is the Theological Seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church, and on the Campus of Rutgers

University, is the heroic statue of William the Silent, Prince of Orange, given by The Holland Society of New York twenty years ago.



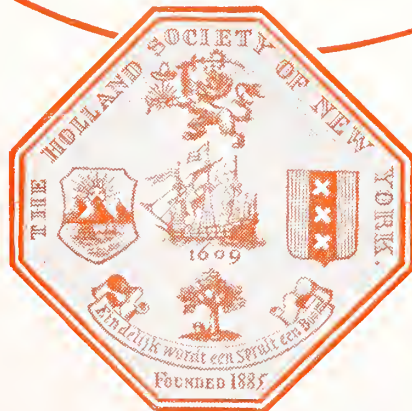
The stockade at Bergen in 1660



de Halve Maen



The
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OCTOBER 1946

The Holland Society of New York

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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BANQUET PLANS COMPLETE

The sixty-second annual banquet of The Holland Society of New York will be held on Thursday evening, November 21, in the Cascade Room of the Hotel Biltmore, this city. It will mark a departure from the practise of 6 years by the presence of ladies as guests, as a result of which the success and gaiety of the occasion are expected to be advanced.

The Distinguished Achievement Medal for accomplishment in the field of education will be presented to Dr. Lewis Perry, who retired in 1945 after serving as principal of Phillips Exeter Academy since 1914. He will be introduced by Trustee Harold O. Voorhis. President Leigh K. Lydecker will be toastmaster and Dr. Alexander Loudon, Ambassador to the United States from the Netherlands, will extend greetings from his native country.

The banquet will be preceded by a cocktail hour and the only address will be that of Dr.

Perry in responding to the award, after which music will be provided for dancing. The arrangements committee under chairmanship of Trustee William T. Van Atten is making every effort to have the banquet an outstanding success.

Dr. Perry is one of the country's outstanding educators and the recipient of many honors for his work. He was born in Williamstown, Mass., in 1877, prepared for college at Lawrenceville and graduated in 1894. He graduated from Williams College in 1898 and received his M. A. at Princeton in 1899. The following year he became a teacher at Princeton Preparatory School, joined the Williams faculty in 1901 and became the eighth head of Exeter in 1914.

Exeter grew from an enrolment of 572 and assets of \$1,307,523 to 725 and \$15,821,724 under Dr. Perry's leadership. He introduced and developed the world famous Harkness plan of preparatory school education.

DUTCHESS BRANCH DINES

Dr. John Dingman was re-elected president of the Dutchess county branch of The Holland Society of New York at its 57th annual dinner at the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, on the night of October 4. Kenneth Van Voorhis succeeded Norman H. Polhemus as secretary-treasurer of the society.

Approximately 50 members and guests of the society attended the dinner meeting, which, as customary, was featured by the serving of the Dutch dish, "hutspot" in commemoration of the relief of the siege of Leyden, Holland, on Oct. 3, 1574 and also "Poucher's Punch."

Officers of the Society and a large delegation from the Ulster county branch attended dinner, at which the story was retold of the lifting of the siege of Leyden.

Franklyn J. Poucher, a trustee of the Society, was toastmaster of the dinner. Among those attending was Mr. Poucher's father, Dr. J. Wilson Poucher, a charter member of the Dutchess branch who has missed none of its annual dinners. Although in ill health, Dr. Poucher was present

for the greater part of the meeting and said that he didn't want to miss the opportunity of meeting with his friends.

Leigh Lydecker, president of the Society, spoke as did others of the organization, including Harold Ditmars, secretary.

Those attending included J. S. Ackerman, John P. Adriance, Richard H. Amerman, David V. Z. Bogert, Dr. Clifford A. Crispell, Dr. F. Harold Crispell, Harold W. Delemater, Harrison Deyo, Dr. Dingman, Mr. Ditmars, William A. Dutcher, and guests, E. Perry Corlis, Fred W. Schuster, and J. E. McCord, Alfred Hasbrouck, Joseph O. Hasbrouck, Walter Hasbrouck.

Also Paul R. Jansen, Louis D. LeFevre, Colonel Lydecker, John H. Myers Jr., John H. Meyers Sr., Mr. Polhemus, Dr. Poucher, Franklyn Poucher, Dr. H. L. B. Ryder, A. A. Schoonmaker, Howard O. Springsteen, Nelson J. Springsteen, John Stoutenburgh, Byron J. Terwilliger, Rufus Cole Van Aken, T. M. Van DerVeer, Dudley N. Van Kleeck, Baltus B. Van Kleeck, Mr. Van Voorhis, Edmund Van Wyck, Benjamin J. Van Wickler, John R. Schwartz, Jacob Elting, and Harold H. Elting.

Trustees Meeting

Reports reflecting activities to perpetuate the history and tradition of New Amsterdam, a steady growth in membership which now stands at 901 and a sound financial condition were received at the quarterly meeting of the trustees of The Holland Society of New York at the Hotel Astor, this city, on the night of October 10.

President Leigh K. Lydecker gave a resume of activity during the summer and events at which he had represented the Society. He introduced Norman W. Van Nostrand and T. Morris Van der Veer, newly elected trustees who took their places on the board.

Trustee Rufus Cole Van Aken submitted a detailed financial statement showing current expenses virtually on a par with previous years despite mounting costs. Trustee John deC. Van Etten outlined plans for the annual banquet at the Hotel Biltmore on the night of November 21 and Trustee Wilfred Talman reported on sixteen membership applications which were approved. Activities of the Burgher Guard reported by Trustee Van der Veer included attendance at Constitution Day exercises and patriotic services in St. Thomas Church.

The new members welcomed into the Society are:

FRANKLIN MONROE DEPEW, Plandome, L. I.
ARTHUR DEAN VAN ETTEN, Mt. Marion, N. Y.
THOMAS EDDY HARDENBURGH, JR., Bedford Hills, N. Y.
THEODORE LLOYD VAN WINKLE, Rutherford, N. J.
EDWARD MATHIOT VAN WINKLE, Bronxville, N. Y.
CHESTER WINTHROP COLLIER, West Hartford, Conn.
ROGER SECOR VREELAND, Totowa Borough, N. J.
RICHARD VAN ETTEN, Monticello, N. Y.
CHARLES EDWARD DEYO, New Paltz, N. Y.
ARCH KERLEY MESEROLE, 3rd, New York City
MILTON LOUIS VAN SLYCK, Chicago, Ill.
VEDDER VAN DYCK, Burlington, Vt.
FRANK ELLIS OUTWATER, North Bergen, N. J.
CHARLES AUGUSTUS LOTT, Suffern, N. Y.
WILLIAM JOHN LYDECKER, Maywood, N. J.
ARTHUR NEWCOMB DUSENBURY, White Plains, N. Y.

Ulster Branch Dinner

The Ulster County Branch of The Holland Society of New York held its annual dinner Saturday evening, August 10, at the Governor Clinton Hotel, Kingston, with thirty members and guests present.

There was a social hour before the dinner at which "Poucher's Punch" was served. D. V. Z. Bogert, president of the branch society, presided. The meeting was informal and President Bogert called on each one present for a few remarks. Guests included Harrison Deyo and John H. Myers of the Society and the following from the Dutchess County Branch: Franklyn J. Poucher, Dr. J. H. Dingman, Dr. F. Harold Crispell, Harold E. Veeder, John H. Myers, Jr., Edmund Rushmore and Harold W. Delamater.

Monmouth Elects

The annual meeting of the Monmouth County Branch of The Holland Society of New York was held at the home of Harold V. B. Voorhis, retiring president, in Red Bank on the night of June 21. Willis Clark Conover was elected president and Benjamin Van Keuren the secretary. At the conclusion of the business session Mr. Voorhis showed motion pictures and a social period was enjoyed.

Essex Branch Outing

Members of the Essex Branch of The Holland Society of New York and guests gathered on the shores of Shongum Lake in northern New Jersey for their annual outing on the afternoon and evening of September 7.

During the afternoon a program of swimming, boating, fishing and the pitching of quoits was enjoyed. A dinner at the Shongum Lake country clubhouse followed, with Fred Lydecker, president of the branch, acting as toastmaster. His suggestion for the naming of a successor resulted in election of Reynier J. Wortendyke, Jr., as president and the re-election of Louis Blauvelt as secretary.

The early days of the Society were recalled in an interesting after dinner talk by Past President Reynier J. Wortendyke, Sr. Trustee Harold O. Voorhis struck a popular chord when he referred to the spirit of good fellowship which prevailed at Society functions and the incoming branch president urged the members to continue their excellent support. Greetings from the parent Society were brought by Secretary Harold E. Ditmars and Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken. Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen and former Secretary Edward M. Van Buren, Jr. also spoke.

The outing was arranged by Mr. Lydecker, who was aided by Trustee William T. Van Atten, a member of the club.

On Our Book Shelf

- From Louis L. Blauvelt: *Marriage, Baptismal and Membership records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Nyack, New York, 1838-1938*; indexed and typed by Nicholas G. Blauvelt.
- From Harold E. Ditmars: *Historical Sketch of the Zabriskie Homestead (removed 1877), Flatbush, L. I., with biographical accounts of some of those who have resided in it*; by P. L. Schenck, M.D. (1881).
- From Major Louis du Bois: One typewritten volume containing some papers linking together the New Jersey and New York State Descendants of Louis Du Bois, the New Paltz Patentee, and twelve charts giving descendants of Louis Du Bois the New Paltz Patentee, particularly those in New Jersey.
- From Arthur J. Goff: Bible records of Bogert, Brinkerhoff, Demarest, Redman, Terhune and Zabriskie families.
- From New England Historic Genealogical Society: *A Century of Genealogical Progress—being a history of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1845-1945*, by William Carroll Hill.
- From Mrs. Abraham Polhemus: *Thirty-five volumes of Holland Society Year Books*.
- From St. George's Society of New York: *Annual Report 1946*.
- From John H. Van Siclen: Typewritten copies of records taken from the Teunis Bergen Family Bible and the Family Bible of Albert Van Dyke, 1774-1814.
- From Mrs. Wheeler N. Voorhees: Framed certificates of Wheeler N. Voorhees as a member and Secretary of The Holland Society of New York.

NEW AMSTERDAM'S BURGHER GUARD

By Ottomar H. Van Norden

When Peter Minuit bought Manhattan Island from the Canarsie Indians, who then occupied the land around the Collect Pond, where the Criminal Courts Building now stands, he believed that he had purchased the entire Island. Almost immediately the Dutch began to take possession of the Northern part of Manhattan which brought them into conflict with other Indian tribes, who knew nothing of the sale, and who regarded the white pioneers as trespassers.

The usual trouble followed and finally resulted in the Indian War of 1640-1643. In this conflict Governor Kieft committed a terrible and unwarranted butchery of the Indians of Manhattan at ranted butchery of the Indians of Manhattan at and the war culminated when a force of 150 Dutch surprised and killed more than 700 Indians who had gathered in a palisaded fort on the site of Stamford, Conn.

The Dutch of Manhattan were a brave and warlike people, fully capable of defending themselves against any ordinary attack.

Governor Stuyvesant arrived in New Amsterdam in May, 1647. He found affairs in chaos. The fort was in ruins and the only defense was a small garrison of professional soldiers maintained by the Dutch West India Company. There was a Night or "Rattle" Watch, consisting of Burghers, which acted as a police and fire department and generally maintained the peace. It was not until 1658 that a regular police force was established in New Amsterdam.

The Dutch claimed Western Connecticut and had a "fort" at Hartford. The English were settling this territory and in consequence much bad feeling developed between New England and New Amsterdam. Early in 1653 very definite information came of a threatened invasion by the English from Massachusetts and Connecticut. The fort at Hartford was taken by the English and New Amsterdam itself was threatened. The Dutch were aroused to action.

Governor Stuyvesant, a trained soldier, immediately began to put the Colony into a state of defense and at this time the Burgher "Rattle" Watch became the Guard.

The organization of the Burgher Guard had begun in 1652. It was not until a year later, on July 15, 1653, under the provocation of the threatened New England invasion, that the organization of the two Companies, one under the Blue and one under the Orange flag, was completed.

Volume VII of Historical Manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State at Albany contained the original record of the order of the Council of Burgomasters and Schepens of New Amsterdam, establishing the Guard, and listing by name the officers and men. This manuscript was destroyed in the fire of 1911. Fortunately we have a copy of it in O'Callaghan's "History of New Amsterdam" published in 1848.

By this order of the Council there were appointed 32 commissioned and non-commissioned officers and 55 privates, a total of 87 men. There

was one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, eight corporals and sixteen cadets.

From this we may infer that there were four platoons and eight squads and that this action by the Council formed only one Company. This deduction is a reasonable one, as we know that each Company had a captain and in the order of July 15th (above referred to) only one captain was appointed. Furthermore, the old Burgher Watch already had its officers and men and undoubtedly carried on as it was. It is fair to assume that each Company of the Burgher Guard contained from eighty to ninety men.

In a town whose white population did not exceed one thousand and of whom not more than two hundred men could have been suitable for military service this was a notable achievement.

The printed Roster of July 15th lists sixteen cadets, several of them bearing names that we recognize today. This was undoubtedly the younger group and constituted the more social side of the service.

Each Company had a flag, one Blue and one Orange. We know that on the Orange banner was emblazoned the official beaver, taken from the City Seal, and emblematic of the industry, intelligence and courage of our Dutch forefathers. Undoubtedly, the Blue Flag also displayed the beaver. Governor Stuyvesant took personal command. He became the "General" and drilled the men regularly in all martial exercises and they became most proficient and the pride of the town.

The Equipment of the two companies seems to have been complete. They had arms from Holland and drums "to further the discipline of the Companies in marching," official emblems and undoubtedly were suitably uniformed.

The Guard still had duties of policemen and firemen and we find in the records of the Council of November 24, 1653, that the Captains were summoned before the City Council to explain why they had ceased to watch on a cold night. The explanation was given that they were not supplied with firewood and the Council ordered forthwith that they should be supplied with the same.

The Burgher Guard was a democratic organization governed by a "Council" of its own, which was known as the "Burghers Court Martial," and which was recognized by the City Council and Governor Stuyvesant. When officers were to be appointed the Burghers Court Martial proposed a double list of candidates from which Governor Stuyvesant made his choice.

That the Burghers Court Martial was highly regarded is seen in the minutes of the meeting of the Burgomasters and Schepens of New Amsterdam of May 5th, 1655, when the Court Martial, having requested a drum for each of the Burgher Companies, the following resolutions was passed:

"Whereas the request of the Court Martial is reasonable and has been found sensible in time of need and other occurring occasions, therefore we consent to it, leaving the se-

(Continued on Page 4)

HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS

Albert W. Van Gelder has been elected assistant treasurer of the Continental Bank & Trust Company of New York as another step in a banking career which began back in 1925.

Jeremiah P. Osterhoudt and Mrs. Osterhoudt of Schenectady, N. Y., spent the summer at their cottage on Red Horse Island, Gananoque, Ontario.

Donald K. Vanneman has become president of the Coastal Plains Development Company at Atlanta, Ga., where the firm is erecting 1,000 new houses.

Preston C. Keator included a three-weeks trip to the Miramichi River, New Brunswick, Canada, on his summer vacation and found the salmon fishing excellent.

George W. Terwillinger, 2nd. has returned to his home in Memphis, Tenn., after twenty-eight months in the South Pacific with a Seabees construction battalion and will resume his studies.

Walter H. Van Hoeson, Jr. and Miss Jean Fonda Ryder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Myron C. Ryder, were married at a ceremony in the Cotuit (Mass.) Methodist Church on Saturday, September 7 and took up their residence in Fanwood, N. J., on October 1 following a wedding trip.

Edward Vanderveer Ditmars returned in September from a round trip to Genoa, Italy, as carpenter in the U. S. M. S. S. George M. Bibb.

William S. Eltinge has returned to his home in Kingston, N. Y., after release from active duty as warrant officer with the Air Sea Service in the South Pacific.

Richard Stillwell has returned to his post as an associate professor in the Department of Archaeology at Princeton following his war service.

Andrew J. Provost, Jr. reports that he is "plodding along" on genealogy of the Colyer-Calyer-Collier families.

H. Armour Smith extends a cordial invitation for members of the Society to visit the Hudson River Museum Park at Yonkers, N. Y., of which he is director.

Kenneth H. Hasbrouck completed requirements for the Bachelor of Education this summer and has State Teachers College this summer and has entered New York University working for a Master of Science degree.

Robert L. Smock is working on a genealogy of the Smock family and he will welcome any information which members may address to him at The Buckingham, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Benjamin C. Sloat reminds us that the squadron of war ships which entered Monterey harbor one hundred years ago, July 7, 1846, to proclaim California for the United States was in command of Commodore John Drake Sloat, a descendant of Jan Pieter Sloat, an emigrant to New Netherland in 1645. He achieved the rank of admiral and Congress appropriated \$10,000 for a monument in his honor at Monterey.

Philip A. Benson, president of the Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn, is chairman of the special gifts division in the campaign to raise \$15,000,000 for

a New York University-Bellevue Medical Center.

Rodman D. de Kay is back in civilian life after four years service in the Navy, the last two years of which he was skipper and then division commander of destroyer escort vessels. He saw action in the South Pacific campaigns and retired with rank of captain.

William T. Van Atten, Jr., a first lieutenant in the U. S. Army on active duty with occupation forces along the Italian-Yugoslav border, is out of the hospital after recovery from a broken ankle received when the jeep in which he was riding patrol on July 15 was ambushed and his driver killed.

Gilbert Stoutenburgh reports that a successful meeting of the Stoutenburgh-Teller Association was held at Rhinebeck, N. Y. on Saturday, July 15. He is seeking to complete the record of members to include war service and new generations.

NEW AMSTERDAM'S BURGHER GUARD

(Continued from Page 3)

lection of the drums to their good knowledge and experience."

The rank and file of the Burgher Guard was taken from the "small burghers," men of good character, citizens of the town, a real independent citizens militia organization.

In the Spring of 1655, New Amsterdam, under the energetic Peter Stuyvesant, was preparing for the threatened invasion from New England. The palisade around the City was completed. The Burgher Guard was drilled and equipped. The fort was repaired and armed. The authorities of Connecticut, hearing of New Amsterdam's state of preparedness, gave up their projected attack.

Sweden at that time was at war and fully occupied in Europe. The time was ripe for action and the States General of Holland ordered Governor Stuyvesant to recapture the lands on the South River (Delaware) which had originally belonged to the Dutch, but which Sweden had seized and colonized twenty years previously.

The threat of an invasion from New England had passed and Stuyvesant decided to obey the mandate of the States General and recapture the Delaware province. At that time, outside of the platoon of professional soldiers at the fort, the only trained and efficient military body in the City was the Burgher Guard.

Up to 1658 the Burgher Guard policed the City and preformed the duties of night watch. In that year the City Council organized a police force consisting of a Captain and eight men, who were on duty from nine in the evening until six in the morning and who were paid 18 guilders a month with an allowance of candles and fire wood. This ended the Night Watch duties of the Burgher Guard and was the beginning of the organized police force of New York City.

WITCHCRAFT IN NEW NETHERLAND

By Wilfred B. Talman

The average person who lived in Europe in the Middle Ages knew but little, and all he did know came from the lips of others who knew as little as he. Even those who could read and write were steeped in superstition.

Those who knew no better said that the storm-wind was the rushing of a troop of dead men's souls or the howling of wolflike monsters. As it beat against the boarded window and rattled the latches, cowering peasants believed that dead men possessed of diabolical living spirits sought to enter and prey upon them.

It would be good to say that our ancestors didn't believe all this. It is interesting to say they did. Generalities are dangerous, however. Some of our ancestors did and some didn't. Probably all were superstitious to some degree.

With the passing years knowledge grew, but certain superstitions remained. Werewolves and vampires were still creatures to be guarded against, especially at night. Night air was "harmful" and was excluded by carefully locked windows. To make doubly sure, householders built their bed into the wall and put doors on them. Warmth and safety were thus assured.

We know that our ancestors who came from the Netherlands were fond of gathering before the open fireplace in the evening and telling ghost stories, or "sprookjes" as the children called them. Then they crawled into their bunks and closed the doors after them. Pioneers in Ulster County—and Ulster was probably no exception—found still more utility in these closeted "slaap-kancks." They took their newly-made cheeses to bed with them, it is said, and let the heat of their bodies ripen the fragrant kaas.

Contact with the Indians and with the legends of their own slaves may have revived some of the superstitious beliefs of the colonial Dutch. The red men believed in witchcraft and their medicine men had much knowledge of the world-wide werewolf legends. At times the Hudson River was referred to as Muheakkannuck, "the wolf with magical powers" and on its east bank was Pocanteco, "the dark forest," which the Indian thought was peopled with evil spirits.

Jesuit missionaries visiting Nieuw Amsterdam told of the hideous "loup-garou" as the werewolf was known in France. Exposed as they were to heathen belief and saturated with handed-down ghost-lore from the Continent and the many-sided superstitions of the sea in which their forefathers had believed it is little wonder that before long the Dutch settlers people the Hudson highlands with mythical beings.

There was Dwerg, lord of Dunderberg, in honor of whom every Dutch skipper had to furl his top-sails lest a tremendous gust of wind heeled over his ship in imminent danger of capsizing. Besides the darker of spirits in Pocanteco, there were the

witches that hung on the outskirts of every settlement and from time to time swooped down on barns and either frightened horses in their stalls or rode them to a witch's sabbath so that they were covered with froth and panting in the morning. Knowing glances between the slaves or the growing young men of a family, who liked to race horses, sometimes led to suspicions of other nightly sports involving the horses, however. Dozens of spectral beings were conjured up in the inventive minds of slaves to frighten the master's children into doing or not doing something.

All the elves and gnomes and bewitched persons that Washington Irving borrowed from Germanic folklore seem to have had a parallel, in spite of their supposed origin, in the Hudson Valley itself. Though Irving may have given the world the impression that the Hudson River Dutch were a blundering bunch of bumpkins, the spirits he introduced in his stories seem to be much the same as those the Dutch and Indians believed in, and therefore belong immemorially to that part of the country.

Sometimes on his own behalf and sometimes in the wake of Indian lore, the Dutchman named a dale into which the rays of the moon did not reach "the dark valley," or placed on old maps such names as "Dunker Kil," (the dark stream) "Spook Rock," or "Spook Hollow."

In spite of the Dutchman's apparent belief in the supernatural, there were no witchcraft scenes in New Netherland so violent as those in Salem, Massachusetts. True, some witches were brought to trial and acquitted in Hempstead, Long Island, in very early time, but neither the witches nor the prosecutors were Dutch. There is a story of some Dutchmen having chased a witch along Old Place Road on Teunnison's Neck in Staten Island, but they didn't catch her.

The last trial for witchcraft in the State of New York—and here most of the accusers were Dutch—took place in 1816 scarcely half a mile from the old Clarkstown Church, near what is now West Nyack, New York. Naut Kaniff, an old Irish woman accused by her neighbors of witchcraft, was to be thrown into the pond of Pye's fulling mill, in accordance with a custom dating far back into the Middle Ages. Squire Yaupy De Vries suggested that instead she be placed on the mill scales with the wood-and-brass-bound Dutch family Bible in the opposite pan. Naut Kaniff outweighed the Bible, and thus cleared herself of the charges.

Whatever witchcraft existed within the boundaries of New Netherland seems to have been largely of the harmless variety and essentially good, clean fun for those who believed in it and those who enjoy telling about it.

OLD DUTCH FAMILIES

By John Albert Bogart

The progenitor of this large family was Tunis Guysbert Bogaert, who was born in Heidkop, Province of South Holland, about 1625 and came to this country in 1652 when he settled at the Wallabout in Brooklyn.

In 1654 he married Sarah Rapalje, daughter of Joris Jansen Rapalje and Catalyna Trico. She was the widow of Hans Hansen Bergen and is accredited to be the first white Christian daughter born in the Dutch colony at Albany in 1625.

Tunis Guysbert Bogaert acquired some 600 acres of land in Bushwick, Brooklyn and at the Wallabout. In 1654 he received from Governor Peter Stuyvesant a grant of 50 acres of land in Bedford and the document is still preserved. He sold a part of this property to Rem Jansen Van-aerbeek and the balance of his estate, which he willed or conveyed to his son, Guysbert, was eventually sold to the Remsens, Scholes Berums and Meseroles when the last of it passed out of the family in 1776. A portion of the original Bergen tract of 400 acres which he acquired through his marriage to Sarah Rapalje, Bergen's widow, is the present site of the Williamsburgh Housing Project erected by the Federal government in 1935.

In 1660 Tunis Guysbert Bogaert was appointed a magistrate of Amersvoort, Flatlands and Midwout and in the same year he was one of the organizers of the first Dutch church of Brooklyn, which he served as a deacon in 1663 and upon the death of his father-in-law, Joris Jansen Rapalje, he succeeded him as elder in 1664. In 1663 he was appointed a magistrate of Brooklyn and served in that capacity until 1673. In 1664 he was a member of the Midwout Convention and a delegate representing Brooklyn to the Remonstrance before Governor Peter Stuyvesant in regard to the John Schot raids on Long Island. In 1665 he was a delegate to the Hempstead Convention and in 1674 he was member of the New Orange Convention in Manhattan. He was a member of the Bushwick Militia in 1663 under Captain Ryck Lydecker and in 1687 he took the oath of allegiance to the Crown of England.

In addition to six step-children, Tunis Guysbert Bogaert had six children by Sarah Rapalje, five daughters and one son, Guysbert Tunis, who was born at the Wallabout in 1668 from whom the line descends. His wife, Sarah, died in 1685 and two years later he married Geertje Jans Langendyck, widow of Derick Dey of New Amsterdam. He is mentioned in Governor Nicoll's patents of Bushwick and Brooklyn in 1667; also, in Governor Dongan's confirmatory patents of the same settlements in 1686. He died in Brooklyn about 1700.

The early descendants of Tunis Guysbert Bogaert were divided into three principal branches by which they were known, namely those of Long Island, those of Staten Island and later those of New Jersey. They were unrelated to other pioneers

of the same name who settled here previous to 1675 except Jan Laurens Bogaert, the pioneer of the Harlem family who was a cousin; and Cornelissen Bogaert, the pioneer of the Albany family, who settled there about 1640 and who was an uncle of Tunis Guysbert Bogaert of Bushwick—the brother of his father, Guysbert Cornelissen Bogaert who settled at Catskill in 1642. This family originally came from Schoonderwoerd.

Guysbert T. Bogaert, only son of Tunis Guysbert Bogaert, settled in Staten Island and he had seven children. His sons were Tunis, Symon, Guysbert and Cornelius; of these, Tunis had five sons, Guysbert, Isaac, Adrian, Abraham, Cornelius and Tunis; Simon had three sons, Symon Jr., Isaac and Guysbert; Guysbert had three sons, Guysbert, Jan and Jacob; and Cornelius had one son, Guysbert Jr.

The majority of these descendants settled in Brooklyn, in New Utrecht, Flatlands, Flatbush and Bushwick. A branch of the early Bushwick family headed by Gysbert Bogaert, son of Guysbert, went over to New Jersey and remained for a time at Raritan, later settling in Bucks County, Pa., but returned to Raritan with his family of five children—two sons, John and Guysbert. A daughter, Elsie, married Col. Peter D. Vroom and their son, Peter D. Vroom, later became governor of New Jersey. Several branches of this family settled in the southern states.

Isaac Bogart, son of Tunis G. Bogaert, settled in Oyster Bay Township at Wolver Hollow now Brookville. His son, Isaac, Jr., was born at Woodbury and his son, Helmus headed a branch of the family which settled in the southern part of Ohio near Cincinnati.

Symon Bogaert, son of Guysbert T. Bogaert, remained on Staten Island where he was born and was the common ancestor of the Staten Island branch whose descendants were there as late as 1935.

During the Revolutionary War several members of the Brooklyn family took the oath of allegiance to the Crown of England and joined the trek to Canada, where several branches still flourish, while others returned to the United States after 1802 and settled in the New England States, in Brooklyn and New York.

Most of the early Bogaerts were farmers and tradesmen; recent generations were associated in professional fields—civil, electrical, chemical and mechanical engineers and inventors; others became prominent physicians, surgeons, artists, authors, educators and musicians.

There is no indication that this family ever used the prefix, van or vander and it is definitely established that the progenitor of this family did not do so. He spelled his name Bogaert and his descendants usually spell the name Bogart.

DUTCH FIRST OWNED HARTFORD SITE

By Seth Toby Cole

Ed. Note: Trustee Cole has culled the following from the Civil List of New York State and Holland Documents IX. Barent Jacobz Cool, one of the commissioners of purchase, was Mr. Cole's ancestor.

The Colony of Plymouth was planted in 1620 under a patent issued by King James I. In 1631 the Earl of Arundel, President of the Plymouth Company, granted to Robert, Earl of Warwick, the country from Narragansetts along the shore forty leagues and westward to the Pacific Ocean. Connecticut river, however, after its discovery by Block in 1614, was periodically and exclusively visited by Dutch traders, for many years. In 1632, the arms of the States General were erected at the mouth of the river, at a spot called Kievit's Hoeck (now Saybrook), purchased from the natives for the West India Company.

In 1633 Director Van Twiller purchased an extensive and beautiful table land called Connittecock lying on the west bank of the river some sixty miles from its mouth. The price paid was "one pice of duffels, 27 ells long, six axes, six kettles, eighteen knives, one sword blade, one shears and some toys." The Commissioners were Jacob Van Curler, Frederick Luffertsen, Gillis Pietero, Claus Jans Ryter, Domingo Dios, Barent Jacobz Cool and Pieter Lowrensen. Upon this table land a trading post was established called "The House of Good Hope."

The Governor of Massachusetts' Bay speedily protested against the acquisition as an encroachment upon English rights. Director Van Twiller responded, under date of October 4, 1633, claiming rightfulness of possession by purchase. Meantime the colony of Plymouth sent out an expedition, which landed about a mile above Good Hope (Hartford) and the English thereafter rapidly settled at various points in Connecticut and upon Long Island, which was also claimed under patent by Earl Stirling. These questions devolved upon Director Stuyvesant to adjust. He accordingly appointed two boundary commissioners, Thomas Willett, a merchant of Plymouth, and George Baxter, employed by Stuyvesant as his Secretary. The commission fixed the boundary line of Long Island, from the westernmost part of Oyster Bay straight to the sea; on the mainland, the point of departure was on the west side of Greenwich Bay, about four miles from Stanford, thence up into the country twenty miles, provided it did not come within ten miles of the North River.

This was called the Hartford Boundary Treaty of 1650. The States General delayed its confirmation so long as to lose its benefits; and then it was nullified by Connecticut. The English pressed hard upon the Dutch in Westchester, while Massachusetts, under the claim that her patent extended indefinitely westward, proposed to settle a colony on the upper waters of the Hudson, and insisted upon the right to navigate the river in order to reach her alleged possessions. Fort Good Hope was sequestered by the General Court of Hartford, by an act passed April 6, 1654.

The condition and agreement entered into between commissary Jacob van Curler and the Chiefs of Sickenames on June 8, 1633, was as follows:

"The aforesaid Curler, and the sachem named Wapyquart or Tattoepan, chief of Sickenames river, and owner of the Fresh river of New Netherland, called, in their tongue, Conettecuck, have amicably agreed for the purchase and sale of the tract name Sickajooock, a flat extending about one league down along the river and one-third of a league in width to the high land and beyond the kill upwards, being a flat extending to the next adjoining little stream, on condition that all tribes might freely, and without any fear or danger, resort to the purchased land for the purposes of trade; and whatever wars might arise between them and others, may be waged or carried on without any of them entering on our said territory. It is further expressly conditioned by this contract, and assented to by the aforementioned chief, that the Sequeen should dwell with us, all at the request and to the great joy of the Sequeen Altarbaenhoot and all interested tribes. This has taken place, on the part of the Sequeen, with the knowledge of Margaretinne, chief of Sloop's Bay. Chief of Sickenames is paid for the said land by Jacob Curler one piece of duffels, twenty-seven ells long, six axes, six kettles, eighteen knives, one sword-blade, one shears, and some toys. All which was signed by Jacob van Curler, Frederick Lubbersen, Gillis Pieters, Claes Jans Ruyter, Domingoes Dios, Barent Jacob Cool, and Pieter Louwerensen.

Anno 1633, on the 8th June, by Jacob Curler, Commissary in the service of the West India Company, was purchased, by order of the Director and Council of New Netherland, from the chief of Sickenames, with free will and consent of the inhabitants there, all that flat land, about one league on across through the wood on the river, and about one-third part of a league broad and a musket-shot over the kill where the said Curler, by orders aforesaid, has commenced building the trading-house called The Hope, situated on the Fresh river of the New Netherland; with express condition, on the part of the purchaser and seller, that all tribes of Indians shall be permitted to come freely thither to trade with us; and that the enemies of one or the other nation shall not molest each other on the purchased tract; which conditions were agreed upon and concluded to the great satisfaction of the Indians, especially of the Sequeen, all which occurred in the presence of all the Company's servants then there present."

IN MEMORIAM

SEVERN DELOS SPRONG

Severn Delos Sprong, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the twelfth of March, 1942, died in the Engineers' Club, New York City, the twenty-seventh of June, 1946. He was born at Schodack, Rensselaer County, New York, the twenty-seventh October, 1873, the son of Williard D. and Pauline A (Melius) Sprong. He married Margaret A. McMullen at Kingston, New York, the twenty-first October, 1897. He is survived by a daughter Katherine Sprong Osborne.

Mr. Sprong was an electrical engineer and had served as assistant chief electrical engineer of the New York Edison Company. Beside being a member of our Society, he was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, The Sons of the Revolution, The Masonic Fraternity, The Montauk Club of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Apolo Club, The Edison Pioneers, The Saint Nicholas Society of New York, The Engineers' Club, The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Park Slope Congregational Church of Brooklyn. He was a frequent attendant at the Tuesday lunches of The Holland Society of New York.

GEORGE ALBERT NEWKIRK

George Albert Newkirk, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the ninth of October, 1913, died the twenty-fourth of June, 1946. He was the son of Garrett Henry and Annie (Scull) Newkirk. He was born in Jersey City, Hudson County, New Jersey, in the old Bergen section, the fourteenth of February, 1879. In 1895 he entered the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company and in 1936, when he retired, he was assistant treasurer of that company. He is survived by one brother, one nephew, a daughter and a grand daughter. Funeral services were held at his late residence, 418 Kinderkamack Road, Westwood, New Jersey, at two o'clock, Thursday, the twenty-seventh of June, 1946, and he was entombed in Fairview Mausoleum.

EDWARD WHITEHEAD VAN WYCK

Edward Whitehead Van Wyck, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the ninth of October, 1913, died in December, 1945. He was the son of Whitehead H. and Mary Kate (Fleet) Van Wyck and he was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, the twentieth of September, 1871. His ancestor was Cornelius Barentse Van Wyck, who came to New Netherland from Holland in 1660.

STANLEY SILVERS BERGEN

Stanley Silvers Bergen, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eighth of June, 1933, died the third of September, 1946. He was the son of Elston Hunt and Annie Lewis (Silvers) Bergen, and was born at Princeton, N. J., the eighth of August, 1889. He was educated in the local grade and high schools, attended Lawrenceville Preparatory School (1905-1908) and Princeton Preparatory School (1908-1909). In his business career he had been associated with various commercial enterprises in Princeton and Trenton and in 1921-1923 he was the proprietor of "Renwicks of Princeton." In World War I he was a civilian employee of the Princeton University Gunnery School. He had been a member of the Princeton Borough Council, 1938-1940 and in 1940 he was the president of the council and acting mayor. He had been a member of Princeton Lodge No. 38, F. & A. M. and many other Masonic organizations and was a member of the Princeton Second Presbyterian Church. His widow and two children, Stanley Silvers Bergen, Jr., and Marion Gordon Bergen serve him.

JOHN HOWARD VORHEES

John Howard Voorhees, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the thirteenth of October, 1927, died the nineteenth of September, 1946, after a three-day illness in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. He was the son of Samuel G. and Jane (Brokaw) Voorhees, and he was born in South Branch, New Jersey, the twentieth of February, 1867. Mr. Voorhees graduated from Rutgers College in 1888, and two years later was admitted to the Bar of South Dakota. In 1891 he received his M.A. from Rutgers and returned to Sioux Falls to join the law firm of Bailey, Voorhees, Woods and Fuller of which he was an active member at the time of his death. He was Secretary of the South Dakota Bar Association from 1897 through 1926, inclusive, and president of that organization 1928-1929. He leaves a widow and two daughters. Mrs. Neil Loynachan and Miss Mildred T. Voorhees of Omaha, Nebraska.

KENNETH MILLER BEVIER

Kenneth Miller Bevier, a Life Member of The Holland Society of New York since 1933, died of a heart attack at his residence, Eight Woods Lane, Scarsdale, New York, in the forty-ninth year of his age. He was the son of Philip Hasbrouck and Jennie (Miller) Bevier, and was born in Brooklyn, New York, the sixth August, 1897. In 1928 he married Margery Wells of Brooklyn. His Huguenot ancestor came out to New Netherlands in 1675. Mr. Bevier was graduated from Lehigh University in the class of 1919. He was a member of the Scarsdale Safety Council, the local auxiliary Police Force, and the Drake Road Association. He is survived by a brother and sister, his widow and two daughters, the Misses Elizabeth and Phyllis Bevier.

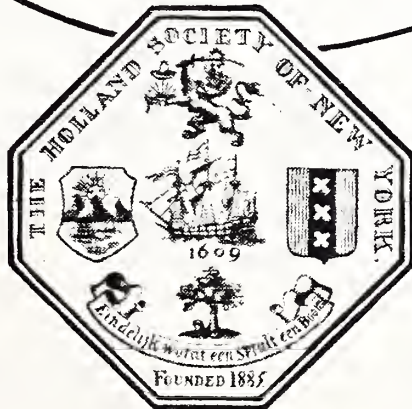
Organized in 1885 "to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America, to foster and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, and to provide for their descendants opportunities for social intercourse"; composed of descendants in the direct male line from residents of the Dutch Colonies in America before 1675.



de Halve Maen



The
HOLLAND SOCIETY
Vol. XXII . . . No. 1



of NEW YORK
JANUARY, 1947

--- The Holland Society of New York ---

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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DETAILS OF SOCIETY'S FOUNDING PRESERVED

The frequency with which requests are received for information as to organizing of The Holland Society of New York back in 1885 gives emphasis to the passing of more than three-score years since the event and to the fact that all of the men who actually had a part have gone to their reward.

With the instinct of the legal mind for keeping the record straight Judge George Van Hoesen, one of the original group, wrote the following account in 1887 and it is preserved as a part of the Society's official records:

"George West Van Siclen was the first to propose the formation, and the most active in promoting the organization of The Holland Society. In the year 1880, Mr. Van Siclen appeared as counsel for one party and Mr. Lucas Van Allen as counsel for the other party, in a series of litigations, one branch of which was in the Supreme Court, while another branch was in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York.

"In the Supreme Court Mr. Aaron J. Vanderpoel was called in as associate counsel with Mr. Van Siclen and the hearing came before Judge Hooper C. Van Vorst, an able and a just judge. In the Court of Common Pleas the hearing was before another judge of Batavian descent. The conjunction of Dutch lawyers and Dutch judges suggested to Mr. Van Siclen the thought that the cataclysm of immigration had not entirely submerged the founders of the State, and that a union of the descendants of the pioneers who first raised the flag of The Netherlands over the waters of the Hudson would bring with it pleasure of friendly intercourse among people who had to bind them together the sentiment engendered by a common pride in their origin, and might be made the means of augmenting the wholesome influence that the integrity, wisdom, tolerance, industry and thrift of the Dutch have never ceased to exercise upon the policy of the State.

"It was by no means certain, however, that the descendants of a people who had lost their ancient language, that men who had no grievance to unite them against a common foe, who had become bone of the bone, and flesh of the flesh, of a nation they fondly loved, who were contented

with the past, proud of the present and confident of the future, who were in their own land and not sojourners in a strange place, could be so moved by a mere sentiment as to lead them to form and maintain a society in memory of their forefathers—whom momentous events rather than the efflux of time had sent to the shade which develops the remote ancestors of every people.

"Desirous to know whether the views he entertained were shared by others, Mr. Van Siclen invited Messieurs Van Vorst, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Lucas L. Van Allen, George W. Van Slyck and George M. Van Hoesen to meet him at his house and confer as to the feasibility of forming an association of the descendants of the early Dutch settlers of New Netherland. The gentlemen just named met at the house of Mr. Van Siclen on the 21st day of February, 1885, and determined to make an effort to establish a society, every member of which should be descended in the direct male line from a Dutchman of New Netherland.

"A temporary organization was formed by choosing Judge Van Vorst as Provisional President and Mr. Van Siclen as Provisional Secretary, and it was resolved to invite a number of gentlemen whose patronymics gave proof of their eligibility to membership to the next meeting, which was held at the house of Mr. Aaron J. Vanderpoel, March 21, 1885.

"At that meeting the following gentlemen were present: Messieurs Hooper C. Van Vorst, George W. Van Siclen, Lucas L. Van Allen, Robert Van Boskerck, S. O. Vanderpoel, M. D. Aaron I. Vanderpoel, A. B. Van Dusen, F. F. Vanderveer, George M. Van Hoesen, David Van Nostrand, John E. Van Nostrand, Gilbert S. Van Pelt, Richard Van Santvoord, M.D., Abraham Van Santvoord, Cornelius Van Santvoord, Robert B. Van Vleck, George Van Wagenen, and Edgar B. Van Winkle.

"Letters of approval and regret of absence were also received from the following gentlemen: Messieurs William Van Alstyne, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry S. Van Duzer, Henry J. Van Dyke, Jr., D. D., Henry H. Van Dyck, Henry D. Van Orden, James J. Van Rensselaer, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, Henry Van Schaick, Philip Van Volkenburgh, William

(Continued on Next Page)

Banquet Success

The Cascade Room of the Hotel Biltmore was the scene of the sixty-second annual banquet of The Holland Society of New York held on the evening of Thursday, November 21. More than 300 members and guests, who included the ladies, were in attendance and made the occasion a noteworthy success.

A survey of the economic and political accomplishments of the Netherlands during the last year was presented by Dr. Alexander Loudon, ambassador from that nation to the United States. Holland has already reached from 60 to 70 per cent of her former productive capacity, he declared, but there is a monotonous diet and a great lack of clothing and household goods.

"Holland lost 51 per cent of her merchant marine," the ambassador continued, "By the end of this year it will be back to 75 per cent of pre-war strength. Airlines are flying an average of 65,000 miles a day and trains are running on schedule." He recalled that the Netherlands lost 244,000 lives and sustained ten billion dollars in economic damage, but added "We shall try to forget and forgive and help in the upbuilding of a world of free and democratic nations."

The gold medal of the Society was awarded to Dr. Lewis Perry, for thirty-two years preceding his recent retirement the distinguished head master of Phillips Exeter Academy, for his achievements in the field of education. Dr. Perry, who was introduced by Harold O. Voorhis, trustee of the Society and Vice-Chancellor of New York University, responded in a most gracious manner and during the course of well chosen remarks he referred to the Harkness plan of preparatory school training which he introduced.

Colonel Leigh K. Lydecker, president of the Society, presided and the dinner was served in a manner fully up to expectations. After the Burgher Guard had escorted the distinguished guests into the banquet hall the Colors and the Beaver, traditional symbol of the Society, were paraded. The invocation was offered by Rev. Dr. Ernest Palen, domine of the Society and as the dinner progressed there were the traditional toasts for the health of the President of the United States and Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands.

DETAILS SOCIETY'S FOUNDING

(Continued from Page 1)

Van Wyck, Henry S. Van Buren, Thomas S. Van Volkenburgh, Cornelius Van Brunt, Charles R. Van Hoesen, A. V. W. Van Vechten, and Alfred Van Santvoord.

"To the gratification of all, it was found that the changes that had been wrought by the mighty movements of two centuries, though they had turned the Dutch colonist into the most patriotic of Americans, had left untouched in him the affection for Holland, the pride in the achievements of her

Trustees' Meeting

A book on old Dutch churches and church architecture in New Amsterdam, when conditions will permit, was proposed by President Leigh K. Lydecker at the quarterly meeting of the trustees of The Holland Society of New York at the Phi Gamma Delta Club, this city, on the night of December 12. Those present were in hearty agreement that it would be most fitting with the Society's aims to preserve the aims and traditions of our forebears.

Following report by Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen on the serious illness of William Van Wyck, a trustee and former president of the Society, a motion was approved to send him a message of sympathy and good wishes for early recovery.

Secretary Harold E. Ditmars gave an excellent report on Society activities and Trustee William T. Van Atten warmly commended members of his committee and the membership for contributing so much to the success of the annual banquet.

Problems of the committee on genealogy in verifying the papers of applicants for membership and the precedents followed in approving family lines were explained by Trustee Wilfred B. Talman. He reported on nine applications for membership which were approved. Trustee Thomas M. Van der Veer, captain of the Burgher Guard, reported the group's membership at fifty and on his recommendation a motion was approved to increase from one to four the number of quartermaster sergeants.

A nominating committee was elected consisting of Ottomar H. Van Norden, chairman; Trustee Seth Toby Cole, Trustee David Van Alstyne, Jr., Harold Russell Van Siclen and Henrick A. Vanduyck to nominate a slate of officers for the annual meeting on April 7. It was voted to again hold the meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

The new members are:

LEON EPHRAIM DE YOE, Paterson, N. J.
EARL RAYMOND SNEDAKER, Paoli, Pa.
EDWIN RICHARD BOGART, Hawthorne, N. Y.
DAVID VAN SCHAAK VAN ALSTYNE, Kinderhook, N. Y.
MORTON LYNDBOLM DEYO, Rear Adm., U.S.N., Boston, Mass.
HARRY RICHARDS van LIEW, St. James, Long Island, N. Y.
JOHN JAY NAUGLE, New York 3.
FRANK ELLIS OUTWATER III, East Orange, N. J.
GARRET G. ACKERSON, Jr., Hackensack, N. J.

heroic age, and the sympathy with the principles at stake in her glorious struggle for civil and religious liberty which were prominent characteristics of the Dutch settlers of New Netherland. The proposition to form a Society was warmly welcomed and steps were immediately taken to perfect the organization.

"Various names were proposed for the Society, but "The Holland Society" was chosen because

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WASHINGTON IRVING WROTE OF DUTCH

By Walter H. Van Hoesen

The fame of Washington Irving as one of this country's foremost men of letters rests largely upon his "History of New York," attributed to the imaginary Deidrich Knickerbocker and to his creation of Rip Van Winkle among other legendary figures that have firmly implanted for all time the spirit of early Dutch traditions into our national background.

In some respects Irving never received during his life the credit which passing of time has shown to be his due. The reason is not hard to understand when account is taken of the considerable scandal and offense his literary efforts gave to some of the powerful families in his day and the immense delight to those folks whose background did not stem from the sturdy burghers of New Amsterdam. His writings were viewed then as lampooning of folks for whom he professed friendship, but his critics have conceded since that actually he had a strong and abiding affection for them.

It was on April 3, 1783, that a boy baby arrived at the William Irving home in William street, between Fulton and John streets. The father was a Scottish merchant from the Orkney Islands and his eleventh child was named Washington, because it was in the same year that General George Washington made a triumphal entry into New York at the head of Continental troops, as the British forces took to their ships. The city's inhabitants then numbered less than 20,000 and it was six years before the nation's first President took the oath of office in front of Federal Hall at Wall and Nassau streets.

The youngest son of the Irving household was considerably indulged. When he wasn't at school he wandered about the pierheads of the harbor, "wistfully gazing after the lessening sails of ships" that were fast making New York one of the busiest ports in the world. He was taken to the theater in John street, still haunted by the ghost of Major Andre and the troupe of British officers who acted there. He went to Albany by sloop, which was the way everybody did in those days, and on the way he watched the "eagles wheeling and screaming" over the high banks of the Hudson River.

When Washington Irving was a youth Columbia College stood on its own land just west of City Hall Park in Broadway. Instead of following two of his older brothers by attending classes there he went into a law office at sixteen years and at nineteen he was writing for the town's newspapers under the name Jonathan Oldstyle. He contributed most frequently to The Morning Chronicle, which was owned by brother Peter, to review the plays at the then fashionable Park Theater and recount the goings on of society.

At twenty-one Irving made his first trip to Europe and he had a front row seat at the transformation of Bonaparte into Napoleon, Emperor of France. That was in 1804 and during the next two years he witnessed passing events on the Conti-

nent. When he returned to New York in the spring of 1807 it was still a "handy city," as he put it, with about 60,000 people. Irving readily took up the customs of the best society and formed the habit of wining and dining at Dyde's public house "near the theatre in Park Row."

At the same time he was enjoying life Irving managed to become admitted to the bar, wrote the Salimagundi papers with the doubtful assistance of his cronies and even tried his hand without success at politics. He became a suitor of the lovely Matilda Hoffman, daughter of a leading citizen of Dutch descent, but in the following year she fell ill and died. Her passing so affected him that Irving, though he lived for nearly half a century and might have claimed a mate from royalty, remained a bachelor.

Later in the same year that his fiancée died the "History of New York," which roused the ire of the elders in many Dutch families, made its appearance. The Hoffmans were one of those families, but it was at their country home, Ravenswood, on the East River near Hellgate, that Irving spent a good part of his time both before and after the passing of their daughter and his emergence as the fictional Deidrich Knickerbocker. In those days the country houses of the town's influential citizenry were along both sides of the East River and Irving commuted to Wall street in the sailboat of his friend, Henry Brevoort. The Gracie Mansion, now turned into an official residence for the city's mayor, is the sole survivor of that era.

Through the years Irving's home, when he was not elsewhere, was at the family homestead in William Street. In 1809 he transferred to "the dwelling of Mrs. Ryckman in Broadway, near the Bowling Green," where he and Brevoort shared bachelor quarters. The next year found him in Washington as guest of President Madison at the White House and when war with England broke out in 1812 he became a Colonel on the staff of Governor Tompkins to aid in the defense of New York.

In 1815 Irving left on what was intended to be a business trip to England, but it lengthened into a stay of seventeen years. He became a successful merchant, writer and minister to Spain among other accomplishments. During this period he wrote the "Sketch Book" and created the memorable figures of Rip Van Winkle and Ichabod Crane. Doubtless his writings were influenced largely by thoughts of the Hudson River country and city which he knew so well.

When he returned to New York in 1831 at the age of forty-eight years the city had grown to 200,000. He found the Hudson navigated by "great steamboats like floating hotels." He was soon established to write "Astoria" in the country house of John Jacob Astor of Hell Gate. In the next decade wealthy people in the city began to build houses along the Hudson instead of on the East River. Irving was one of the first when he

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"HERE and THERE with MEMBERS"

Arthur R. Wendell, former president and a trustee of the Society, was one of two original members of the Union County Park Commission honored at a silver anniversary dinner in Elizabeth on December 9. He was named to the commission when it was formed twenty-five years ago and has served continuously in helping to create one of the finest park systems in the country.

R. Emerson Swart is serving as president of the American Arbitration Association this year and he was one of the founders of its recently formed Chinese-American Trade Arbitration Commission.

Marston T. Bogert has spent most of the last year abroad in furthering the work of the International Union of Chemistry of which he is president. At a meeting in London during July, plans were laid for rebuilding activities of the Union and reports on the progress will be submitted at another meeting to be held in that city this coming July.

Henry E. Ackerson, Jr., judge in the New Jersey Circuit Court, has ruled that grand juries are not liable to suit so long as they have "colorable jurisdiction." The decision is the first of its kind in New Jersey history and nullifies a \$2,300,000 suit brought by a former Hudson county prosecutor and his aid against 23 members of a grand jury which brought in a presentment criticizing their conduct of a trial.

Souvenirs Available

An extra number of the souvenirs distributed to the ladies at the annual banquet—a combination key chain and flashlight embossed with the Society's name—are available at headquarters, 90 West street, at \$1.00 each. No mail or phone orders can be filled. Other souvenirs of the Society also may be obtained.

WASHINGTON IRVING

(Continued from Page 3)

undertook construction of "the stout stone house against cold and heat" which he at first called "The Roost" and later "Sunnyside" which still stands today. It was at Tarrytown in the region of "Sleepy Hollow" overlooking the Hudson, "one of the most delicious banks in the world for reading and dreaming." At Sunnyside in 1838 the bigwigs of Tammany Hall offered him the nomination for mayor of New York and President Tyler suggested he become Secretary of the Navy in Washington. He refused both honors and in 1842 returned to Spain as minister.

It was five years before Irving got back to the United States and life at Sunnyside. The stone house was enlarged and filled with nieces. He continued literary activities and between trips to various parts of the country entertained the great and near great. Part of the time was spent in New York, but he always went back to Sunnyside, where he finally died on November 28, 1859 in his seventy-seventh year.

Jarrett Hiram Buys, son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Hiram Buys, of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., took Miss Elizabeth Reynolds Minsch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Minsch, of Montclair, N. J., as his bride at a wedding service at the home of the bride's parents on the afternoon of November 23.

Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, domine of the Society and pastor of the Middle Collegiate Church, retired on November 1 after seven years as president of the Clergy Association of New York composed of 300 clergymen of various denominations with charges in the metropolitan area.

Major Louis du Bois has announced the marriage of his daughter, Sally, to William Haltvanger in Walter Reed Memorial Chapel, Washington, D. C., on Saturday afternoon, November 9.

W. Randolph van Liew, Jr., took as his bride Victoria Abby Moran at a wedding service in the Old Post Chapel, Fort Sill, Okla., on June 27. He was discharged from the Army in April and has returned to the Bankers Trust Company in New York.

James H. Blauvelt has joined James McCutcheon & Co. as client relations director of the contract division. Prior to the war he headed his own interior decoration firm.

Walter H. Van Hoesen has been elected president of the New York Foreign Freight Forwarders & Brokers Association. He is president of the 90-year old firm of R. F. Dowling & Co., Inc., foreign freight forwarders and customs brokers.

Memorial Service

The annual memorial service for members of the Society who have died during the year will be held at the Middle Collegiate Church, this city, on Sunday, March 2, as a part of the morning service. Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, minister of the church and domine of the Society, is in charge of arrangements and the committee assisting is composed of Richard H. Amerman, Paul R. Jansen, Henry R. Sutphen, Norman W. Van Nostrand, Harold R. Van Siclen and Frank H. Vedder.

DETAILS SOCIETY FOUNDING

(Continued from Page 2)

it was simple, and it required no explanation to demonstrate its appositeness.

"As it was the design of its founders that the Society should be representative of the men who lived in New Netherland under the dominion of the Dutch, it was resolved not to admit to membership the descendants of those who came to New York subsequently to 1675, the time at which the ascendancy of the English was finally established; and as it is a familiar fact that men usually look to the paternal side in determining what stock they are to ascribe their origin, it seemed proper to admit no one who cannot prove his descent in the direct male line from a man who, acknowledging allegiance to Holland, was settled in New Netherland.

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DERRICK VAN VECHTEN JERSEY PATRIOT

The Van Vechten family came to this country from Holland, settling at Grenbush opposite Albany in 1638. Michael Van Vechten, grandson of the first settler, moved to New Jersey near Bound Brook, along the Raritan River in 1685. There he took up a large amount of land, laid out the district around his proposed homestead and in 1690 built a house, constructed of stones from the neighborhood. His son Derrick was born there in 1699.

Derrick Van Vechten inherited 2,000 acres of land from his father and became one of the few important men in the sparsely settled countryside, with a large retinue of servants at his beck and call. The house his father erected was destroyed by fire in 1714 but the next year he built the present structure of bricks imported from Holland. It is in surprisingly good condition today after weathering the storms of more than 230 years.

The hospitality of the Van Vechten home was well known, especially among the officers of the army under Washington. When it was decided that the British were going to use the Raritan valley for their advance on Philadelphia and that Washington would be obliged to fight them in that district, Derrick Van Vechten's home was suggested as headquarters for General Greene. As an ardent patriot, Van Vechten was entirely amenable to the idea, and accordingly the general and Mrs. Greene made his house their temporary quarters during 1778-9.

The Van Vechten household at that time consisted of Derrick, then in his seventy-eighth year, his wife, said to have been a few years younger, and a son and daughter.

During those stirring times the old house must have witnessed many events that helped to make history. Many splendid entertainments were given by the young, talented and beautiful wife of one of Washington's greatest generals. But the Van Vechten house is particularly noteworthy for a famous party held on Christmas Eve, 1778, when General and Mrs. Washington were the guests of General and Mrs. Greene. Vivid descriptions of this event have come down to us in letters written to friends by General Greene and his wife.

It is pleasant to picture the house as it must have appeared that snowy evening. Candlelight gleamed from every window as the guests dismounted from their sleighs and came in out of the cold. Derrick Van Vechten, muffled in a heavy coat, stood at the door to welcome the guests. Inside all was warmth and holiday cheer. The rooms were decorated with oak and holly, and a lively fire crackled in the huge fireplace. From the high mantelpiece and brass sconces about the room, innumerable candles shed a soft, mellow glow.

Mrs. Greene, the hostess, was twenty-five years old and by all accounts a vivacious, highly attractive young woman. Receiving with her were Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Van Vechten and the beautiful young Elizabeth Schuyler, second daughter of General Philip Schuyler, whom contemporary accounts describe as "a petite brunette with

good-natured, lively dark eyes, which throw a beam of good temper and benevolence over her entire countenance." We even know that Mrs. Greene wore a "superb gown of heaviest old rose brocade" and that Mrs. Washington was attired in a court costume of blue and gold brocade on that occasion.

Two of the young officers present were to become famous in later life—one, Major Harry Lee, known as Light Horse Harry, the other Colonel Alexander Hamilton, then aide to General Washington.

The winter that General Greene spent in the Van Vechten home was one of the coldest and most severe on record. The soldiers camped in crude shacks along the Raritan and on the hills above Bound Brook were poorly fed and ill-clothed. The patriotic Derric Van Vechten contributed all his wood for the construction of log huts for the protection of officers and men and refused any compensation.

Washington returned to call at the Van Vechten mansion when he reviewed his army on the meadows facing the house. The occasion was the visit of the French minister and the Spanish envoy, and the grand review was held for their entertainment.

Derrick Van Vechten died in 1781 at the age of eighty-two and was buried under a group of old elms on the estate. He was a fine character, held in high esteem by all who knew him. A eulogy written upon his death states, "To the end of his long life, he manifested a sweetness and strength of character that covered with unwonted majesty his patriarchal years."

During World War I the Van Vechten house received some improvements there when representatives of the French army lived and attended to the shipping of several thousand horses which they had bought for their government. Modern plumbing with hot and cold water and bathrooms were installed. The house was wired for electricity and lighting fixtures placed in all the rooms. But this did not alter the ancient home to any great extent, and apart from some wooden partitions, the rooms are much the same as when Derrick Van Vechten lived there. The estate must have looked very much as it does now when Washington passed with his army in 1777, except that the grounds were probably in better condition and the entrance was made through a fine orchard that ran nearly to the veranda.

The old house has passed out of the hands of the Van Vechtens, but it will always be associated with this family.

(Courtesy "News from Home")

Tuesday Luncheons

The luncheon gatherings held each Tuesday at 12 o'clock in the dining room of the New York State Chamber of Commerce in Liberty street continue popular. A special table is set aside for members of the Society to meet for friendly discussion and at the same time enjoy the splendid cuisine at a moderate charge. Former Secretary Edward M. Van Buren, Jr., is the sponsor.

THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO IN NEW NETHERLAND

by Ottomar H. Van Norden

January 1646. Dr. Adriaen van der Donck, with Director Kieft's approval, has secured from the Sachem Tackamack a deed of land north of Paparinamin Creek containing 30 or 40 morgens.

February 1, 1646. Roelof Jansen has received a ground brief for a lot for house and garden on the south east corner of Beaver and Whitehall streets.

February 4, 1646. Abraham Rycken has received a ground brief for a lot on the corner of Broad and Beaver streets.

April 23, 1646. A lot on the corner of Brugh (Bridge) and the Marcktveldt (Whitehall) has been conveyed to George Holmes.

May 1646. A ship with a cargo of negroes from Tamandare, on the coast of Brazil, recently arrived at this port. They were immediately sold. This is the first cargo of negro slaves to be sold in New Netherland.

June 5, 1646. Legal instruments, likewise Contracts, Testaments, Agreements and other important documents, written by private individuals and not confirmed by oath before the court, or other magistrates, are declared invalid and by a decree of the Directors are annulled.

June 5, 1646. Sibout Claessen has received a ground brief for 15 morgens beginning at Hellgate Point where Hog (Blackwells) island terminates.

June 1646. A horse mill for the grinding of corn has been erected at Rensselaerswyck by the Patroon and Pieter Cornelissen to be owned and operated for their joint interest and profit.

July 1646. Our controversy with the Swedes on the South (Delaware) River has again become acute. Their Governor, one named Printz, has forceably prevented our ship, recently sailed from here, from anchoring in the Schuylkill River (at Philadelphia) or from unloading supplies which were to be traded with the indians for furs and corn. The ship has returned to this port resulting in a heavy loss to a number of our enterprising residents.

August 1646. Disregarding the claims of the Patroon of Rensselaerswyck a large tract of the fertile lands of Katskill have been patented to

Cornelis Antonissen van Slyck of Breuckelen for eminent services in bringing about the general peace with the indians.

August 22, 1646. A serious incident occurred at Fort Good Hope (Hartford) when the English Watch of that place failed in an attempt to take our fort by violence. Diplomatic exchanges are now proceeding between Director Kieft and the English. It is hoped that open war with Connecticut and the New Haven Colony may be avoided.

August 1646. In consideration of his help in negotiating our recent treaty with the Mohawks, Adriaen van der Donck has been granted the tract of land called Nepperhaem (Yonkers). This property is situated on the North River and is bounded on the north by Saw-Kill, on the south by Spuyten-Duyvel and on the east by the River Bronx.

September 1646. We are informed by a ship just arrived that the States General, on July 28th, appointed Petrus Stuyvesant, formerly Director of Curacao, to be Director over the countries of New Netherland. He is ordered to proceed at once to this place and to take charge on his arrival which is expected shortly.

November 26, 1646. The village of Brueckelen has been incorporated and the inhabitants are authorized to elect schepens (magistrates). Jan Teunissen has been appointed Schout.

November 1646. Three years ago the population of New Amsterdam was about 2500 and the whole province of New Netherland contained about 3000 souls. Today, because of the ravages of the Indian war, there are not to exceed 500 souls in New Amsterdam and 1000 in the whole province.

December 1646. When our new Director, Petrus Stuyvesant, arrives Director Kieft will return to Holland and will leave behind him many unsolved problems. Our population is less than half of what it was five years ago. We have been driven from our lands on the Delaware by the Swedes. The English threaten us with war from the Eastward. The fur trade, except through Rensselaerswyck, has fallen to new lows. The revenues are entirely inadequate. We will greet the new Director in the hope that he and the New Year will bring us better times.

DETAILS OF SOCIETY'S FOUNDING PRESERVED

(Continued from Page 4)

"The desire to prove eligibility to membership has stimulated researches into family history that would never have been made if the Society had not been formed; and in establishing his right to belong to the Holland Society, a member proves that from the very dawn of our country's existence his fathers have tended the tree beneath whose branches sixty million Americans repose; and his heart swells with pardonable pride in his origin as he recalls the truth that America derives from Holland, the land of his ancestors, the three ideas that have made the United States the most happy and the most prosperous of nations: liberty of conscience, for with the Dutch it was not necessary to be a member of a particular church in order to possess the right of self-government; the free-

school system, which qualifies man for liberty regulated by law; and lastly the duty as well as the expediency of giving a warm welcome to the exile and the stranger.

"To these ideas and not to the boasted energy and enterprise of the people of any locality, is the wonderful growth of the country to be attributed, and those who know that the world is governed by ideas perceive the masterful influence of the Dutch upon every epoch of our national life. As the mind turns from the present greatness of the State of New York to the humble beginning of the Colony of New Netherland, how striking is the significance of the motto of our Society—Eindelijk wordt een spruit een boom."

SCHENECTADY EMMIGRE TO COSTA RICA

By Charles A. Van Patten

Recently, among my father's papers, I found a wedding announcement of Señor don Santiago Van Patten in Costa Rica. The announcement was dated just before the turn of the century. This aroused my curiosity and upon investigation I found that Charles Hansen Van Patten, who was born in Schenectady in 1814 of Simon Peter Van Patten and Hanna Toll Van Patten (my great great grandparents) had gone to Costa Rica in about 1866 for the Smithsonian Institute to make a study of the insect and bird life of Costa Rica. Dr. Charles had graduated from Harvard University in Medicine and Dentistry and was also a scientist of considerable note. He first went to Costa Rica in 1859, then returned in 1860 and traveled in Costa Rica for some three years. In 1864, having once more come back to the United States, he again went to Costa Rica, and in 1865 his wife, Emelia Harper Van Patten, followed him. She died in Nicaragua on September 13, 1865. Charles Hansen Van Patten then went to Europe for one year 1871-72, and then returned to Costa Rica where he married Catalina Guardia, who was the great aunt of the recent president of Costa Rica, Calderon Guardia. They had two children, Santiago and Emelia, but Emelia died when she was quite young.

Señor don Santiago Van Patten married Doña Matilde Prestinary in 1897, and it was the announcement of this wedding that I found in my father's papers. They had seven daughters and one son. The daughters are, Berta, Hortensia, Carmen, Catalina, Lastenia, Flora and Maruja. The son is Santiago, Jr.

Doña Berta married Señor don Carlos Manuel Escalante, who was Ambassador of Costa Rica in Washington during 1943 and 1944. He has likewise been Ambassador in Mexico and Peru, as well as having been Secretary of the Treasury

of his country and a congressman. They have three children, Jorge, María Eugenia and Carlos Manuel, Jr.

Doña Hortensia married Señor don Maximiliano Koberg, a Costa Rican of German extraction on his father's side of his family. He is an engineer by profession and a member of the present Electoral Counsel. It was he who managed the electrifying of the railway from San José to the Pacific Coast, and he also acts as the representative of the President of the Republic with reference to all matters of electrification. He has also been a candidate for presidency, and is an author of considerable note. The children of the Koberg family are Segurd, Norma, Conrad, Max, and Elsa.

Doña Carmen is married to Señor don Carlos Alvarado who is the Esso distributor in San José. Their children are María Cecilia, Hilda and Rudolfo. Doña Catalina is married to Señor don Egon Host, who is an accountant by profession and businessman. Their children are Otto and Edgar. Doña Lastenia married Señor don Gabriel Vargas, a businessman of Costa Rica. Doña Flora married Señor don Alfredo Jimenez, likewise an accountant and businessman. Their children are Flora, Alfredo and Fernando. Doña Maruja married Señor don Francisco Aguilar, a businessman of San José. Their children are Alvaro, Rodrigo and Cecilia. Don Santiago Jr.'s wife is named Hilda, and their children are Carlos and Elia. Señor Van Patten is a businessman in San José. Many of the children of these various families have been or are being educated in the United States.

Don Santiago Sr. died a year ago at the age of seventy-five. His wife, Señora Matilde Prestinary de Van Patten lives on the family estate, a little way out of San José, where she maintains the Cafetal (coffee plantation) of the family.

ANCIENT ULSTER BARN PRESERVED

Ulster county had the distinction of being represented by a specimen of its architecture of colonial days in the well known Philipse Castle Restoration at Sleepy Hollow, North Tarrytown. The county's contribution to this notable project is an old Dutch barn from the property of Lyman T. Schoonmaker at old Hurley, near Kingston, and it is said to be one of the oldest landmarks in this early colonial settlement, in its younger days known as Nieu Dorp.

The present Schoonmaker property was formerly the home of Col. Charles Hardenburgh, around 1780 or '88. It is believed that the old barn doubtless was built by a still earlier owner of the farm which embraced Mr. Schoonmaker's holdings.

This ancient barn was dismantled and experienced craftsmen marked each member of its frame and carefully took it apart, to be transported to a new shrine.

This hardy example of the early Dutch builders craftsmanship later will be seen by visitors to Sleepy Hollow, North Tarrytown as one of the historic buildings in the Philipse Castle Restoration, near Sleepy Hollow Church, in the region made famous by one of the first American authors to gain recognition outside of his own country, Washington Irving.

This recognition of an old Ulster county landmark had its inception when the Philipse Castle Restoration engaged Myron S. Teller, (a member of The Holland Society) Kingston architect and antiquarian and a specialist in the care and rejuvenation of ancient buildings, to make a search for a typical example of an early Dutch barn. The original idea was to build a replica of such a barn.

Mr. Teller discovered this excellent example of what was sought for on the property of Mr. Schoonmaker and instead of copying it was able to arrange for its disposal and rebuilding on the new site.

IN MEMORIAM

PHILIP ADOLPHUS BENSON

Philip Adolphus Benson, a member of The Holland Society of New York, since the eighth of June, 1922, died in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, the sixteenth of October, 1946. He was born in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y. the seventeenth of December, 1881, the son of Edward Adolphus and Georgianna (Whann) Benson. He began his business career at the age of fourteen as an office boy for The Phenix Insurance Company and then he was employed by the Mutual Life Insurance Company and was associated with the Realty Associates of Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1917 he secured employment with the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn as an assistant secretary and rose to be president, which office he held at the time of his death. Besides our Society, he was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, The Montauk Club of Brooklyn, the Sea Cliff and Manhasset Bay Yacht Clubs and many commercial organizations. He is survived by his widow, the former Louise A. Melville, two sons, Philip A. Benson, Jr., and Robert E. Benson and a daughter, Mrs. Vance Torbett.

RUSSELL A. COYKENDALL

Russell A. Coykendall, a member of The Holland Society of New York, since the fourteenth of October, 1915, died at his residence, 140 Jewett Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., the fourteenth of October, 1946. He was the son of Adams Decker Coykendall. He was Vice President of the Holland Society for Hudson County, N. J., in 1922-23 and 1938-41. He had been a partner in the brokerage firm of M. C. Bouvier & Co., of New York, and retired in 1940 to become associated with the law offices of former Governor A. Harry Moore. He was also a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Sons of the American Revolution. He is survived by his widow, the former Margaret McKnight; a daughter, Mrs. W. Kurtz Porter, and a niece, Mrs. Richard Q. Washburn.

JACOB JUDSON POST

Jacob Judson Post, a member of the Holland Society of New York since the twenty-third of February, 1917, died the fifteenth of October, 1946, at his residence, 24 North Hillside Avenue (Ridgewood, N. J., after a short illness. He was born in New York City the fifteenth of February, 1855, the son of James M. and Catharine Post, and was 140 in seniority on the roll call of our Society. He is survived by his widow, the former Nellie M. Carman and a son, Herbert J. Post. Funeral services were held at his late residence, Friday, the eighteenth of October, 1946, at two o'clock, P.M.

LOUI AUGUSTUS LENT

Loui Augustus Lent, a Life Member of The Holland Society of New York since the fourteenth of October, 1920, and the last member of our Society residing in Cincinnati, O., collapsed at 622 Broadway in that city, the seventeenth of October, 1946. He was removed at once to the General Hospital where he was pronounced dead. He was born in Mount Vernon, N. Y., the 30th of November, 1868 and was seventy-seven years of age. He was the

son of Charles Lent and the former Maria Sands De Klyn. Mr. Lent married Blanche Hamilton Gregg Cincinnati, O., the twelfth of December, 1894. She died the first of June, 1917 at the age of forty-eight. Mr. Lent was the father of Marie Louise Krug, with whom he resided. He was a Knight Templar, a member of the Scottish Rite Masons, and he was formerly associated with the Sun Life Insurance Company.

MELVILLE CORNELIUS VAN NESS

Melville Cornelius Van Ness, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eleventh of March, 1909, who served the Society as Vice President for Passaic County, N. J., during 1920-21, died at his home, 235 Derrom Avenue, Paterson, N. J., the ninth of November, 1946. He was seventy-nine years old. He was born at Mountain View, N. J., the twenty-second of August, 1867, the son of John K. and Sarah Ellen Van Ness. He was a founder, Vice President and Treasurer of the firm of Van Ness Brothers, Inc., manufacturers of paper boxes. He was Clerk of the Sessions of the East Side Presbyterian Church, serving in that office for forty-five years. Besides his membership in our Society, he was a member of the North Jersey Country Club, the Shongum Lake and Windbeam Clubs. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. Thomas Ingham of Maplewood, N. J., a son, J. Harold Van Ness of Glen Rock, N. J., and a sister, Mrs. Fred W. Bailey of Milburn, N. J.

On Our Book Shelf

From H. S. Ackerman: The Two Hundred Sixtieth Anniversary of the Old Church on the Green (Hackensack, N. J.), October 27, 1946. Supplement to Descendants of Roelof Van Houten of 1638.

From Lincoln C. Cocheu: Some of the Descendants of Augustus Washington Bulkeley, 1805-1879, and Margaret Ann Couenhoven, 1805-1886. (1946)

From Major Louis du Bois: Solomon du Bois Chart No. 3 to be substituted for previous chart.

From Arthur J. Goff: Bible records of the Bergen, Boerum, Cornell, Doremus, Goetschius, Vanderveer, Van Siclen, Wikoff and Zabriskie families.

From Maatschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde te Leiden: Year Book 1943-1945.

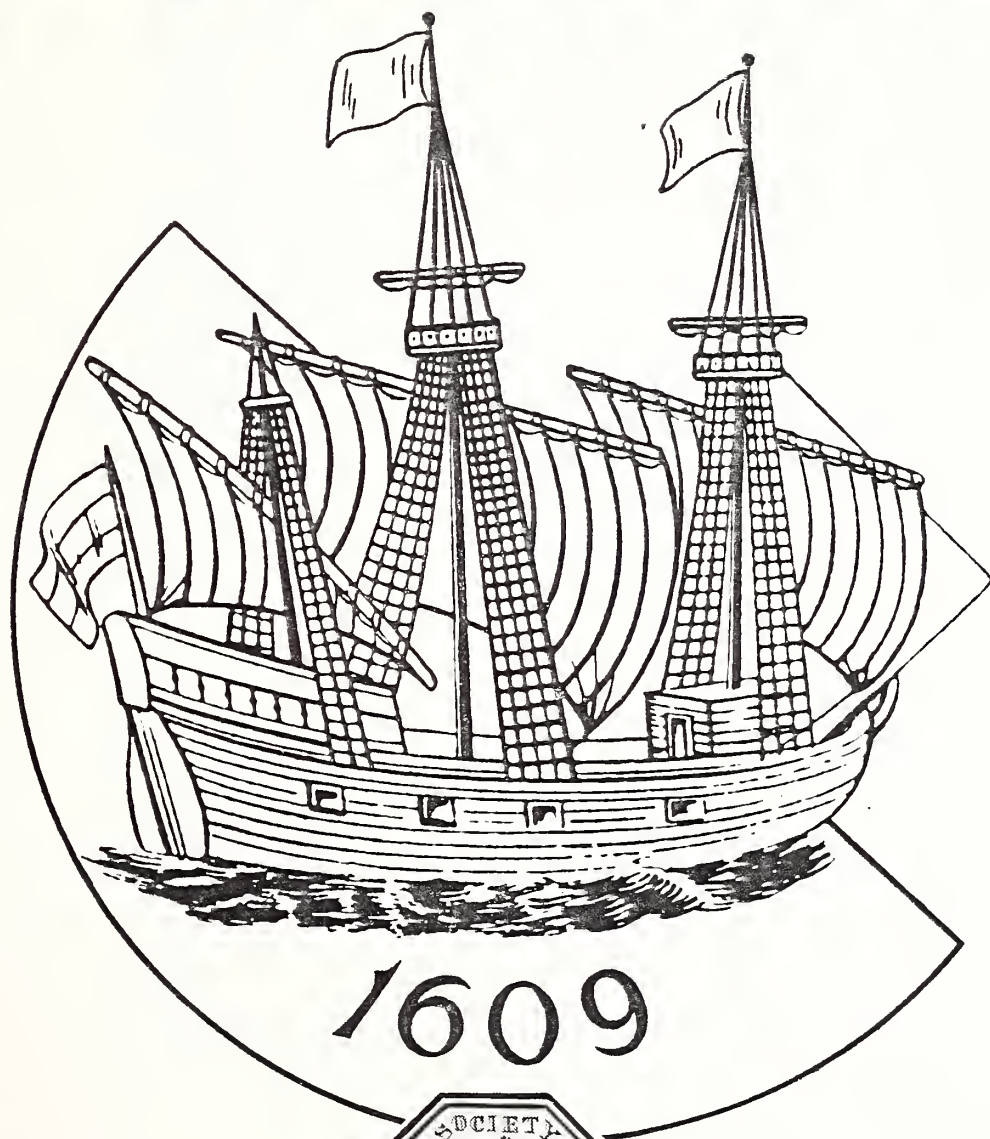
From New Jersey Historical Society: Archives of the States of New Jersey, First Series, Vol. XXXIX; Vol. X of Calendar of Wills.

From Charles Leonard Nurdyke: Old Homesteads and Historic Buildings, Genealogy and Family Lore, compiled by Lura Ballard Nurdyke, Historian of Manhattan Chapter, D.A.R. (1930)

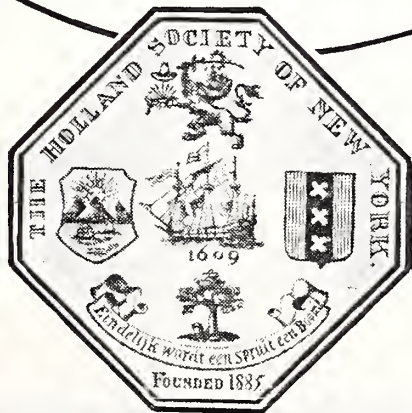
From Smithsonian Institution: The First Hundred Years of the Smithsonian Institution, 1846-1946.

Publications also received during the year from American Historical Association, California State Society Sons of the Revolution, C. V. Compton, Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, Finch Family Association, State Historical Society of Iowa, Kentucky State Historical Society, Knapp Family Association, Michigan Historical Commission, Minnesota Historical Society, Netherland-America Foundation, Netherland Publishing Corporation, Netherlands Information Bureau, Genealogical Society of New Jersey, New York Historical Society, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York State Historical Association, University of the State of New York, His Pennsylvania and Wyckoff Association in America.

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The
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Vol. XXII - - No. 2



of **NEW YORK**
A P R I L , 1 9 4 7



The Holland Society of New York

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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Dr. Harold O. Voorhis

Vice-Presidents:

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Kings County.....	John H. Van Siclen
Queens County.....	Walter S. Rapelje
Nassau County.....	Robert L. Bergen
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Rufus Cole Van Aken

Secretary:

Harold E. Ditmars

Domine:

Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Paien

Trustees:

Cornelius Ackerson (1951)	Thomas M. Van der Veer (1948)
Frederick I. Bergen (1950)	John de C. Van Etten (1949)
Seth Toby Cole (1948)	Walter H. Van Hoesen (1950)
Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr. (1950)	Ottomar H. Van Norden (1949)
Col. Leigh K. Lydecker (1949)	Norman W. Van Nostrand (1951)
Franklyn J. Poucher (1948)	Hon. Geo. S. Van Schaick (1948)
Howard D. Springsteen (1949)	Charles A. Van Winkle (1949)
Wilfred B. Talman (1951)	William Van Wyck (1951)
David Van Alstyne, Jr. (1950)	Frank H. Vedder (1950)
William T. Van Atten (1948)	Arthur R. Wendell (1951)

Editor:

Walter H. Van Hoesen

Editorial Committee:

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Hiram B. D. Blauvelt	Harold O. Voorhis
John A. Bogart	Arthur R. Wendell
Wilfred B. Talman	Stryker Williamson
Ottomar H. Van Norden	



DR. HAROLD O. VOORHIS HEADS SOCIETY

Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, secretary of New York University, was elected president of The Holland Society of New York at the sixty-second annual meeting held in the Keystone Room of the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city, on Monday evening, April 7. He succeeded Col. Leigh K. Lydecker, who had served two terms.

Four changes were included in the list of twenty-two vice-presidents approved as recommended by the nominating committee and also one new trustee in the group of five comprising the class of 1951. The new vice-presidents are: Reynier J. Wortendyke, Jr., Essex County; Edward M. Van Buren, Jr., Union County; Captain William C. Conover, Monmouth County, and William S. Heyer, Mercer County. Cornelius Ackerson was elected trustee to succeed his father, Judge Henry J. Ackerson, Jr., a former president. Judge Ackerson's retirement called forth remarks from several members who took occasion to laud his services of many years on behalf of the Society.

The following were re-elected: Treasurer, Rufus Cole Van Aken, Secretary, Harold E. Ditmars, and Domine, Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen. Colonel Ly-

decker was elected a trustee in place of Dr. Voorhis.

A recommendation by the trustees was approved to amend the Society's certificate of incorporation dated March 14, 1885, by eliminating "and to promote social intercourse among the latter" so that Article 11 on the aims and purposes shall read "To perpetuate the memory and foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Dutch ancestors of its members."

In his annual report President Lydecker reviewed the Society's activities during the year and expressed his appreciation of the support accorded during his terms of office. Secretary Ditmars included in his report reference to forty-nine new members and re-instatements during the year. There were thirty-eight deaths and losses from other causes to make a total roster of 927 on March 13, or a gain of twenty-seven during the year.

The reports of Treasurer Van Aken and other officers were approved.

Dr. Voorhis, in accepting the presidency of the

(Continued on Page Two)

SOCIETY'S EARLY ACTIVITIES RECORDED

So much interest has been aroused by the article appearing in the January issue of *De Halve Maen* relating to events which led up to formation of The Holland Society of New York that it seems worthwhile to chronicle the later history extending over a period of sixty-two years, dating from April 30, 1885.

Although several informal meetings had been held during the months just previous, the Society's formation is dated from the records quoting the words of welcome by the first president, Judge Hooper C. Van Vorst, at the first annual banquet. It was held on the evening of January 8, 1886, in the ballroom of the Hotel Brunswick, in those days one of New York's leading hotels.

The affair was unusual in both setting and the prominence of those in attendance. It was widely discussed and newspapers of the city gave considerable space to a complete report of the addresses, in addition to describing the various features of the evening. This led to the publication soon afterward of a volume devoted entirely to the dinner. It became the Society's first printed

record and was followed by the initial year-book, which appeared for 1886-87.

The walls of the dining room were decorated for the occasion with some fifty oil paintings and sketches of Dutch scenes. There was a large display of old Bibles, pieces of silver and other articles of historic background which had been loaned for the evening. Dutch tiles and coats-of-arms were included in the collection.

Judge Van Vorst's words of welcome referred to the fact that the Society's membership already exceeded 200 and he added: "The Society holds out no promise of material gain, or political success and yet we see, by the faces of the honorable men around this board, to what large proportions it has reached, and how hopeful are its future prospects."

He continued:

"We may well strive to perpetuate the virtues of those from whom we are descended—their courage, their inflexible integrity, their patriotism, their love of country, love of the land of our fore-

(Continued on Page Four)

Trustees' Meeting

A study of ways and means to increase the funds for operating expenses was voted at the quarterly meeting of the trustees of The Holland Society of New York held at the Phi Gamma Delta Club, this city, on the evening of March 13. The president was empowered to name a committee of three for the task, after general discussion.

The Society's finances are in excellent condition, but operating costs are up and income from capital investments is not sufficient to permit activities aside from those now taken care of by annual dues, it was pointed out by Trustee John DeC. Van Etten, chairman of the finance committee. Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken submitted the 1947-8 tentative budget carrying total expenditures of \$8,820, with estimated income of similar amount and it was approved for submission to the membership at the annual meeting.

There was considerable discussion of current efforts to complete the service records of members who served in the recent war. Treasurer Van Aken reported that a questionnaire has been sent to such veterans asking for data. Trustee Charles A. Van Winkle suggested the compiling of records of service on draft boards, ration panels and in other war work to which many members gave valuable assistance. It was voted to send a questionnaire to all members for the purpose.

President Leigh K. Lydecker gave a report of functions he had attended, as representative of the Society, since the last meeting and Secretary Harold Ditmars reported on activities. Reports likewise were submitted by Trustee Thomas M. Van der Veer as captain of the Burgher Guard and Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen, editor of *De Halve Maen*.

It was voted to hold the annual joint meeting of the trustees with the vice-presidents of the Society at the Metropolitan Club, this city, on the evening of May 23.

Sixteen applicants for membership were approved on report of Trustee Wilfred Talman for the Committee on Genealogy, as follows:

- ✓ ROGER OSBORN ACKERMAN, Schenectady, N. Y.
- ✓ FRANKLIN HAYWOOD BERRY, Toms River, N. J.
- ✓ WILLIAM TELLER CLUTE, Daytona Beach, Fla.
- ✓ ALLING COLE, Jr., Cleveland, O.
- ✓ PHILIP VROOM COLE, Bayonne, N. J.
- ✓ JOSEPH WARNER DORLAND, New York City
- ✓ EDGAR WAKEMAN HATFIELD, Ridgewood, N. J.
- ✓ FREDERIC ROGGEN KEATOR, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- ✓ GARRET ABRAHAM LYDECKER, Pelham, N. Y.
- ✓ WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON MESEROLE, Washington, D. C.
- ✓ HOWARD GERARD OUTWATER, Tappan, N. Y.
- ✓ FRANKLIN CRAIG PALEN, Jamaica, N. Y.
- ✓ CALVIN VOORHIS VANDERBEEK, Jr., Mahwah, N. J.
- ✓ JOHN LEONARD VANDERBILT, Englewood, N. J.
- ✓ GEORGE ATHOL VAN BRUNT, Flushing, N. Y.
- ✓ RALPH EMERSON VAN KLEECK, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Union Branch Dines

The annual dinner meeting of the Union county branch of The Holland Society of New York was held on the evening of March 3 at Wheatenville in Rahway, with Arthur R. Wendell, trustee and a former president of the Society, as host. Officers of the Society and members of other branches were among those present.

After a social hour and dinner served under the direction of the Wheatenville chef a brief business session was conducted to receive a nominating committee report. It was accepted unanimously and Edward M. Van Buren, Jr., was elected president; Garret Dubois, vice-president, and George B. Wendell, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Wendell reported on the success of the annual picnic in Echo Lake Park last summer and the date of the annual affair this year was announced as June 20, at the same place.

Frederick C. Hyer, who retired after serving four years as president of the branch, presided and called on President Leigh K. Lydecker at the start of an informal discussion period. President Lydecker stressed the value of branch activities to the Society and complimented the Union County members for their interest. Others who spoke were Secretary Harold E. Ditmars, Mr. Wendell, Trustees Ottomar Van Norden, Walter H. Van Hoesen and T. Morris Van der Veer.

Ernest Rapelje brought greetings from the Middlesex County branch, while John H. Van Siclen and A. Lloyd Lott spoke for the Long Island branches.

First Native President

Martin Van Buren was the first American President to have been born an American. The men before him had all been born British subjects. He was also the first President from New York State, having been born in Kinderhook, in Columbia county, of Dutch parentage.

DR. HAROLD O. VOORHIS HEADS SOCIETY

(Continued from Page One)

Society, spoke eloquently of its aims and traditions, the mutual interest and background of its members and the responsibility which has been inherited along with their ancestry.

Prior to the meeting members and guests assembled for cocktails and dinner. The business session was called to order at 9 o'clock and at its conclusion an entertainment program was presented by the meetings committee under direction of Trustee Frederick I. Bergen.

The Burgher Guard paraded the beaver, symbol of the Society, and the flags as a colorful part of the meeting. The spirit of friendliness was marked as members from distant points exchanged greetings and made inquiry as to others who could not be present.

The nominating committee consisted of Seth Toby Cole, David Van Alstyne, Jr., Harold R. Van Siclen, Hendrick A. Vandyck and Ottomar H. Van Norden.



STATE GETS RARITAN VALLEY SHRINES

Deeds filed on January 30 in the office of Robert Bergen, clerk for Somerset County, in Somerset, N. J., transfer to the State of New Jersey, two historic shrines. They are the Old Dutch Parsonage, built for the Rev. John Frelinghuysen and Dinah Van Bergh, his wife, in 1751 and the Wallace House, situated diagonally across the street, which was used by Washington as a headquarters during the winter of 1778-9.

The two properties are ideally located for development into a park, with the ancient structures as centers of interest, according to State officials. The Parsonage was deeded over by General Frelinghuysen Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and title to the Washington Headquarters was transferred by the Revolutionary Memorial Association.

In both instances decision to turn ownership over to the State was prompted by fear that the historic shrines might not be preserved otherwise for posterity. According to Presiding Judge Clarence E. Case of the New Jersey Supreme Court, "it is an established fact that the younger generation is not interested in the things of the past as we were when we were young."

The old Dutch Parsonage and its occupants had close association with the origin of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary. The first education in

New Jersey in preparation for the ministry was given in the parsonage. The Rev. Jacobus R. Hardenburgh, who was the first president of Rutgers, was second of the teaching ministers to occupy the parsonage; and his wife, Dinah Van Bergh, was the widow of the Rev. John Frelinghuysen, by whom the school was established.

Speaking at ceremonies in which a plaque was unveiled at the Parsonage on Sept. 30, 1934, Dr. William H. S. Demarest, former president of the New Brunswick Seminary and former domine of The Holland Society of New York, described it as a five-fold memorial: To the Rev. John Frelinghuysen, its first occupant; then to Dinah Van Bergh; to a family which has contributed much to the growth of the church, the state and the nation; to the Dutch Reformed Church in the Raritan Valley and to the little school for the training of students in theology, first of its kind in this section or this side of the water.

The property on which Wallace House stands was purchased by John Wallace of Philadelphia in 1775. He died soon after that time and his son, William Wallace, erected the buildings. Many valuable relics in the house are connected either with the Revolutionary period of the Raritan River Valley or the scores of Dutch families which first settled the area early in the 1700's after moving over from Long Island.

A TRIBUTE TO OUR DUTCH WOMEN

By Leigh K. Lydecker

The exclusive provisions of our By-Laws as to membership must strike the fair sex as out of place. No matter how pure may be the Dutch blood in the veins of the mother, he who presents himself for membership in this Society finds his credentials only in being the direct descendant of a New Amsterdam father.

The Dutch women's love of the good, the true and the beautiful is exemplified in the homes which they helped to build and furnish in New Amsterdam and along the Hudson. To the heroism and thrift of the Dutch women who ventured to America, the wealth and prosperity of the Colony was largely due.

The average Dutch farmhouse was erected by the owner with the help of his wife, his grown sons and neighboring farmers. The first permanent homes were small, one story buildings of rough cut stone or wood, with narrow windows, stone fireplaces and ovens. As soon as possible the houses were remodeled after those of the fatherland, of good size, substantial and comfortable, with very steep roofs.

The massive hand hewn beams supporting the upper floor, or attic, were left exposed and sometimes the edges were chamfered or moulded. The stairway was enclosed with a door at the bottom. There was usually a chair rail around the rooms. The outer doors were double, the upper half opening separately.

The central feature and charm of the house was the Dutch fireside. It was there, at their mother's knee, the Bible was read, the songs learned and

the ideals of true Christian character implanted in the hearts of the children.

Dutch women were more highly educated, better protected by law and held a more prominent position than their contemporaries in other countries in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They lived here comfortably as they had in Holland and brought their maids with them.

Every family had at least one piece of silver and it was customary to include a tea service in solid silver as part of a bride's wedding outfit. They adorned their homes with china, tile, works of art and furniture which usually included a high four post rope corded bedstead. When the bedstead was duly corded and strung to the tension required, a straw bed in a case of brown home made linen was placed over the cords and upon this were piled feather beds to the number of three or four or even more.

Dutch women have always been found equal in intelligence, in virtue, in courage and in industry to the men. When at the siege of Leyden the Burghermaster Van der Werff took his sword and offered his body for food to the starving, it was the women of that city who told him they would continue to suffer rather than surrender. It is that spirit which animates the women of Holland today.

In World War II, with their men, murdered, in prison or removed to labor camps, it was the women of Holland that kept the lamp of faith, of liberty, of courage and determination bright before their children's eyes.

"HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS"

Frederick C. Hyer, a resident of Rahway, N. J., was one of four lawyers honored by the Union County Bar Association at a dinner in Elizabeth on February 5 for having completed fifty years in the legal profession with distinction.

George A. Zabriskie, president of the New York Historical Society since 1939, was succeeded by Dr. Fenwick Beekman at the annual meeting in January and named to the post of honorary president in recognition of his long and distinguished service. Other members of the Holland Society elected as officers are: **Leonidas Westervelt**, third vice-president and **William T. Van Alstyne**, domestic corresponding secretary.

John Van Voorhis, of Irondequoit, has been designated by Governor Dewey to serve the remaining four years of his term as a member of the New York State Supreme Court on the bench of the Appellate Division, First Department, embracing New York and Bronx counties. He formerly sat in the Seventh Judicial which took in Monroe, Wayne, Cayuga, Livingston, Ontario, Seneca, Yates and Steuben counties:

P. Raymond Haulenbeek, executive vice-president of the North River Savings Bank, has been elected president of the New York Financial Advertisers Association.

Richard Schermerhorn, Jr., has received a most interesting letter from a lady at Den Hagg, Holland, by the name of Cato Smit, who tells of having read his "Schermerhorn Genealogy and Family Chronicles" and of her distant relationship through the branch of the family which did not migrate to America. She notes with obvious pride that a Schermerhorn was prime minister for a time after the war and is now commissionair general to the East Indies.

John A. Bogart is the originator of a suggestion for the organizing of a council or association supported by genealogical, historical and patriotic groups to be charged with indexing, describing and identifying as to location various documents of importance. Many such papers are not in public institutions, he points out and the whereabouts may be lost with the passing of time.

Harvey Conover is owner of the 45-foot yawl, *Revonoc*, which won the 184 mile Miami to Nassau yacht race on February 13 after fighting heavy seas and rain. He is a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club.

Cecil B. DeMille, Hollywood motion picture producer, appeared before a United States Senate committee in Washington on February 14 in a continuation of his fight to free labor from "monopolistic controls." In a plea for legislation to outlaw the closed shop he declared it to be "a grotesque departure from democracy and representative of collective absolutism."

Wilson W. Van Duzer, writing to his father, Assemblyman **Wilson C. Van Duzer**, of Middletown, N. Y., tells something of his experiences as a member of the United States Army occupation forces in Germany. He is attached to a finance

company and gets to various parts of the American zone.

Howard S. F. Randolph, a life member of the Society, is author of a book published last fall under the title, "La Jolla Year by Year," a story of his home town in California. He has been widely praised for his public spirit in preserving memories of the good old days in fascinating tales of La Jolla.

Edward Vanderveer Ditmars, of Westport, Conn., has been elected a justice of the peace for Fairfield county.

Robert C. Van Ness has returned to the practice of law at Corpus Christi, Texas, after two and one-half years on the board of review in the branch office of the Judge Advocate General in China, Burma and India. "It is a great feeling and I often wish that more people in this country had the opportunity to learn first hand the blessings of liberty, the heritage that is ours and what the United States of America really means to all of us," declares Mr. Van Ness. "I really had an eye-opener."

David Van Alstyne, Jr., State Senator from Bergen County, is chairman of the Senate Appropriation Committee in New Jersey's Legislature and is taking an active part in fixing the State's fiscal policies.

Charles H. Vosburgh who until recently was principal of one of New York City's high schools, has become editor of *The Masonic Family*, a magazine sponsored by the Grand Lodge of Masons for the State of New York for members and their families.

SOCIETY'S EARLY ACTIVITIES RECORDED

(Continued from Page One)

fathers, a tender regard for the memory of our ancestors, a veneration for their unsullied character and their great achievements."

Messages of regret at inability to attend the Society's first dinner were read from President Grover Cleveland, Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard, the Dutch Ambassador and others.

The speakers at that initial dinner were all members and it may be truly said that they established the precedent under which the Society always has been blessed with orators of note. First speaker responding to President Van Vorst's introduction was Judge Augustus Van Wyck. He was followed by Chauncey M. Depew, Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Jr., Robert B. Roosevelt and William C. De Witt. Each one paid tribute to our pioneer ancestors and the part they played in the Nation's founding.

Almost immediately upon formation of the Society an office was opened at 146 Broadway, which was also the address of George West Van Siclen, the first secretary and treasurer. The com-

(Continued on Page Five)



THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO IN NEW NETHERLAND

By Ottomar H. Van Norden

Indian tribes that lived on Manhattan Island Algonquins of the Lenepe Nation, sometimes Delawares. Of these the Canarsee occupied lower Manhattan around the present site of Hall Park.

Probably more Indians lived within the present limits of the greater city in the days of the Dutch than there were whites in the same area. At least 94 sites of camps and villages have been identified within the area, some of considerable size.

The River and Manhattan Indians were vassals of the Mohawks, who each year sent an old man with a company of young warriors to collect a tribute of wampum, furs, dried fish or possibly an attractive Indian maiden. Woe to the Indian that failed to meet the levy.

Each year the tribute party camped on the Bowling Green (the Bowling Green) and were entertained and honored by the Director.

An ancient Indian trail extended from The Battery, through Manhattan crossing Spuyten Duyck Creek at "The Wading Place," to Kingsbridge and so to Albany. The "Sleeping Place" was at Hightopsie. It is recorded that Mohawk messengers ran from Albany to New Amsterdam in two days.

Manhattan was originally called "Minna-atu," meaning Island of the Hills.

The Bowling Green was called "The Plaine" by the Dutch. Just above it on Broadway was the Marckveldt and here was held the weekly market, the annual Kermis, public meetings and troop reviews. It was not until 1732 that the city rented the Plaine to a private Bowling Club for "one peppercorn a year" and it was then fenced and called the Bowling Green.

In November 1626 the ship "Arms of Amsterdam" arrived at Amsterdam with 7246 Beaver, 500 Otter, many "Minck" and other pelts as well as a cargo of oak and hickory timbers.

Stuyvesant banned long engagements. He ordered that all people should be married within a month of the publication of the banns. Too many unpleasant incidents happened when some people considered the banns a good substitute for the

marriage ceremony. And Stuyvesant's rule held as long as he was Governor.

The fort was located where the Custom House now stands. The corner of its northwest bastion would touch the curb at No. 1 Broadway. What is now Battery Park was a mud flat, partly exposed at low tide and where the Aquarium now stands a reef jutted up. On the South and West the ramparts of the fort overlooked the water, with a windmill or two in between.

Under the north wall of the fort was the Plaine and beyond that looking up Broadway, was a wide open space used, once a week, as a produce market and known as the Marckveldt. Here farmers came from as far away as Corliers Hook to sell their corn and vegetables. At its northern end the Marckveldt narrowed down into the De Heere Wegh. So, Broadway even then, was Broadway.

West of Broadway was a meager line of homes and orchards extending back from the street to the river and from the fort to the wall (Wall St.). It was in his orchard, just below Trinity Church, that Van Dyck shot an Indian squaw for sampling his ripe peaches and so brought on the terrible war of 1655. It was poetic justice that Van Dyck should have been killed in the fracas.

New Amsterdam was a rambling affair and it was not until 1656 that Stuyvesant ordered street and property lines be fixed and surveyed. Seventeen streets were laid out and all property holders were required to fence their lots.

At that time there were 120 houses in the town limits like a fringe around the edge of each block. Back of the homes were a few barns, and hay cocks with ample space for orchards and pasture. The best houses were on the north side of Pearl for it ran along the water's edge and the outlook was superb. Back of Pearl and up to Wall and from Broad street to William was a swampy meadow which was owned by the Domine and was known as the Common.

Broad street was an open canal to Exchange place. At Bridge street was a town dock and the principal bridge connecting the east and west sides of town.

SOCIETY'S EARLY ACTIVITIES RECORDED

Complete list of officers of the Society for 1885-86 follows:

PRESIDENT

Hooper C. Van Vorst

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Albany

Albert Vander Veer, M.D.

Brooklyn

Adrian Van Sinderen

Kinderhook

August W. Wynkoop

Kingston

Alphonso Trumbour Clearwater

New York City

Robert Barnwell Roosevelt

SECRETARY-TREASURER

George West Van Siclen

COMMITTEES

Finance

George G. De Witt, Jr.

George W. Van Slyck

Abraham Van Santvoord

George M. Van Hoesen

Aaron J. Vanderpoel

David Van Nostrand

History & Tradition

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Jr.

Robert B. Roosevelt

Lucas L. Van Allen

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TRUSTEES

George G. De Witt, Jr.
W. A. Ogden Hegeman
William M. Hoes
Wilhelmus Mynderse
Robert B. Roosevelt
Lucas L. Van Allen
Aaron J. Vanderpoel
Herman W. Vanderpoel
Henry S. Vanduzer
The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Jr.
George M. Van Hoesen
David Van Nostrand
Abraham Van Santvoord
George W. Van Siclen
George W. Van Slyke
Philip Van Volkenburgh, Jr.
Hooper C. Van Vorst
Edgar B. Van Winkle
Benjamin F. Vosburgh, M.D.
Jacob Wendell

President Van Vorst, Secretary Van Siclen and twenty members of the Society went to Albany from July 18 to 25 in 1886 in response to an invitation to be present for the observance of the 250th anniversary of that city. They were "handsomely received and most hospitably entertained," according to the comment inserted in the Society's records.

David Van Nostrand, one of the first trustees of the Society, died on June 14, 1886 and a resolution was adopted extolling his sterling qualities. His widow presented a number of books to the Society's library, a donation to the publishing fund and indicated her intention to contribute to the building fund, all in his memory.

The lighter side of the Society's early days is preserved in the copy of a circular letter the Secretary sent to the membership back in 1886 inviting volunteers to come forward to form a glee club that would harmonize at meetings. It read:

"Can you sing? What part? First tenor, second tenor, first bass, second bass? Can you read music at sight? Let us have our own male Glee Club, and get up our own Dutch music. I am not joking."

The result was to be somewhat disheartening. One gentleman said that the proposal had his endorsement, but if the part he sang could be told after hearing him, it would be much more than he had been able to ascertain. Another declared he could sing very high or very low and especially loud when the pain caught him. A third member asserted he was saddest when he sang and so were his friends. Finally, a reply was received admitting that the writer could neither sing nor read music and it was signed "Van." The Secretary was moved to send out another letter asking which of the one hundred and twenty "Vans" in the Society had written the note and the replies were cause for him to give up in despair, because all of them were signed "Van."

Learning that the citizens of Leiden, Holland,

had formed an association to celebrate October 3, the anniversary of the raising of the siege of Leiden in 1573, the Society sent a message offering aid and the gesture led to subsequent exchange of courtesies. Incidentally, the Society members in and around Poughkeepsie formed the Dutchess county branch soon afterward and each year since then they have a dinner on October 3.

The immediate effect of the exchange of messages at that time was a move among the fourteen ministers who were members of the Society to arrange a celebration in this country. After several meetings an invitation was extended by Samuel D. Coykendall, residing at Rondout, for the entire membership to be his guests at the Hotel Kaaterskill in Kingston. The date for the pilgrimage was advanced to September 14 and 15 for reasons of the weather and it turned out to be one of the memorable occasions in the Society's annals.

A notice sent to the membership on September 9, 1886, outlined the program for the two days from the time of boarding a special train on the West Shore Railroad at Weehawken at 9:30 on the morning of September 14 until the return trip the next day. A badge was enclosed to be worn at Kingston and it was remarked that when Rev. Henry Van Dyke, Jr., returned from Holland he was expected to bring one of the old pins of the Beggars, adopted in 1556 and worn by William of Orange when he was assassinated, to serve as a model for the official badge of the Society.

The train from New York reached Kingston barely ahead of a train from Albany which brought thirty members from that city. The entire party of nearly one hundred and fifty members was taken in carriages to Crosby Hall. After lunch all hands repaired to the chapel of the Kingston First Reformed Church, where the Rev. A. H. Huizinga opened the exercises with an invocation. An address was given by Rev. J. G. Van Slyke, the pastor, who welcomed the visitors and told briefly of Kingston's history.

An address on the history of Kingston and vicinity was given by General George H. Sharpe, one of the town's most distinguished citizens and afterward a large classroom was thrown open for an exhibit of paintings, articles of silver and other heirlooms.

The dinner that night is recorded as one of the outstanding events in Kingston history. After the last toast had been drunk and the tables cleared, Judge Van Vorst, as president of the Society, called on the host, Hon. A. T. Clearwater, for an address of welcome. Judge Van Vorst then spoke on the aims and purposes of the Holland Society of New York. He was followed by Hon. Aaron J. Vanderpoel, who paid tribute to the Dutch women; Brevet Major General Stewart Van Vliet, U.S.A., whose topic was on the Dutch soldier, and Rev. J. Howard Suydam, D.D., who told of the relief of Leyden.

ALBANY'S FIRST CHURCH

Three hundred and five years ago Rev. Johannes Megapolensis organized the congregation of "The First Church in Albany" and on August 13, 1642, he preached the first sermon. Fronting on Clinton Square the city's oldest religious group has been preaching the Reformed Protestant Dutch faith from the start.

As early as 1624, when Albany was known as Fort Orange, a trading post founded by the Dutch East India Company to barter with the Indians for furs, members of the little colony gathered for worship under the direction of Bastiaen Jansen Krol, who had come from Holland to do religious work.

In 1646 a log church building was erected. This building was destroyed in 1654 by a spring freshet. Later a blockhouse church was built on higher ground at what is now State street and Broadway.

At this time Patroon Stephen Van Rensselaer

presented communion cups to the church. A weathercock was placed atop the church, the building was loopholed and three cannons were mounted for defense. Some ten years later a new blockhouse for worship was erected.

A stone church was built around this last building in 1715 and when the exterior was finished the old building was torn down and passed out through the windows. In 1720 a charter from King George I of England granted full liberty to the Dutch church. In 1776 the sermons were preached in English; prior to that time they were preached in Dutch.

The present building was dedicated on January 27, 1799, and was known as the North Church, or the "Twin Steeple." The church is open to visitors every day, for quiet meditation and prayer, or to view the historic relics and documents. Rev. F. Raymond Clee, D.D., is pastor.

OLD DUTCH PAINTING REDISCOVERED

The New York Historical Society has placed on exhibition in its galleries on Central Park West at Seventy-seventh Street a group portrait by John Durand, called "the most important discovery to be made in the last quarter century in the field of colonial New York painting."

Until recently the painting was entirely unknown to art historians, having been hidden for many years in a storage warehouse. When found, it was still in its original hand-made mahogany frame, on the back of which were the original leather straps for hanging it.

The painting portrays, from left to right, Garret, George, Anne and Jacques, the children of Garret and Helena De Nyse Rapalje, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of New Amsterdam. Janis Janse Rapalje, the great-great-grandfather of the four children, purchased from the Indians in 1637 some 335 acres of land on Walla-

bout Bay, in the present Brooklyn. His daughter Sarah was the first white female child born in the Province of New Netherland.

Two paneled rooms from the old New York Beekman Mansion have been reopened to the public after being closed for renovation and installation of new accessions.

Among the recent acquisitions is an eighteenth century four-poster bed, which is displayed in the bedroom where a paneled wall and Dutch tiled hearth provide an appropriate setting. The hand-made candlewick coverlet on the bed, in excellent condition, was worked by a New York needlewoman in 1812.

Window curtains of red-printed chintz a century and a half old, a Beekman family Bible printed in Dutch in 1730 and the desk on which General Washington signed the death warrant of Major John André are other features of the room.

Branch Meetings

The annual dinner meeting of Long Island branches of The Holland Society of New York will be held at the Jamaica Club, Jamaica, on the evening of May 9.

Members of the Ulster County branch will meet at the Hotel Governor Clinton in Kingston for their annual spring dinner meeting on the evening of May 17.

Memorial Service

Officers and members of The Holland Society of New York attended the annual memorial service for those who died during the year, at the Middle Collegiate Church, this city, on Sunday morning, March 2. Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, minister and Domine of the Society, officiated and his sermon topic was "Know Where You Are Going."

Members of the Burgher Guard were ushers and carried the Society's flags in the processional. The roll call of the departed was read by President Leigh K. Lydecker.

DOUGLAS S. SCHENCK

Douglas Satterlee Schenck, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the seventeenth of December, 1908, number 323 in seniority, died in the Santa Monica (California) Hospital, the twenty-ninth of January, 1947. He was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, the first of August, 1883, the son of Vincent Rowland Schenck, a former member of the Society and Mary (Percy) Schenck. Mr. Schenck was educated in the local schools and graduated from Yale University. With his brother, Percy, he took over the insurance business founded by his father. His brother died six years ago and his wife, the former Marion Ridgeway, died three years ago. His home was at 131 Jewett Avenue, Jersey City. He was stricken with spinal meningitis while enroute by train to visit West Coast friends. He is survived by two daughters, the Misses Marion Ridgeway and Mary Percy Schenck. Besides our Society he was a member of the Jersey City Rotary Club, The University Club of Hudson County, and the Bergen Cartaret Club of Jersey City.

JOHN ATKINSON HANCE

John Atkinson Hance, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eighth of June, 1911, and number ninety-three in seniority, died at his home, 1120 Fifth Avenue, New York City, the twenty-second of February, 1947. He was born in the former City of Brooklyn, N. Y., the sixth of October, 1854, the son of William Edward and Mary Lawrence (Deall) Hance. He was educated in local public and private schools and in 1870, at the age of fifteen years, he entered the employ of De Coppet & Co., brokers, as a runner. In 1886 he became associated with Messrs. Jesup and Lamont, and in 1900 he became a partner in that firm. Since 1889 he was a vestryman of the Episcopal Church of The Heavenly Rest and at the time of his death he was the Senior Warden. He was the oldest Trustee of the North River Savings Bank, a trustee of Bard College, Annandale, New York, and of St. Luke's Hospital. He was the oldest member of the Seventh Regiment Veterans Association, a member of the Sons of the Revolution and many other historical and political associations. He is survived by his wife and a son, Percy Lawrence Hance.

WILLIAM MITCHELL VAIL HOFFMAN

William Mitchell Vail Hoffman, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the twentieth

of December, 1910, and number eighty-seven in seniority, died at his home, 35 West Fifty-first Street, New York City, on Saturday, the first of March, 1947. He also had a summer residence at Tuxedo Park, N. Y. He was born at Garrison, N. Y., the twenty-fourth of April, 1862, the son of the Reverend Charles Frederick Hoffman, rector and builder of All Angels Episcopal Church, and Eleanor Louise (Vail) Hoffman. He traced his ancestry back to Martinus Hoffman, who came to New Amsterdam in 1660 and who was the founder of Hoffmantown in Ulster County, N. Y. He was a Trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, The Cathedral of Saint John The Divine, Hobart College, The Church Club of New York, The Greenwich Savings Bank and very many other important organizations. He leaves a widow, the former Irene Stoddard, and a son, Charles Gouverneur Hoffman.

HENRY THEODORE LEGGETT

Henry Theodore Leggett, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the ninth of June, 1938, number 565 in seniority, died at his residence, 575 Park Avenue, New York City, the twenty-fourth March, 1947. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., the twenty-first March, 1873. He was the son of Theodore A. and Mary E. McCoun Leggett. His father was one of the founders of Francis H. Leggett Company, dealers in food stuffs. During World War I Mr. Leggett was Administrative Assistant to Herbert C. Hoover when the former President of the United States was national food administrator. Mr. Leggett was a member of the Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York and the Union Club.

THEODORE VAN WINKLE

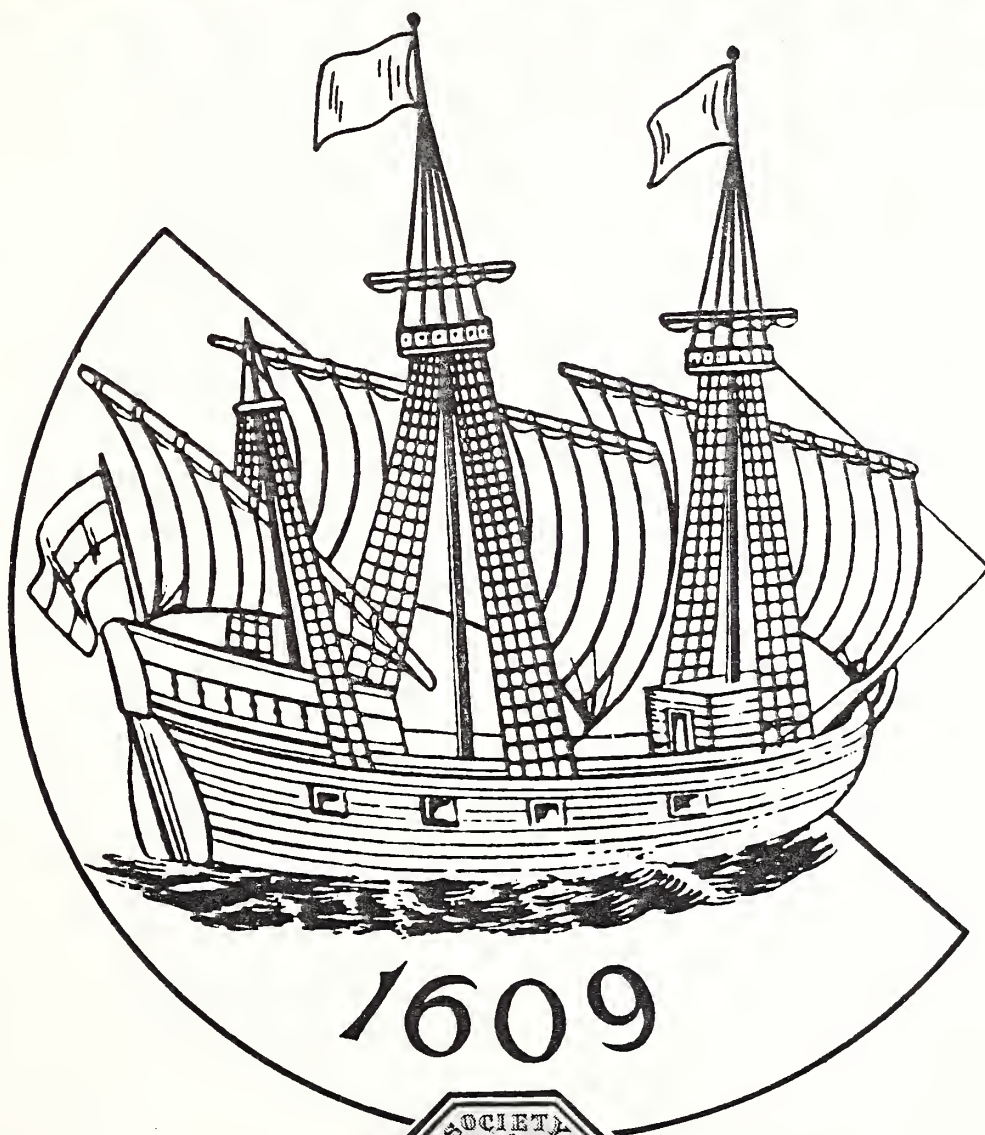
Theodore Van Winkle, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eighth of June, 1916, number 134 in seniority, died suddenly at his home, 130 Vreeland Avenue, Rutherford, New Jersey, on Thursday, the twenty-seventh March, 1947. He was the son of Arthur W. Van Winkle, also a former member of the Holland Society and Katharine E. (McGregor) Van Winkle, and was born in Rutherford the fifth June, 1890. He received his education at Bordentown Military Institute and Rutgers University. He served our Society as Vice President for Bergen County, N. J., in 1926 and again from 1941 through 1945. In World War I he served as lieutenant. He was an official of Van Winkle and Company founded by Jacob W. Van Winkle, 260 years ago, the twenty-sixth March, 1947. He was a director of the Central Guarantee and Mortgage Company and an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church. He was married to Elizabeth Margaret Lloyd on the second of June, 1920. She died the sixteenth of March, 1937. He is survived by his second wife, the former Miriam McCready; a son, Theodore Lloyd Van Winkle, and two brothers, Charles A. Van Winkle, a trustee of our Society and Stirling Van Winkle, an official of Van Winkle & Co.



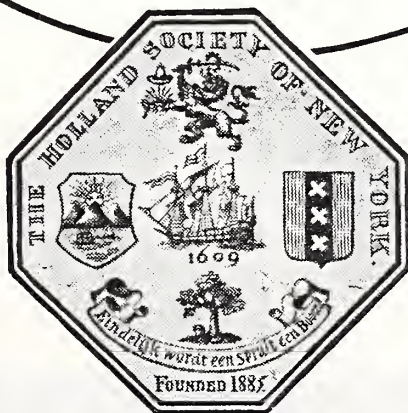
Organized in 1885 "to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America, to foster and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, maintain a library, and to collect and publish genealogical and historical material; membership limited to descendants in the direct male line from residents of the Dutch Colonies in America before 1675.



de Halve Maen



The
HOLLAND SOCIETY
Vol. XXII . . . No. 3



of NEW YORK
JULY, 1947

Howe's



Howe's

The Holland Society of New York

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

President:

Dr. Harold O. Voorhis

Vice-Presidents:

New York County.....	Frank H. Vedder
Kings County.....	John H. Van Siclen
Queens County.....	Walter S. Rapelje
Nassau County.....	Robert L. Bergen
Suffolk County.....	Ferdinand L. Wyckoff
Westchester County.....	Irving B. Lydecker
Dutchess County.....	John H. Dingman, M.D.
Ulster County.....	David Van Zandt Bogert
Albany County.....	C. Reeve Vanneman
Schenectady County.....	William V. B. Van Dyck
Bergen County, N. J.	Paul R. Jansen
Essex County, N. J.	Reynier J. Wortendyke, Jr.
Passaic County, N. J.	Dr. Robert J. De Groat
Union County, N. J.	Edward M. Van Buren, Jr.
Middlesex County, N. J.	Ernest H. Rapalje
Monmouth County, N. J.	Capt. William C. Conover
Mercer County, N. J.	William S. Heyer
New England.....	Very Rev. Edwin J. van Etten, D.D.
The South.....	Louis B. Vreeland
Pacific Coast.....	Ozé Van Wyck
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Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr. (1950)	Ottomar H. Van Norden (1949)
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HUDSON VALLEY VACATION LURE

By Walter H. Van Hoesen

The Hudson River Valley is famed for scenic beauty and places of historic interest making it one of the most popular vacation areas in the world, but to the descendants of its original settlers who are fortunate to be living within its reaches and to those whose paths have led far afield the summer season is likely to bring on a particularly strong urge to visit there.

When the English navigator in the employ of the Dutch, Henry Hudson, undertook in 1608 his third voyage to discover a passage to China, he found the river was navigable to the vicinity of Albany. Along both its banks the Dutch settled, after first planting trading posts on Manhattan Island to the south and Fort Orange on the north. The French Huguenots were scarcely later and after them were the English.

The river winds out of the Adirondacks at a point near the village of Newcomb, Essex County. Two thousand feet above sea level, the famous waterway is a tinkling stream at that point fed by fourteen small lakes. Its principal tributary, the Mohawk River, rises in Lewis County, flows southward to Rome and thence east to the Hudson at Cohoes. Another feeder is the Walkill River, which sprawls westward from near Kings-ton and so across the State into New Jersey.

Cool glens, streams laden with trout, majestic mountains and rolling wooded country dotted with pleasant valleys abound. The Hudson and all its branches were followed by the early settlers in the quest for homes and dotting the countryside over the entire area many of the ancient structures erected two and more centuries ago are still standing.

Starting from New York's metropolitan district the traveler may follow the east bank of the Hudson through Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia and Rensselaer counties. Return on the other bank leads through Albany, Greene, Ulster, Orange and Rockland counties in New York State, with Bergen and then Hudson counties in New Jersey. Each county named is steeped in tradition. Together with the counties to the westward from Cortland in New York State to Monmouth in New Jersey plus Long Island and Staten Island, they form the original New Netherland.

The Taconic State Park system embraces seven parks and three picnic areas in the counties of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess and Columbia.

Nine miles north of Poughkeepsie the Margaret Lewis Norrie State Park, includes Esopus Island in the Hudson. Just north of Staatsburg is the entrance to the Ogden Mills and Ruth Livingston Mills Memorial State Park.

The chief point of interest on the east bank is Hyde Park, ancestral home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, late Society member. Pilgrims by the thousands visit the estate. The Federal Government owns a thousand-acre tract here, which includes the palatial home built by the late Frederick W. Vanderbilt. From the lawn of the Vanderbilt Mansion there is a breath-taking view of the river and the Catskills.

Columbia County, about twenty-nine miles south of Albany, lures thousands each spring to see the beautiful cherry, peach, apple and other fruit blossoms. From the summit of Prospect Hill in the Taghkanick Mountains is afforded an extensive view of the winding Hudson with the Catskills rising majestically on the far side. To the east lie the green hills of Massachusetts.

This was the setting of Irving's stories about Ichabod Crane and the Headless Horseman. The county abounds in picturesque lakes and ponds, among them Kinderhook, Copake and Charlotte Lakes. Some of the familiar Dutch family names robustly surviving in this region are Van Dusen, Van Ness, Van Hoesen, Van Alen, Van Rensselaer, Ten Broeck, Hogeboom and Vanderpoel. Aaron Burr, passing through this country at the beginning of the last century, had difficulty in making himself understood in English. Dutch was still the common language of this district when Martin Van Buren was born of almost purely Dutch descent in Kinderhook in 1782.

Hudson, the county seat, once was a thriving whaling port. Between that city and Greendale the Rip Van Winkle Bridge spans the river to Catskill. At Claverack is the Old Court House, where Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton tried cases. Near by is "Clermont," the birthplace of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

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Society Aims Discussed

with Vice-Presidents

Ways and means of perpetuating the aims and traditions of the settlers of New Amsterdam for which the Society was founded were foremost among the topics of discussion at the annual conference meeting of vice-presidents of the various counties with trustees of The Holland Society of New York held at the Metropolitan Club, this city, on the evening of Friday, May 23.

President Harold O. Voorhis, in opening remarks of welcome, declared it to be the Society's purpose to follow a program which will carry out its mission to make more lasting and secure the principles our ancestors cherished and guarded with their lives. The Society has a responsibility along patriotic as well as genealogical lines, he added in urging the vice-presidents to seek suggestions from members.

Each of the vice-presidents reported on activities among the branches and added their own observations. Louis B. Vreeland, of Charlotte, N. C., who represented the South, traveled the greatest distance to attend. Most of the branches were recorded as having held meetings or planning for such events.

The vice-presidents reported an increasing interest among prospective members and it was suggested that each member should be urged to obtain at least one member during the year. Trustee Ottomar H. Van Norden, chairman of the membership committee, expressed the belief that the constitutional limit of 1,000 would be reached before long and a waiting list of eligibles formed.

President Voorhis supplemented his remarks concerning the Society's purpose by outlining present activities. Secretary Harold E. Ditmars explained the routine of conducting the Society headquarters which are maintained at 90 West street and Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken reported the Society's finances to be in sound condition, with plans now under consideration as a means of supplementing revenue from dues and limited endowment funds.

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UNION COUNTY BRANCH PICNIC

The Union County Branch of The Holland Society of New York was host to officers of the party organization and members from other branches at its annual picnic in Echo Lake Park, Cranford, on June 20.

Early in the afternoon the members began to arrive on The Hilltop, where the park staff made provision for horseshoe pitching, golf ball driving, soccer ball kicking and other events. The group increased until nearly forty members were assembled to exchange greetings and discuss Society activities while keeping an eye on the chef preparing a bountiful supper, which included everything from cheese and crackers, celery and steak sandwiches to ice cream and watermelon.

The meal was scarcely over when rain forced a retreat to the boathouse, near the park lake. A log fire on the hearthplace added to the occasion as the picnickers proceeded to the final events

William Van Wyck Quits The Board of Trustees

The resignation of William Van Wyck, former president of the Society, as a member of the board of trustees on account of ill health was accepted with regret at the quarterly meeting of the board held at the Columbia University Club, this city, on the evening of June 12. A committee was delegated to draft a suitable resolution in appreciation of his long service on behalf of the Society.

It was voted to hold the annual banquet on the evening of November 20. The committee in charge was empowered to select a hotel for the Society's major gathering and the committee on selection of a medalist to receive the annual award on that occasion was authorized to proceed with a selection.

Following a discussion of Society activities President Harold O. Voorhis was asked to name a committee for the purpose of making a survey of facilities at the headquarters and library at 90 West Street, this city and to report at a future meeting. Trustee Ottomar H. Van Norden spoke at length on the subject and also told of efforts to increase the membership, which is at the highest level in recent years. Upon recommendation of Trustee Wilfred Talman, chairman of the committee on genealogy, ten applicants were elected to membership.

President Voorhis presided and asked for the reports of Secretary Harold E. Ditmars, Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken and committee chairmen. The business meeting was followed by dinner, after which a general discussion was held.

The new members are:

- HOWARD GREY BRAISTED, Jr., Laurelton, L. I. —
- FRED EVERETT COOPER, Jr., Hawthorne, N. J. —
- JOHN EDWARD DURYEA DECKER, New Rochelle, N. Y. —
- HAROLD NICHOLS DE WITT, Syracuse, N. Y. —
- HAROLD HEATON ELTING, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. —
- HARVEY HENRY HOAGLAND, Waterbury, Conn. —
- REV. ORION CORNELIUS HOPPER, Maplewood, N. J. —
- GEORGE CROSSMAN SCHOONMAKER, Evansville, Indiana —
- CLARENCE NATHANIEL VAN AUKEN, New York City —
- EARL LE ROY WOOD, M.D., Newark, N. J. —

to determine the winner of the Burley trophy which has been competed for annually over the last six years. Col. Leigh K. Lydecker emerged the victor in a three-cornered contest in eating watermelon and the trophy presentation was made by President Harold O. Voorhis, a member of the Union branch.

A number of the members were accompanied by their sons and it was the subject of comment that such occasions afford a splendid opportunity for the younger generation to become imbued with the spirit of the Society.

Arthur R. Wendell, member of the Union County Park Commission, a former president of the Society and a trustee, arranged for the park facilities. Edward M. Van Buren, Jr., branch vice-president and George B. Wendell, its secretary-treasurer, planned the program.



CAPITOL DISTRICT MEETS AT ALBANY

The Capitol District Branch of The Holland Society of New York, the territorial limits of which are substantially the same as those of the original Van Rensselaer Manor, held its dinner meeting in Albany on May 21. Quite appropriately for a gathering of Dutch descendants, the meeting place was the Fort Orange Club. Members were present from Albany, Schenectady and Greene Counties.

The festivities began with canapes and cocktails served in one of the spacious game rooms of the Club, after which a sumptuous dinner, built around a devastating filet mignon, was served in the intimate, small dining room. The tables were profusely decorated with spring flowers. Albert E. Oliver was toasted on his recent accession to the presidency of the Fort Orange Club. At the election of officers C. Reeve Vanneman, Vice-President of the Society for Albany County, was chosen as President of the Branch to succeed Mr. W. V. B. Van Dyck, Vice-President for Schenectady County. Mr. Oliver was continued in the office of Secretary-Treasurer.

Dr. Edgar A. Vander Veer, of Albany, a mem-

ber of the Society since 1895, announced that the Fort Crailo Memorial Commission had reserved a bedroom on the second floor of the Fort, to be furnished by the Society with authentic furniture of the early Dutch period. Fort Crailo was the original Van Rensselaer Manor House, erected in 1642 and it was there that the song "Yankee Doodle" was composed. A resolution was adopted requesting Seth Toby Cole, a Trustee of the Society, to bring the matter of equipping the room in Fort Crailo to the attention of the officers and Trustees of the Society at their next meeting in an effort to enlist their support in accomplishing this worthy, historical purpose, which it is believed will help to perpetuate the memory and characteristics of the early Dutch settlers and reflect credit upon the Society.

Mr. Cole addressed the meeting as a representative of the Officers and Trustees and expressed appreciation for the fine support the Society has received from the Capitol District Branch. Informal remarks were made by others present. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed that the Branch is in good condition from the standpoints of membership and finances.

Ulster Branch Dines at Kingston

The Ulster County branch of The Holland Society of New York held one of the largest annual dinner meetings in its long history at the Hotel Governor Clinton in Kingston on Saturday night, May 24. Nearly fifty members and guests from other branches attended.

A social hour afforded an opportunity for those present to exchange greetings over glasses of Poucher's punch. Members from Dutchess County were on hand to renew traditional friendships, while Long Island, Bergen, Union County and Essex County branches were represented. The dinner which followed was both excellent and plentiful.

David Van Zandt Bogert, president of the branch, presided in a delightful manner except for the brief period when Joseph E. Hasbrouck, took over to conduct the annual election of officers which returned Mr. Bogert to office by acclamation. Both Myron S. Teller and Jacob Elting expressed a desire to retire from the respective offices of treasurer and secretary after serving a number of years and Joseph O. Hasbrouck was elected to fill the two vacancies.

It was proposed by Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr.,

that future annual gatherings of the branch should be held on the Saturday night nearest to May 15, which is the anniversary of the date when Peter Stuyvesant signed a treaty with the Indians to end the second Esopus War. A resolution of approval was adopted. A second resolution with unanimous support favored use of Poucher's punch at gatherings of the parent Society and at the same time the secretary was instructed to write a message of good cheer and kindly feeling to Dr. J. Wilson Poucher, who first concocted the drink and who was unable to attend.

President Bogert called on the vice-presidents of branches who were present and then carried on to trustees of the Society and other members for impromptu remarks. Those responding included Vice Presidents John H. Dingman, Paul R. Jansen and Edward M. Van Buren, Jr. Trustees Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr., Franklyn J. Poucher, Howard D. Springsteen, William T. Van Atten, Thomas M. Van der Veer and Walter H. Van Hoesen represented the Society. Byron J. Terwilliger of New Paltz drew prolonged applause when he recited a lengthy poem about the cow path which became a city street.

SUMMER SCHEDULE

In accordance with annual custom the Society headquarters at 90 West street, this city, will be closed during August while the executive secretary, Miss Florence McAleer, is on vacation. Secretary Harold E. Ditmars and the other officers of the Society will carry on their usual duties. The monthly luncheon gatherings at the New York Chamber of Commerce dining room in its 111 West street building will continue each Tuesday at 12 noon.

ASKS LIBRARY SUPPORT

Trustee Arthur R. Wendell, chairman of the Library, History and Tradition Committee, is soliciting books and manuscripts for the Society's library. He suggests also that members report anecdotes and chronicles of family tradition which otherwise might be lost to future generations. Items of personal interest are desired for mention in De Halve Maen and contributions of articles along historical or genealogical lines will be welcome.



DR. MUSTE SPEAKS AT L. I. DINNER

Dr. Cornelius B. Muste, pastor of the First Reformed Church of Brooklyn, was guest speaker at the twenty-fifth annual dinner meeting of the Long Island Branch of The Holland Society of New York held at the Jamaica Club, in Jamaica, on the evening of May 9.

The single word "Distance" was the theme of Dr. Muste's talk. He referred to the progress in transportation and communication through the centuries and to development of the atomic bomb which has made war a threat to the entire world. The cutting down of distance, he declared, has increased the danger of misunderstanding between people brought so close together and requires greater effort than ever before to avoid conflict.

Members of the branch and guests, including

officers of the parent Society, assembled at a cocktail hour prior to the dinner meeting. Following a most excellent repast Walter S. Rapelje, branch president, introduced President Harold O. Voorhis, Past President Ottomar H. Van Norden, Secretary Harold Ditmars and Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken, each of whom responded with words of praise for the branch and brief reports on Society activities.

At a short business meeting President Rapelje was elected to head the branch for another year and the following vice-presidents were named: Kings county, John H. Van Siclen; Queens county, Walter S. Rapelje; Nassau county, Robert L. Bergen, and Suffolk county, Ferdinand L. Wyckoff. John H. Brincherhoff was elected secretary-treasurer.

MIDDLESEX BRANCH HEARS DR. DEMAREST

The responsibilities of membership in The Holland Society of New York were stressed by several speakers at the annual dinner meeting of the Middlesex Branch held at Howard Johnson's Restaurant on Route 25, a stone's throw from the historic "Banks of the Old Raritan", near New Brunswick, on the evening of May 26.

The Rev. W. H. S. Demarest, former Domine of the Society and president emeritus of Rutgers Theological Seminary, referred to the danger of change in this country's future course if the aims and traditions of our pioneer ancestors are forgotten. He declared that historical exhibits and observances are important as reminders of early customs and ways of life. Dr. Demarest showed photographs of old furniture, earthenware and documents displayed at New Brunswick's 250th anniversary celebration and told briefly of the prominent part played by the Dutch in settling of the area.

Chester W. Snedeker, Bursar of the New Jersey

College for Women, expressed his pride and sense of obligation over membership in the Society. He asserted that members have a duty to aid in promoting its aims in addition to enjoying the opportunity of good fellowship.

Ernest H. Rapelje, vice-president of the Society and president of the branch, presided and called on Secretary Harold E. Ditmars to speak for the parent organization. Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen invited members to contribute to De Halve Maen and Trustee Cornelius Ackerson outlined plans of the Committee on Meetings of which he is chairman. Edward M. Van Buren, president of the Union County Branch and William S. Heyer, president of the Mercer County Branch, extended greetings.

At a brief business session Mr. Rapelje was re-elected president and John Van D. Demise, secretary. Richard K. Hoagland took a group picture of those present.

Hudson Valley Vacation Lure

(Continued from Page One)

Chatham is in the foothills of the Berkshires near Kinderhook Lake. Other vacation spots in the vicinity include Elizaville, Germantown, Hillsdale, Mellenville and Stuyvesant Falls.

Many landmarks are to be found on the west bank. One of America's most lovable legendary characters, Rip Van Winkle, belongs to Greene County. His strange adventure with the Half Moon's crew took place around Palenville. The Bronck House at Cossackie was built about 1663 by the family for whom the Bronx is named.

West of the Hudson the Catskills dominate of course. From the village of Catskill the way leads through Kaaterskill Clove to Haines Falls and over marked trails along the near-by escarpment to gain entrancing views of the valley. Fishermen are everywhere along the cool mountain streams.

To the south is Kingston, first capital of the

state. Some thirty miles still farther south, through the fruit-tree region, is Newburgh, where one may enter the Catskills again to reach Wurtsboro, Ellenville and Napanoch. Trout fishermen love the Beaverkill region, where the State owns about two miles of the stream and has fishing rights covering about fourteen miles, also eight miles on the tributary Willowemoc.

At Newburgh are Washington's Headquarters and the oldest historical museum and state reservation, established in 1849. Washington occupied the quaint building from April, 1782, to August, 1783. Four miles south a State museum stands on Temple Hill, where Washington's troops were encamped.

The route down to Rockland County is past rugged Storm King Mountain and Harriman State Park and finally to the Ramapo Mountains, from which, on a clear day one may behold the splendor of Manhattan's skyline.

THE OLD DUTCH ROAD

By Amelia Stickney Decker

stories have come down to us of the Dutch pioneers, accompanied by some German and French Huguenots, who pushed on from Esopus on the Hudson River across New York State to the upper reaches of the Delaware River, which they followed through forests over mountains inhabited by curious, but friendly, Indians until they reached the Gap.

Early history of the country over which passed is obscure, because few records were prior to 1700, either civil or military. It is generally believed that somewhere between 1650 and 1659 these explorers, when they were not far from the Water Gap, discovered deposits of copper. Rough testing of the soil and rocks and specimens produced by friendly Indians.

Journal of New Netherland, in 1641, wrote of high mountains which exhibited strong indications of minerals. In 1645 the West India Company determined to investigate, because by the definite location of a mine had been found. The next year it was deemed advisable to resume the search and in 1657 Vice-Director wrote: "On this road, or way, is a good rich iron mine, situate near a river." In 1658 the directors in Holland wrote to Governor Bent that they had received a piece of good pure copper from New Netherland, and there was a copper-mine in the Nevesinks.

Soon as the mineral was discovered, the building of a crude road was begun. One and four miles long, the building of this road was a stupendous task, as these pioneers far from home, there was no source of tools and everything accomplished was by individual effort. From the Water Gap northward the road ran along the Delaware River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey to Mackinac or Port Jervis, N. Y. Then its course crossed New York State, touching Westbrook,urtsboro, Ellenville, Napanoch and other places, finally reaching Esopus on the Hudson, where they hoped to ship ore to Holland.

It is no doubt this old road was built over the footpath or thoroughfare of the Indians, a trail which led to their headquarters on Round Island in the Delaware. On this island was an Indian fort where Syacop, the chief of the Delaware, issued orders to his braves.

Records have given us many dates for settling along the old Dutch road. Dr. S. W. Mills of Lewis, N. Y., claims that as early as 1690 Swarts were exploring the area and that Jacob C. Thomas Swartout, Anthony Swartout, and John Swartout, Jan Tys, Peter Guimar, and others had taken up claims above Port

His History of the Minisink country describes a flourishing settlement existed in that country as early as 1697, as a patent was issued to Arent Schuyler, who was greatly aided by his explorations in the valley.

We know, that about 1700 there was a fairly large settlement in the Upper Minisink Valley, because the legislature of New York State passed an act providing that the inhabitants of Great and Little Minisink should vote in Ulster County, N. Y.

The years flew by and more and more pioneers traveled into the valley along the old Dutch road, attracted by its fertile soil, the broad valley and the nearness to the great Delaware River. This rough highway, first as the "Trade Path", then as "The Path of the Great Valley", then the "Good Esopus Road", and finally as "The Old Mine Road" stretching to the Hudson, served as a route for those who journeyed to Esopus for trading purposes, also as a splendid opening into a new country.

Intercourse between the pioneers and the Indians had been generally friendly, but just prior to the French and Indian War hostile feelings had developed. The Indians were not satisfied with their deals in lands or in furs and when the war began the British lined up many Indians on their side and the French did the same.

Raids against the pioneer settlers along the old Dutch road were carried out by the Red men almost every day. Cabins and crops were destroyed, cattle were stolen or killed, and prisoners were carried away. New York and New Jersey became alarmed and built forts all the way from the sites of Easton to Port Jervis, then to Esopus. The frontier between New Jersey and Pennsylvania was an especially dangerous highway because of the Delaware River.

While the forts served as a protection against the Indians, the raids continued and murderous attacks were made against any settler who had the courage to remain. In 1755 much of the territory above Easton and the Water Gap was evacuated. In fact the old road was a "pillar of smoke by day and a pillar of flame by night."

In 1758 Governor Bernard and members of the Colonial government met with representatives of the Indians at Easton, Pa. and an agreement was made by which the Indians were paid for their land on the Jersey side of the river.

And so peace came for a few years to the colonist along the old trail, but when the American Revolution began the British issued orders that all frontiers should be harassed. Accordingly Colonel Joseph Brandt, the educated half-breed, accompanied by Indians and Tories, led numerous raids along the upper stretches of the old highway, again devastating the farms and homes so laboriously developed. This continued until the Battle of Minisink in 1779, when Colonel Brandt and his followers ambushed a company of patriots and killed at least forty-five of their number. The attack took place near the present town of Lackawaxen, N. Y.

Gradually the raids ceased as peace was established. But in spite of all the distress along

(Continued on Page Seven)



"HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS"

Harold G. Terwilliger has been elected to be president, treasurer and a director of Ernst Biscoff Co., Inc., manufacturing pharmacists and chemists. He traveled in Europe this Spring on business for his firm.

Harrison Deyo was elected President-General of the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America at the annual congress held in Washington, D. C. on May 17 after having served previously as Secretary-General and as Registrar-General.

David Van Alstyne, Jr., was elected chairman of the board of directors at the organization session following the annual stockholders' meeting of the St. Lawrence Corporation held in Montreal on April 28.

Frederick Ackerman Lydecker was awarded an honorary degree as Doctor of Engineering at graduation exercises at Stevens Institute of Technology held on June 7. He graduated from the Hoboken seat of learning forty years ago.

Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, president of the Society, is spending a part of the summer vacation period in Jamaica, B.W.I. His duties as Vice-Chancellor and Secretary of New York University included presiding over baccalaureate services in the chapel of Gould Memorial Library on Sunday afternoon, June 8, which marked the start of the 115th commencement season for the institution.

Col. Leigh K. Lydecker, former president of the

Society and Mrs. Lydecker have announced wedding of their daughter, Miss Louise Lydecker to William K. Gregg, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Gregg, of Hackensack. The ceremony took place in Christ Church, Hackensack, at 4 o'clock Saturday, June 28.

Arthur H. Van Brunt has been bereaved by the death of his wife, Mrs. Ethel Edson Van Brunt on April 4, 1947. She was a daughter of the late Franklyn Edson, Mayor of New York City in 1883. Mr. Van Brunt joined the Society in 1885 and is a former treasurer and president. Other survivors are Edson, Arthur H., Jr., and David C., sons, and Mrs. George C. Comstock, Jr., a daughter.

George A. Zabriskie, a life member of the Society, represented the Sons of the Revolution in presenting new flags to be placed in the pew used by George Washington at Saint Paul's Episcopal Church in lower Broadway at ceremonies on Saturday, June 14. Mr. Zabriskie is former president of the Sons of the Revolution in New York State.

Hugh G. Bergen was elected a vice-president of the Queens County Bar Association at the annual meeting held on June 12.

Reynier J. Wortendyke was awarded an honorary degree as master of arts at the 181st commencement exercises of Rutgers University at New Brunswick on June 12. Mr. Wortendyke, who is a former president and trustee of the Society, is a Rutgers graduate of 65 years ago.

DE MILLE SOUNDS COMMUNISM WARNING

Cecil B. deMille, member of the Society and head of the DeMille Foundation for Political Freedom, told the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York that the dangers of Communism in the United States cannot be taken lightly, at a meeting held on June 12.

After pointing out that a Democratic President and a Republican Congress have both risen and said "Stop!" against a worldwide Communist conspiracy, deMille said that it is time for undivided loyalty "in this country which is so right." He said that he was not one for dropping bombs on Russia, but that he did favor an immediate and strong defense against the bloodless, ideological war which is now in progress all over the world.

Commenting on Stalin's desire for world domination, and asserting that Stalin has in store for America only "submission or murder," deMille continued:

"We shall not alter that fact by burying our heads in the sand and murmuring 'Peace, peace' when there is no peace. No posture could be more vulnerable than that of an ostrich trying to escape from reality."

This country's war against Communism has been going on for many months, deMille said, and most Americans in a position to throw up a stout defense against it have been content to talk and not act.

"The fact stands out more starkly now," he said. "Either we are at war with Communism or we are its allies. Gentlemen, take your choice."

"There is more than one way of helping to establish Communism. I don't think any of us will either join the party or take the Daily Worker as our bible. But we can give just as much aid and comfort to the Communist cause by being unintelligent, by being cowardly, or by doing nothing."

DeMille described the Taft-Hartley labor bill, a step in the right direction toward curbing labor union abuses, but said it did not go far enough. He deplored the closed shop and said it was not an aid to the working man, but in truth a curb on his freedom to work where and under what conditions he chooses. He decried the power that rests in labor leaders, some of whom he characterized as unscrupulous, and said that in his opinion the great majority of American union members are "not Communists by any means."

"If we are determined to do the job right," he said in conclusion, "we will put through a right to work amendment to the United States Constitution."

And quoting Lincoln's observation that the world cannot exist half free and half slave, he said that America holds the answer as to what faces the world for the next five centuries.

VOORLEZER'S HOUSE NOW A MUSEUM

The earliest known elementary school still standing in the United States was opened as a public school on May 23 after dedication by the Staten Island Historical Society.

The building is the 250-year-old Voorlezers' house at Arthur Kill Road and Center Street, Richmond, S. I., the only one left standing of some twenty such houses built by early Dutch settlers in America. Voorlezers were "lay readers" in Dutch settlements which were unable to obtain or support the services of ordained ministers, and the houses were used for schools and religious meetings as well as homes for the Voorlezers.

Almost 4,000 guests, school children and sight-seers attended the formal dedication. They inspected the two-story frame building, which is painted red with white shutters—the same colors as it is believed to have been painted soon after it was built in 1697.

The ceremony began with a pageant in the schoolroom on the lower floor. Fifteen school children, seated on backless benches, were catechized in the "three R's" by John Carr, principal of Public School 28, Richmond, who acted as the Voorlezer.

The meeting house is upstairs and in the pageant

ant a service was held there by the Rev. Winfield Burggraaff, pastor of the Huguenot Memorial Church, Huguenot, S. I. The guests filed through the house during the pageant and afterward attended formal dedication outside of the building.

The interior of the school and meeting rooms are both white-washed, and have large fireplaces built into the massive stone chimney. The Voorlezer himself slept in a small room upstairs, had a living room on the first floor, and a kitchen, with a large brick oven, in the cellar.

During the afternoon the group was taken for a tour of the former Richmond Town, from where Dutch Governor Thomas Dongan once ruled the province. The group inspected St. Andrew's Church (then Queen Anne's Church), built in 1708; the Treasure House, 1700, the common; the Town Bridge and the ruins of Ketchum's Freshwater Tide Mill on Richmond Creek.

Guides dressed in period costumes explained the historical sites to the guests.

The museum has no formal hours, but is open to the public during the daylight hours, seven days a week. Groups wishing to visit it are requested to make appointments in advance, through the historical society.

The Old Dutch Road

(Continued from Page Five)

The old trail, distinguished men and regiments had made use of it throughout the years, and during the war it served to convey regiments to strategic points; General Gates and several regiments marched over it in 1776 just before Washington's defeat of the Hessians in Trenton. Count Pulaski's legions were located along the road in 1778 to protect the pioneer settlements. Early in May, 1779, several regiments of the New York line traveled over it to Decker's Ferry near Flatbrookville, where they crossed into Pennsylvania. And John Adams, before he became President of the United States, rode horseback over the old Dutch Road to Philadelphia.

Throughout the years the old trail has been constantly traveled and over almost its entire length has been improved. A tour over the old highway even today would yield rich results to the historian. There is the old copper-mine with its eighteen openings made by the Dutch miners; the home of Abram Van Campen, first colonel of the French and Indian War in North Jersey; the sites where stone forts were erected, including Nomanock which is still standing, and the site of the Decker Ferry established in 1756. There is the grave of Mrs. John Cleve Symmes, whose daughter married William Henry Harrison, the Ennis House, home of the first teacher along the old road; the Westbrook stone home built before 1750; the great Indian burying ground; the Brick House Hotel built in 1776, and at Port Jervis, the Martinus Decker Fort. Lovely old stone houses are to be found over the entire route from Kingston.

The story of the Old Dutch Road may be incomplete, but it recalls graphically today the life of our pioneer fathers in a region whose history has been practically untouched for years. It is interwoven with the lives of generations of stable, honest, hardworking, noble people who contributed much to establish a sound civilization and good government in both New York State and New Jersey.

SOCIETY AIMS DISCUSSED

(Continued from Page Two)

Trustee Arthur R. Wendell, chairman of the Committee on Library, History and Tradition, declared it to be his aim to carry on and develop the important work of the late Walter M. Meserole. Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen, editor of *De Halve Maen*, stressed importance of the quarterly publication in maintaining interest among the members and spreading word of the Society's aims and purposes. He urged the vice-presidents to seek contributions of personnel items in addition to historical articles which should be forwarded to him at headquarters.

Dinner was served at the conclusion of the meeting, followed by a period of general discussion during which President Voorhis called on Trustees Leigh K. Lydecker, Ottomar Van Norden, Arthur R. Wendell and John de C. Van Etten, all former presidents, for remarks. Resolutions of regret over the inability of William Van Wyck, a trustee and former president, to attend because of illness, were adopted.



HAROLD VAN PELT VREELAND

Harold Van Pelt Vreeland, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eighth of June, 1911, died the fourth of April, 1947 in Paterson, New Jersey. He was born the twenty-first of March, 1890, in Brooklyn, New York. He was a son of J. Beach and Emma (Garrison) Vreeland. He was ninety-five in seniority upon the membership rolls of our Society. His brother, Louis Beach Vreeland, is the Society's Vice President for the South. The late Mr. Vreeland made his home in Atlanta, Georgia.

R. EMERSON SWART

R. Emerson Swart, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the thirteenth of March, 1930, died Tuesday, the sixth of May, 1947, in Tucson, Arizona. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, the twenty-first February, 1901, the son of Robert Beaumont and Aurilla (Pearsall) Swart. He was descended from Teunis Cornelius Swart, who served as a magistrate in New Amsterdam in 1660 and 1664. Mr. Swart graduated cum laude in 1922 from the University of Michigan as a mechanical engineer. He studied law at New York University 1922 to 1925. He was district sales manager of the Hudson Motor Car Company in 1922. He was associated with P. W. Chapman & Co., Inc. from 1923 through 1931 and then formed his own investment firm of R. E. Swart & Co. In the recent world war he served as a Major in the

Signal Corps of the U. S. Army. He married Marion L. Robinson in 1927 and she survives him. Besides the Holland Society of New York he was a member of the Chi Psi, Tau Beta Pi, and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, and was also prominent in the Masonic Fraternity. He was a member of the Union League Club of New York and the Hudson River Country Club. He was prominent in the affairs of the Republican Party.

DANIEL CARPENTER JACOBUS

Daniel Carpenter Jacobus, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the twelfth of March, 1931, died the twentieth of May, 1947, at his home in Caldwell, New Jersey. He was born in Ridgefield, Bergen County, New Jersey, the seventh of June, 1864, and was the son of Nicholas and Sarah C. (Carpenter) Jacobus. His wife the former Mabel Hayes, predeceased him. Mr. Jacobus had presented to the Society copies of the Pompton Plains First Reformed Church Records and marriage records kept by the Rev. Joseph Wilson from 1822 through 1877. He was very helpful to our Committee on Genealogy whenever called upon to assist. Two of his brothers, David Schenck and Robert Fulton Jacobus, are members of the Society. Martin R. Jacobus is another brother. Funeral services were held from his home, 15 Hanford Place, Caldwell, New Jersey, on Friday afternoon, the twenty-third May, 1947 at two o'clock.

On Our Book Shelf

The following additions have been received for the library:

From The Association for Arts in Childhood: Arts in Childhood, Series II, Bulletin One.

From Major Louis du Bois: Descendants of Louis du Bois, New Paltz Patentee, 1626-1696. 18 Charts. Compiled by Major Louis du Bois, 1947. Additional Charts No. 19, No. 21, No. 23, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27.

From Dutchess County Historical Society: Year Books for 1945 and 1946.

From Arthur J. Goff: Bible records of the Bogert, Hopper and Rapelje.

From John T. Lequier: Directory of American Society, New York State and the Metropolitan District, Vol. II, 1930.

From G. Payn Quackenbos: Framed original sketch of the Old Kip's Bay House built in 1655.

From Wilfred B. Talman: A Historical Discourse delivered at the Last Service held in the Ref. Prot. Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene Sts., N. Y. C., April 15-1860, by the Pastor, Rev. Peter Stryker.

From A. S. Van Benthuyzen: The Dally Family, by A. S. Van Benthuyzen (1947).

From Earl Le Roy Wood, M.D.: Ancestry of Thomas Jefferson Wood, 1843-1894, Descendant from Edmund Wood of Yorkshire, England, Immigrant to New England, 1635, by Charles Carroll Gardner (1940).

From American Historical Association: Annual Report for 1945, Vol. I.

From P. H. Bogaard: "Hoe men het A B C begeerde en leerde" (1946).

From Instituto Genealogico Brasileiro: Estatutos do Instituto de Estudos

Genealogicos, 1932.

Revista Genealogica Brasileira, Ano. VII, No. 14, 1946.

A Reforma Compulsoria, to Tte. Cel. Salvador Moya, 1936.

Maconaria, 1927.

Trechos da Imprensa (Referentes a Salvador De Moya), 1937.

Quero Ser Feliz! Cartas de Celia e Ramiro, 1924.

From The Church Club of New York: 1946 Year Book.

From Lincoln C. Cocheu: The Cocheu Family (1947).

Genealogical and Military History of Alexander D. Schenck, 1843-1905.

Chart showing the conquest of pestilence in New York City, 1800-1930.

From William Miller Collier: The Descendants of Jochen Coljer (Calder, Kalyer et var.) and his wife Magdalena Waele (Waale, Walingx, et var.) now spelling the family name Collier, Colyer, Calyer and Collyer, by H. F. Seversmith, with notes by William Miller Collier on H. F. Seversmith's "Calyer Family", comment, corrections and supplemental information up to May 1, 1947.

From Cornell University: Collection on Regional History: Second Report of the Curator, 1945-1946.

From The Dutch Settlers Society of Albany Year Book 1945-1947, Vols. XXI and XXII.

From Arthur J. Goff: Bible Records of the Doremus, Lott and Zabriskie families.

From The Marine Museum of the City of New York: Annual Report 1946.

From St. George's Society of New York: Annual Report 1947.

From James S. van Syckel: Seven copies of Holland Society Year Books.

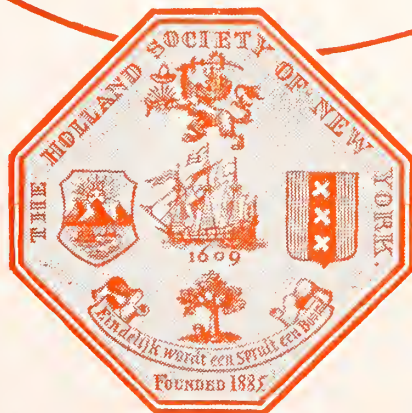


Organized in 1885 "to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America, to foster and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, maintain a library, and to collect and publish genealogical and historical material"; membership limited to descendants in the direct male line from residents of the Dutch Colonies in America before 1675.

de Halve Maen



The
HOLLAND SOCIETY
Vol. XXII - - No. 4



of NEW YORK
OCTOBER, 1947

--- The Holland Society of New York ---

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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Wilfred B. Talman (1951)	Frank H. Vedder (1950)
David Van Alstyne, Jr. (1950)	Arthur R. Wendell (1951)
William T. Van Atten (1948)	R. Bernard Crispell (1951)

Editor:

Walter H. Van Hoesen

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HERBERT C. HOOVER BANQUET MEDALIST

Former President Herbert C. Hoover will be recipient of the annual Distinguished Achievement Medal award and the guest speaker at the sixty-third banquet of The Holland Society of New York which will be held on the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday evening, November 20.

The only living past Chief Executive of the United States, Mr. Hoover's career is known to every American. A successful mining engineer prior to World War I, he was delegated by President Woodrow Wilson to organize relief for starving Belgium and then other needy regions in Europe. He became Secretary of Commerce in the Harding and Coolidge Cabinets and was elected President in 1928 and served until March, 1933. He has contributed important public service since then and is currently chairman of a com-

mittee to recommend improved government procedure in addition to advising President Truman on world relief.

The award will be presented by Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, president of the Society. Dr. E. N. van Kleffens, successor to Dr. Alexander Loudon as Ambassador to the United States from the Netherlands, will extend greetings from his country.

A cocktail hour will precede the dinner to afford an opportunity for members and guests to meet. Members of the Burgher Guard will bring in the Hutspuit, traditional Society dish, during the dinner. Trustee Norman W. Van Nostrand is chairman of the committee on arrangements and the Rev. Ernest R. Palen, Domine of the Society, is chairman of the medal award committee.

Trustees Fill Vacancy — Approve 15 New Members

R. Bernard Crispell, of Bronxville, N. Y. was elected a trustee of the Society to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of William Van Wyck at the October meeting of the group held at the Columbia University Club, this city, on the evening of October 9.

A resolution drafted by Trustee Seth Tobey

Cole expressing the Society's appreciation of Mr. Van Wyck's long service as a member, trustee and former president over a period going back more than fifty years was adopted. His resignation, for reasons of health, was submitted at the June meeting and accepted with regret.

(Continued on Page 8)

Sleepy Hollow's Church and Sunnyside Restored

The Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow and Sunnyside, the home of Washington Irving during his later years, are open to the public after restoration. Added to Philipse Castle and also an ancient mill and barn, previously restored, they form a group of buildings just north of Tarrytown, N. Y., which reflect and help keep alive the traditions of long ago.

Founded several generations before the Revolution, the church observed its 250th anniversary on October 8. Begun in 1684 and opened in 1697, the stone and timber structure was at one time a part of the Philipse empire that stretched for miles along the Hudson River. It has been restored as nearly to its original condition as architects could make it and even the adjoining two-acre cemetery has been fixed up with funds

contributed by friends who responded to threatened destruction.

The church, which is still used for vesper services, occasional weddings, baptisms and funerals, has a spindle pulpit, planked floors, Holland bricks, a quaint gallery, candle illumination, a Shaker stove and a bell in its belfry which was cast in Holland in 1685 and bears an inscription "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

The home of Washington Irving, who did so much to preserve the early Dutch tradition by his writings, was opened to the public on October 4. Restored with funds provided by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., it even has many of the original furnishings. It is open daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. and from 2 to 5 P.M. on Sundays.

Tracing Ancestors

It was nearing the end of a perfect day late in August when an automobile bearing the license of a mid-Western state pulled up at one of the old inns which still are to be found in the middle Hudson River valley country. A man and his wife alighted and entered to inquire whether they could find lodging for the night.

After supper the couple sat on the porch and looked out over the fields toward mountains dimly outlined against the sky. They were joined by the elderly proprietor of the place and his first words formed a query as to their reason for being in that part of the country.

When the man explained that his ancestors had come from that section four or five generations back it seemed to stir an interest in the old man and from that point on he made most of the conversation.

"It's quite a job to trace your ancestors, I guess," declared the hotel man, "but I got started quite a few years ago and it was real fun writing to second cousins and even more distant relatives as I located them around the country."

The story he told started with the arrival of his first ancestor from Holland at Fort Orange in 1632. A few years later he had taken up land along the east bank of the Hudson in what is now Columbia county. Families were large in those days, the hotel man reminded and as the children of each generation married they moved further on. One branch of the family progressed south on the same side of the river and another crossed to the west bank and settled in Green county.

Descendents of the Green county settlers are found in that section to this day, the hotel man continued, but his forbears, with a record of men serving in the Indian Wars and later the Revolution, migrated to Cortland County and took up farming. His own great great grandfather had gone to Ohio and then on to Minnesota, where he was born. Fifty years ago he returned to the East and went into business as an inn keeper.

Passing years have left no one of the family name in Cortland County, the visitors were told. Some of them are now as far west as California, others are in New England and several have gone into the southern states.

"It is so, and that our Dutch forefathers were not given to moving around much and they liked to stay pretty close to home, but the growth of a great country and changing times have certainly scattered their descendents all over this broad land," commented the elderly gentleman as he knocked his pipe against the rail and went inside for the night.

WESTCHESTER DINNER MEETING

The annual dinner meeting of the Westchester branch of The Holland Society of New York will be held at the Hotel Gramatin in Bronxville on the night of November 14, starting with cocktails at 6:30 o'clock. Vice-President Irving Lydecker is in charge of the arrangements.

On Our Book Shelf

- From Arthur J. Goff: Bible records of Hopper, Ludlow, Vanderburgh, Van Emburgh and Zabriskie families.
- From Mrs. Samuel V. Hoffman: Thirty-eight volumes of Holland Society Year Books.
- From The New Canaan Historical Society: Annual — June, 1947.
- From Miss Anna B. Vining: The Van Benschoten Family in America. (1907).
- Dutch Book of Psalms (1734).
- History of Stamford, Conn. (1868).
- History of Sullivan County, N. Y. (1873).
- King's Handbook of New York City, 2nd Edition (1893).
- Various original documents, papers, etc.
- From Association of Blauvelt Descendants: The Blauvelt Family in Nova Scotia.
- From Major Cornelius S. De Bevoise: Chair from original De Rapalje home in Brooklyn.
- Framed tile from fireplace in same house.
- Framed picture of chair and fireplace referred to above.
- Framed picture of Sir Martin Schenck Van Nybeck.
- Framed picture of "Blynbeck", original Schenck house in France.
- Framed copy of Coat of Arms of the Schenck family.
- Framed Indenture of 1787 stating terms of apprenticeship of Charles De Bevoise.
- Old Footwarmer owned by Sarah De Rapalje De Bevoise.
- Two pairs of eyeglasses owned by Sarah De Rapalje and her husband, Charles I. De Bevoise.

NESHANIC CHURCH

The Neshanic Reformed Church, in the center of the "Dutch country" of New Jersey, observed its 195th anniversary on September 7. The present building dates from 1759 and has been in continuous use all the years.

The day-by-day account books of the builders are still in existence and show that the total cost of construction of the "kerk built at New Chanak" was 980 pounds 11 shillings, and 5 pence. Such items as "To Hawling of a lode of Oke Bords, To Hawling Sand, klay and water and other nasaries, 1 Day and a half at 6/0 per day; To one Earthen Gug, To 3 gallants and a half of Rum at 6/0 per gallant" are as amusing as they are unique.

BURGHER GUARD DINES

The annual dinner of the Burgher Guard was held at the Williams Club, this city, on the evening of October 28 with twenty-eight members and guests present. Secretary Harold E. Ditmars and Trustees Ottomar H. Van Norden and John deC. Van Eitten spoke for the Society in commending the group for its activities.

Trustee Thomas M. Van der Veer, captain of the Guard, was toastmaster and at the business session the following officers were elected: Lieutenants Cornelius Ackerson, Richard Henry Amerman, Harrison Deyo, Harold Russell Van Siclen; adjutant, Paul Rogers Jansen; quartermaster sergeants Frederick Lewis Hyer, Richard Paul Terhune, Norman Wyckoff Van Nostrand, Jr., Edgar Walling Van Winkle.

Plans were made for representing the Society at the annual massing of the colors and patriotic service in St. Thomas Episcopal Church, this city, on October 19 and it was voted to hold a meeting for all Guard members in the Spring.

DUTCHESS HOLDS FIFTY-EIGHTH DINNER

The fifty-eight annual dinner meeting of the Dutchess County branch of The Holland Society of New York was held at the Nelson House in Poughkeepsie on the night of October 3, with more than fifty members and guests present. Each year for more than half a century it has been the custom to gather on the anniversary of the date on which the siege of Leyden was raised in 1574.

Early arrivals insured success of the evening by skillful preparation of "Poucher's punch" under the watchful eye of Trustee Franklyn J. Poucher, who learned the ingredients of the potent concoction from his father, Dr. J. Wilson Poucher, many years ago. Dr. Poucher, eighty-eight years old and fifth in seniority rank on the Society's membership rolls, was present and took a lively interest in proceedings.

Dinner was served in the Mayfair room, which was tastefully decorated in Fall colors. The menu, in addition to roast turkey and the usual accompanying delicacies, included "hutspuit", a stew similar to the first food eaten by the inhabitants of Leyden after liberation.

Dr. John H. Dingman called upon Trustee Poucher to be toastmaster. At a brief business session Dr. Dingman expressed a wish to retire as vice-president of the Dutchess branch after

five years service and Dr. John M. Jacobus was the unanimous choice as his successor. Alfred Hasbrouck was elected secretary-treasurer.

A message of regret over his inability to be present was read from Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, president of the Society. Greetings from the parent organization were extended by Secretary Harold E. Ditmars. Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen spoke on the national scope of the Society and the importance of De Halve Maen, its quarterly publication, in helping to preserve the aims and traditions of our ancestors. Trustee Thomas M. Van der Veer urged support for the Burgher Guard and told of its work in various activities on behalf of the Society.

Trustee Seth Tobey Cole, in well chosen words, reminded those present of the responsibilities inherited by members of the Society and he urged genuine effort to see that the American way of life dating back to the days of New Amsterdam is preserved. Trustees Howard D. Springsteen, Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr. and Irving B. Lydecker offered greetings from the Long Island, Ulster and Westchester branches, while Vice-president Edward M. Van Buren, Jr., spoke for a delegation of members from the Union County branch, which included Garret du Bois and Harry P. Opdycke in addition to Trustee Van Hoesen.

Essex Branch Picnic

Thirty-five members and guests attended the annual outing of the Essex County branch of The Holland Society of New York at Shongum Lake on Saturday, September 13.

The program of activities began early in the afternoon when those first to arrive at the beauty spot tucked away in northern New Jersey enjoyed swimming in the lake. Boating, fishing and quoit pitching engaged the attention of others and topics of conversation ranged from Society activities to the pleasure of genealogical research.

A splendidly prepared dinner served in the clubhouse dining room, after a cocktail hour on the spacious veranda, proved to be a most enjoyable climax of the occasion. The main course of steak was fortified by corn on the ear, tomatoes and other products fresh from the farm. When the tables had been cleared Reynier J. Wortendyke, Jr., branch president, called upon Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, president of the Society, who responded with a vivid and picturesque account of a vacation trip taken with his wife and two daughters to the island of Jamaica this summer. Secretary Harold E. Ditmars told of Society activities and stressed the worth of branch gatherings.

The outing was arranged by Mr. Wortendyke with the cooperation of Trustee William Van Atten, a member of the club.

Blauvelt Re - Union

A "trial" of Cap'n Willem Albertse Blauveldt, impersonated by Hiram B. D. Blauvelt, to settle a 300-year question as to the stalwart mariner's right to take as a prize the good ship Tabasco after the war between the Netherlands and Spain had ended was a highlight of the twenty-first annual reunion of the Blauvelt Family Association held in the old Dutch Reformed Church at Tappan, N. Y., on September 20. After all the evidence was in the jury disagreed and the weighty problem of whether the Blauvelt ancestor was a privateer or pirate is left for future discussion.

Louis L. Blauvelt, another member of The Holland Society of New York, was named secretary and genealogist at the business session which followed lunch in the church manse barn.

MONMOUTH BIRTHDAY

The Monmouth County Historical Society celebrated its one hundredth anniversary on September 15 with a special meeting at its splendid building in Freehold. Members of the New Jersey Historical Society, which marked its own first century in 1945, were in attendance. Both organizations have been zealous in preserving the Dutch tradition which is so important a part of New Jersey's background.

SLOAT FAMILY FOUNDED TOWN

The original ancestor in this country of the Slot, or Sloat, family was Jan Pietersen (Pieter's son) who came by way of Amsterdam, Holland with a son and daughter. He is believed to have arrived in Harlem between 1650 and 1654 and by 1664 he had purchased property at Corlears Hook, on the east side, just above the present Brooklyn Bridge.

Pieter Jansen Slot, who came to New Amsterdam with his father, was living in Harlem when he married Marretje Jacobse Van Winkle on January 1, 1663. Their fourth and youngest child, Jacobus Slot, married Marretje de Maris (Demarest) and the eldest son of Jacobus, named Petius, became the ancestor of the New Jersey branch of the family. The names of his descendants appear in the records of Hackensack, Paramus, Passaic, Pompton Plains, Wanaque and surrounding towns. The third son of Jacobus was Johannes, ancestor of the New York branch, who settled in the Ramapo River valley on a tract which came to be known as Sloatsburg.

Both branches of the family married into neighboring families of southern New York and northern New Jersey and until recent years descendants of the Slot or Sloat spelling were prominent in those areas.

Johannes, who was baptized in 1699 according to church records, married Willemtie Alberse Van Vooerhees, widow of Cornelius Bogart. Their son, Steven, born in 1725, married Marretje Van Duesen, born in 1629 and settled in the Ramapo River Valley. He was the first one to give the name Sloatsburg to the village which was to become an important center of manufacturing.

The second child of Steven Sloat was Isaac, who was born July 1, 1758 and baptized August 20 at Paramus. He married Leah Zabriskie at Paramus and died on November 12, 1821, and his widow on December 10, 1832. Isaac is believed to have built the main house at Sloatsburg in 1814. It served as a public gathering place on the old post road and for the meeting of supervisors and judges of Orange and Rockland counties for 25 years. At the death of Isaac the property was inherited jointly by his two sons, Stephen and Jacob, the former receiving the farm

and house and the latter the northern end of the property.

The two sons of Isaac deserve more than passing mention, as they both added to the importance of their birth place and took a prominent part in the organization and management of the Sloatsburg Manufacturing Co., whose activities required the services of a large number of employees.

Stephen Sloat, the oldest son was born December 28, 1789 and died May 2, 1857. He married Catherine Mead Ward on December 25, 1809, with the Rev. James Demarest, pastor of the Kakiat Dutch Reformed Church officiating. Stephen was a prominent farmer and manufacturer. In his youth he conducted a woolen mill at Paramus and later a cotton twine factory at Sloatsburg.

Jacob, the younger son, was born September 13, 1792 and died July 25, 1857. He married Sarah Bigelow Hollenbeck on December 4, 1826. Jacob was a mechanical genius and really had the larger part in establishing manufactures at Sloatsburg. The first mill was built in 1815. It was a frame building about 20 by 60 feet, with three stories and two wings. A machine and smith shop where heavy mill screws and vises were made occupied one of the wings. The mill marked the exact site of the wigwam of one of the old Indian proprietors of the land, according to family tradition.

Under the supervision of Jacob additions were made to the mill and machinery was purchased in order to meet the demand for cotton cloth and twine. The business was carried on successfully until the cotton States rebelled and operations ceased from lack of material. Jacob Sloat died in 1857 and was spared the disappointment of living to see the business fail. After the Civil War had ended New England took the lead in cotton textile manufacture.

William Lafayette Sloat, the ninth child of Stephen Sloat, who was born June 23, 1824, acquired the interests of the other heirs in the Sloat homestead. He lived there until 1906 when it passed out of the Sloat family by sale to Benjamin Moffatt, who left it to a son, B. Tracy Moffatt.

"HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS"

Herbert D. Banta, receiver of taxes and official tax searcher for Linden, N. J., for the last thirty years, has notified the community's governing body that he desires to retire when his present four year terms ends on January 1. He is an authority on tax and municipal administration problems.

Hugh Guille Bergen and Mrs. Bergen have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lois Ann Bergen, to Franch C. Abbott, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clark D. Abbott, of Hudson, Ohio.

Joseph C. Hoagland's son, Joseph C. Hoagland, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Catherine Millard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Millard, of New York City, were married on September 11 in the Protestant

Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest in this city, with the Right Rev. Austin Pardue, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, officiating.

David Van Alstyne, Jr. and John F. Schenk were members of the convention which drafted a new State constitution for New Jersey during sessions at Rutgers University this summer. Mr. Van Alstyne, a trustee of the Society, is State Senator from Bergen county and headed important committees in the convention. Mr. Schenk is former mayor of Flemington.

John T. Seaman, controller of the Continental Bank and Trust Company since 1937, has been elected a vice-president of the institution.

A CALIFORNIA PIONEER OF 1848

Ed. Note: The following story is condensed from an article written in 1928 by Harry L. Van Winkle, a one-time member of The Society, for the California Society For Pioneers. It is contributed by Trustee Charles A. Van Winkle, who states "The reason I was interested in the story is because my grandfather, Daniel Van Winkle, accompanied his cousin, Isaac S. Van Winkle on this trip. If he had not come home I would not be around now."

Isaac S. Van Winkle was born on August 8, 1825, in Geneva, N. Y. When he was six years old he had the misfortune to lose his father. Soon afterward his mother moved her little family to New York City and there continued his education. By the time he was twelve he had begun the apprenticeship which fitted him for the larger activities of later life, and he was already contributing to the support of his mother and brothers and sisters.

In the fall of 1848, while he was connected with the Secor Iron Works of New York, later the Cramps Ship Building Company, news of gold discoveries in California was the topic on every tongue. On January 30, 1849, he sailed from New York on the Bark Mara, Captain Parks in command, bound for Vera Cruz. There were one hundred and forty passengers aboard and they arrived at Vera Cruz on February 22. At once the party took horses for Tepic, where their tickets entitled them to steamer passage. Because of their anxiety to get to California, many of those who had waited several weeks started north overland. Among them were Mr. Van Winkle, friends and associates, and they reached Mazatlan on March 5.

After two weeks, no north bound vessel arriving there on which they could take passage to San Francisco, Mr. Van Winkle and twenty-seven others pooled their resources and bought the schooner San Blasena for fifty-six hundred dollars. It was only thirty-feet long, but they fitted her out with living accommodations and provisions for the trip.

The sea voyagers arrived about at Point San Pedro (north of Half Moon Bay) just as their supply of water gave out. In this emergency Mr. Van Winkle and two others lowered a small boat, taking with them three empty water casks. Joy and excitement prevailed when they returned to the San Blasena with fresh water. They hoisted anchor and decided to return to the Harbor of Monterey. On the fifteenth of June they reached there, just sixty-five days from Mazatlan.

Mr. Van Winkle stepped ashore with only six dollars in his pocket. But this was soon to be increased for while they were disembarking a horseman came riding frantically along the beach from Santa Cruz. As he approached, his horse was seen to be covered with foam, and on arriving he announced that he had important dispatches for the Governor of California. But his horse had lost a shoe. Holding it up he asked if anyone could replace it for him.

No one replied, until one of the party suggested that Mr. Van Winkle, who could do practically anything with tools, might be able to help. So he volunteered to do the best he could. Having

no horseshoe nails, he made some out of the copper from the ship's bottom, and did such a good job of it that the messenger handed him a slug of gold worth fifty dollars, on which was stamped "Shreve, S. F." This slug was kept in the Van Winkle family for fifty-seven years, when they presented it to the Society of California Pioneers to be added to their collection of early California Coins.

This incident naturally made Mr. Van Winkle more than ever the hero of the San Blasena Party. When he was asked what he was going to do next, he replied that an opportunity had presented itself, and he was going into business in Monterey. In this he soon acquired nine hundred dollars, which enabled him to purchase the necessary miner's outfit for a mining expedition. A number of friends joined him, including Captain Austin of the San Blasena, which by the way, had been sold and the proceeds divided pro rata among the members of the party; and they started overland toward Merced, little dreaming of the San Joaquin desert which intervened.

For five or six days they traveled and then by reason of lack of water they suffered untold hardships. Three of them after draining the last drops from their canteens, fell by the wayside with their tongues lolling out, and had to be left there. But Mr. Van Winkle and the others pushed on over the burning sands of the seeming desert until they, too, were almost on the point of exhaustion. And then while they rested for a few moments, Mr. Van Winkle's little dog, "just a little yellow dog, but the best companion in the world," suddenly began to scratch in the sand, and to their surprise, discovered water! Then as they kneeled to dig deeper, the five burros loaded with their camp equipment, suddenly dashed by them braying frantically, and within a hundred yards disappeared from view.

Leaping to their feet Mr. Van Winkle and William J. Towne, his partner, ran forward to find that they had reached the San Joaquin River. Waist deep they plunged in to rescue the burros from drinking too much of the ice cold water, and to save their equipment, as some of the burros were already rolling in the water.

After a few hours rest Mr. Van Winkle filled three canteens with water, and taking his faithful little dog, retraced his steps of the afternoon until he found the men they had had to leave behind. The last one was ten miles back. After reviving him with the third canteen of water, Mr. Van Winkle carried him on his back for a long distance, until he was able to walk himself; and coming up to the other two, all four men returned weary and footsore to the banks of the San Joaquin about dawn of the next day. They spent three days there recuperating. Then two of the party decided they would follow the course of the San Joaquin River, which they decided must eventually flow into the sea near San Francisco.

(Continued in our next issue)

PENELOPE'S STORY IS DUTCH HISTORY

The story of Penelope Van Princis is one of the most stirring of all those handed down through the years as a record of the heroism and sturdy qualities required in the days of New Amsterdam. In addition to historical accuracy, it has a combination of romance and adventure that has caught the fancy of each succeeding generation.

Penelope was on a ship which was bringing passengers from Holland in the 1650's when it was wrecked off Sandy Hook almost within sight of its destination. All those aboard managed to get ashore, but Penelope's sickly husband became even worse and he was unable to attempt the trip when it was decided to finish the journey afoot. She was too good a woman to leave her husband on the lonely shore, and so the two were left behind when the others in the ship's company headed for Manhattan.

The party had barely gone from view when a band of Indians appeared and they promptly set upon the helpless couple. The sick young man was killed, but Penelope survived the blows of their tomahawks and regained consciousness after they had left her for dead. She hid in a hollow tree at the edge of a wood by day and at night she crawled to a fire left on the beach by the Indians, in order that she might get a little warmth by keeping it aglow.

Penelope was making her way slowly along the shore on the second morning when two Indians suddenly appeared. She gave herself up as lost, but the redskins appeared surprised and took time to talk apparently over what should be done with her. They seemed to disagree and Penelope found out later that one was in favor of killing her on the spot, the other of carrying her off to the Indian village.

Finally the older and more merciful redskin won his way. He lifted Penelope to his shoulder and marched off through the woods followed by the younger brave. She was taken to a wigwam and laid on a bed of reeds. Food and drink were given her. Her wounds were dressed and treated after the Indian fashion. In due course of time she recovered health and strength so that she was able to take a part in the work which was expected of the women.

Penelope stayed for a time among the Indians. She was fearful of trying to escape and she did not know in which direction to flee for safety. Finally word got back to New Amsterdam by way of traders that a white woman was living among the Indians and some of the men who had been fellow travelers on the ill fated boat declared she might be the young wife whose husband had been in such poor health after the wreck.

It was decided to organize a party and go to the Indian camp, which was near the present Middletown in Monmouth County, New Jersey. There they found Penelope and when the red men objected to letting her go it was finally agreed to have her decide whether to stay or leave. The question was put to her by the old

Indian who had saved her life and she declared a wish to live in New Amsterdam among her own race. Tradition records the Indians were very much surprised, but they could offer no objection and the white men took her with them.

A year or two after Penelope had gone back to New Amsterdam she became the wife of an Englishman, Richard Stout, who came to be a prominent figure in New Jersey. He banded with a group of other settlers and took his bride to help found the village of Middletown to which we have referred. It was not long before a house had been built and the farm began to prosper.

The Indians still had their camp near Middletown, where they lived in winter to fish and gather shells along the shore for wampum between hunting trips to the Watchung country northward. They were quite friendly and the settlers came to regard them as friends. The old Indian who had saved Penelope frequently visited her and appeared to take for himself the role of protector when her husband made occasional trips to New Amsterdam.

There came a day when the old Indian went to the Stout farmhouse and for a while seemed to be unusually silent and even in a reflective mood. When she questioned him the aged warrior told her that the Indians had changed in their feelings for the white people. They feared all the land would be taken and there would be no room for the camp. It had been planned to attack the village that very night, burn the dwellings and drive off the cattle after killing all the inhabitants.

When her husband would not listen Penelope took their two children and started in the direction of New Amsterdam. Richard Stout then became concerned and he called a council of white neighbors. It was decided to defend the settlement and when the Indians emerged from the woods that midnight, in war paint and with fiendish yells, they found the white men ready for them. Richard Stout led a few of the settlers from the shadows into the bright moonlight and expressed a wish to talk over difficulties with the hope of amicable settlement.

The following day white men and redskins reached agreement whereby the former bought the land they held for beads, cloth and other goods. An agreement of mutual assistance was reached and never again was there any hard feeling so long as any Indians remained in the neighborhood.

Penelope returned to Middletown with her children and the story is told thereabouts of her active and useful life until she died at the age of one hundred and ten years. Her descendants lived on at Middletown and some moved a few miles southward to help found the village of Hopewell. The name of Stout is closely linked with the history in that part of New Jersey and due credit is given always by those of the blood

(Continued on Page 8)

In Memoriam

JOHN KNICKERBACKER

John Knickerbacker, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the twenty-second of December, 1887 and number two in seniority, died the sixteenth of June, 1947, at his home in Pleasant Street, Balston Spar, New York, at the age of eighty-one. He was born in West Troy, New York, the third of May, 1866, the son of Thomas A. and Helen Louise (Jones) Knickerbacker. He served our Society as Vice-President for Rensselaer County during 1905. He married Kathleen M. Hayes the first of June, 1918. He was educated in the Third Ward School and prepared for college at Troy Academy, and graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute as a member of the very brilliant class of 1886. In 1887 he was awarded an M.E. degree from Cornell University. He was a director of several railway companies and bridge companies and connected with several large manufacturing companies in the neighborhood where he lived. He was a philanthropist on a large scale and gave a \$70,000 playground to the city of Troy. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Waterworks Association and the New England Waterworks Association. He is survived by his wife, two nieces, nine grand nieces and nephews, and two great grand nieces. Interment was in Oakwood Cemetery.

ANDREW H. de WITT

Andrew Heermance de Witt, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the thirteenth of December, 1906, and number 186 in seniority, who served the Society as Vice-President for Essex County, New Jersey, in 1915, died the twentieth of June, 1947, at the home of his daughter Mrs. Bernard F. Martin, on the Old Post Road in Westport, Connecticut. He was born in the former City of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, the twenty-fifth of December, 1872. He was the son of Andrew Heermance and Irene Witman de Witt. He was graduated from the Brooklyn Latin School and then joined the Sales Department of the Remington Typewriter Company. Later he was associated with the brokerage firm of Gruver and Company of 41 Exchange Place, New York City. He retired from active business in 1921. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Julia Sherman de Witt and another daughter, Miss Addin J. de Witt.

PERCY M. HAIGHT

Percy Manderville Haight, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eleventh of June, 1936, and number 493 in seniority, died at his home, 28 Hillside Avenue, Glenn Ridge, New Jersey, the twentieth of June, 1947. He was born at Chappaqua, New York, the ninth of September, 1879. He was the son of William Edward and Anna Amelia (Leavens) Haight. From 1919 until his retirement in May, 1946, Mr. Haight directed the financial operations of the subsidiary companies of the International General Electric Company. He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Ameri-

can Revolution, the Glen Ridge Republican Club and the Glen Ridge Battalion Forum. He is survived by his widow, Florence Rayner Haight and a daughter, Miss Wilma R. Haight. His funeral was held on Monday, the twenty-third of June, 1947.

HENDRICK A. VANDYCK

Hendrick Alden Vandyck, a member of The Holland Society since the thirteenth of June, 1929 and number 322 in seniority, died the seventh of July, 1947. He was a son of Henry L. R. Vandyck and Julia Willetts Vandyck. He was born in Metuchen, New Jersey, the twenty-fourth of June, 1878, the last of four brothers. In 1929 Mr. Vandyck was editor of Wall Paper Magazine and a director of advertising for the Wall Paper Association. He served as a member of the Society's last nominating committee. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Town Hall Club of New York, the Vestry of St. Stephen's Church, N. Y., the Masonic Club of the City of New York, the Laymen's Club of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the Orthodox and Anglican Fellowship. He was a devout Episcopalian, an ardent Mason, a philatelist of note, a coin collector and an expert in old glass and paper weights. He is survived by a nephew, Edward B. Vandyck.

GEORGE W. CARPENTER

George Washington Carpenter, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the fourteenth of December, 1939, and number 586 in seniority, died at Northern Westchester Hospital, the first of August, 1947. His summer home was "Edgewood", in Broadbrook Road, Mount Kisco, New York. He was born in New York City the twenty-third of August, 1882. He was the son of Charles Whitner and Caroline B. (Smith) Carpenter. He was graduated from Scheffield Scientific School, Yale University, in 1903. Besides the Holland Society of New York, he was a member of the St. Nicholas Society, the Pilgrim Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Links Club and the Downs Club. He was a partner in the firm of Jessup & Lamont since 1921. He is survived by his widow Mrs. Estelle Post Carpenter, a daughter, Mrs. Arthur Gerry and two sons, C. Whitney Carpenter, II and Edwin N. Carpenter, both members of this Society. His funeral was held at St. James Chapel, Seventy-first Street, and Madison Avenue, New York City, the fourth of August, 1947.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK

Louis Bevier Hasbrouck, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the twelfth of October, 1899 and number thirty in seniority, died in his apartment in the Hotel Sherman Square, Broadway at Seventy-first Street, New York City, the fifteenth of August, 1947. He was born at Rondout, Ulster County, New York, the fifth of December, 1859. He was the son of James and Charlotte (Ostrander) Hasbrouck. He was unmarried. On his father's side he was descended from Abraham Hasbrouck, one of the New Paltz, N. Y. Patentees who immigrated to New Nether-

IN MEMORIAM

lands in 1665. Mr. Hasbrouck was graduated from Yale University in 1881, and later from the Yale Law School. He practiced law in New York for more than sixty years. Besides our Society, he was a member of the Yale Club, the University Club, the Manhattan Club and The Pilgrims in the United States. His funeral took place from the First Dutch Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston, Ulster County, New York, the eighteenth of August, 1947.

ALFRED M. SNEDEKER

Alfred M. Snedeker, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the tenth of March, 1904 and number sixty-eight in seniority, died at the Hampton Inn, West Hampton Beach, Suffolk County, New York, the twenty-ninth of August, 1947. He resided at 995 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C. He was born in the former city of Brooklyn, the twenty-fourth of February, 1864, the son of Valentine and Susie (Ketcham) Snedeker. He was a retired manufacturer of men's clothing. Besides our Society, he was a member of the Union League Club of New York. His wife, the former Emma Gulden, who he married in 1893, died in 1944. His son, Charles V. Snedeker, and a sister, Mrs. Florence Hawkins, survive him.

REV. DR. OSCAR M. VOORHEES

Rev. Dr. Oscar McMurtrie Voorhees, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the fourteenth of December, 1922, and number 192 in seniority, died the twenty-ninth of August, 1947, at the home of a sister in Basking Ridge, New Jersey. He had been an active member of our Society for almost twenty-five years. He was born near Somerville, New Jersey, the twenty-ninth of December, 1864. He was the son of Samuel Scott and Elizabeth (McMurtry) Voorhees. He graduated from Rutgers College with the degree of B.A. in the class of 1888, and in 1891 he graduated from the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in New Brunswick. After several pastorates in Hunterdon County, N. J., he became Pastor of the Mott Haven Reformed Church 1909, and he served there until 1922. He was awarded an A.M. by Rutgers in 1891, and in 1911 he was awarded a D.D. by Miami University. In 1927 the College of William & Mary awarded him an LL.D. Dr. Voorhees was a profound thinker and an eminent scholar and leader among the clergy of his church. He was twice married. First to Alice R. McNair in October, 1891 and to Martha S. Emmendorf in June, 1902.

LT. VAN ATTEN RELEASED

Lt. William Van Atten, Jr., son of Trustee William Van Atten and two other members of a U. S. Army patrol were forced across the Trieste border and taken prisoner at gun point by Yugoslav soldiers on September 22. They were released a week later after a formal demand by our State Department. Lt. Van Atten has been serving with the American forces of occupation. In July, 1946, he was victim of a Yugoslav ambush on a road outside Trieste when the driver of his car was killed and he was wounded.

TRUSTEES FILL VACANCY (Continued)

Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, president of the Society, presided and reported jointly with Rev. Ernest R. Palen, domine, on the selection of former President Herbert C. Hoover to be recipient of the dent Herbert H. Hoover to be recipient of the Distinguished Achievement Medal. Trustee Norman W. Van Nostrand reported on arrangements for the annual banquet to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, this city, on November 20.

Action by Secretary Rufus Cole Van Aken and the finance committee, under chairmanship of Trustee John DeC. Van Etten, in re-investing funds of the Society was approved. Trustee Cornelius Ackerson asked for an expression as to holding matter was held over for decision at the December a mid-winter meeting of the Society and the session.

The report of Trustee Wilfred B. Talman for the committee on genealogy recommending fifteen applications for membership as follows, was adopted.

HENRY ALLEY COLLIER, Cortland, N. Y.

JAMES HENRY COLLIER, Scotia, N. Y.

FRANK HAROLD CRISPELL, JR., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

JOHN HOWARD DE RIDDER, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLIFFORD HANCE, Freehold, N. J.

JOHN MAXWELL JACOBUS, JR., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

JOHN OGDEN OUTWATER, JR., New York City

RADCLIFFE LAWRENCE ROMEYN, Willow Grove, Pa.

CHARLES VALENTINE SNEDEKER, Babylon, N. Y.

JOHN CHRISTIAN SNEDEKER, Babylon, N. Y.

DAVID MUIR TAPPEN, Nutley, N. J.

JOHN VAN BRUNT, JR., Belton, Mo.

HENRY GRIFFETH VAN BUREN, Riverside, Conn.

JANSEN HIXSON VAN ETEN, Demarest, N. J.

ARTHUR PALMER VAN STEENBERG, White Plains, N. Y.

FRANK ARTHUR VOSBURGH, JR., Short Hills, N. J.

FREDERICK JOHN VREELAND, Paterson, N. J.

CHARLES SYDNEY ZABRISKIE, Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J.

EVERETT LAW ZABRISKIE, Ridgewood, N. J.

PENELOPE'S STORY (Continued)

to the sturdy qualities inherited from Penelope. She survives him. He was most active in the affairs of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and had been a Senator of the United Chapters. In 1901 he was appointed Secretary for life and had held other offices in the gift of the Society. In 1932 he became the founder and president of the Van Voorhees Association with nearly one thousand members in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries. During the last five years of his life he was busy accumulating material for a new genealogy of the Van Voorhees Association, which he had hoped to complete before he died. He was well known as a leader in genealogical circles. The last work on the Van Voorhees family appeared in the year 1888. He was very proud of his Dutch ancestry and of his membership in our Society. Besides his widow he is survived by two sisters and two daughters. His passing on is a great loss to the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, to our Society and to the many other historical and genealogical societies in which he was a leader and active member.

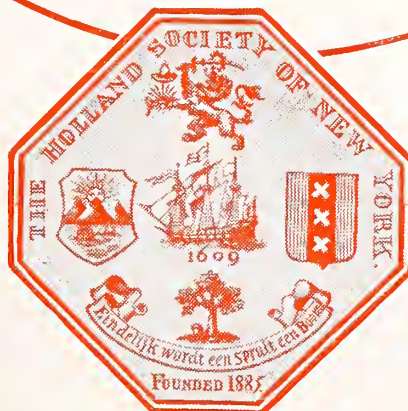
Organized in 1885 "to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America, to foster and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, maintain a library, and to collect and publish genealogical and historical material"; membership limited to descendants in the direct male line from residents of the Dutch Colonies in America before 1675.



de Halve Maen



The
HOLLAND SOCIETY
Vol. XXIII - - No. 1



of NEW YORK
JANUARY, 1948

The Holland Society of New York

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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ANNUAL DINNER HONORS HERBERT C. HOOVER

One of the most successful of all the sixty-three annual dinners of The Holland Society of New York was held on the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, this city, on Thursday evening, November 20.

The highlight of the occasion came when the Society's Distinguished Achievement Medal award was presented to former President Herbert C. Hoover, the Nation's only living past Chief Executive. Nearly four hundred members and guests stood in tribute to his humanitarian efforts as Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, the Society's president, first pinned the decoration to Mr. Hoover's breast and then handed him an embossed certificate eulogizing his career as an engineer, statesman and worker for relief of world suffering.

President Voorhis introduced Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, domine of the Society, who outlined the career of former President Hoover from his boyhood on a farm in the West to an eminently successful engineer at the outbreak of World War I, when he first turned his genius as an organizer and administrator to relief problems. Dr. Palen told of Mr. Hoover's service as a cabinet officer in two Administrations, his election as president, his survey of world conditions after the recent war and his present task as chairman of President Truman's committee on re-organization of Government departments.

A note of optimism for better times in a democratic world was sounded by Mr. Hoover in his address which followed presentation of the award. He stressed a growing opposition to Soviet tactics behind the iron curtain, as evidenced by recent events, as an indication of a restiveness that ultimately will bring change.

"I cannot but believe," the former President asserted, "that the Communist-ridden peoples will sooner or later throw off their chains."

That there are some "rumblings," he continued, was indicated by the "repeated purges." His reference to the political house-cleanings in Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary seemed clear to those attending the dinner.

Warning that fifth columns all over the world must be unceasingly combatted, he pointed out

that as time went on these were meeting with less success.

"A year ago," he said, "there were Communist ministers in the Cabinets of seven or eight governments outside the Iron Curtain; now they remain only in one or two such countries."

He added that the constant exposure of Communists in this country was destroying the hopes they might have once had, and urged that above all we must help other countries combat their conspiracies.

"Our task is to avoid war between these two worlds," he declared. "Every year we gain brings us nearer to the day when these monstrous regimes, like all their predecessors in history, will fall."

Mr. Hoover voiced hope and faith despite "the great shadow which hangs over the future of the world—Russian communism." Calling for a more positive attitude, he said that at the risk of being called a "Pollyanna," he had hope for a brighter future.

"With this guarded fashion of rejoicing," he went on, "let me say at once that considering the destructive forces let loose during the past ten years, we can be grateful that so much of western civilization survives. It has proved to be tough.

"We should deplore some of the moral consequences of war among the American people; but we do see them pouring out their substances to save the hungry and cold all over the world."

While the accomplishments of the United Nations "may not be great," Americans are demonstrating that "free enterprise is the only road to productivity," he said, adding:

"Had we in this hemisphere yielded to the economic utopias of either Eastern or Western Europe, I venture to say that hardly a ton of food or fuel would be moving overseas. Sooner or later the utopia-seeking nations will notice these facts and their peoples will resume the only road to freedom from hunger and cold."

Only the free enterprise countries, he said, are free from starvation and cold, and 95 per cent of all goods for relief of Europe and Asia are coming from the "high productivity" of these countries.

(Continued on Page Six)

Annual Meeting Plans

Decision was reached to forego a winter gathering of members of The Holland Society of New York after lengthy discussion of the matter at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held at the Columbia University Club, 4 West 43rd Street, this city, on the night of December 9.

Efforts will be made to encourage a large attendance at the annual meeting to be held on April 6 and the meetings committee, under chairmanship of Trustee Cornelius Ackerson, was requested to arrange for the event at the Columbia University Club, with Trustee Frank H. Vedder co-operating.

In accordance with the by-laws of the Society President Harold O. Voorhis named the following and they were approved by the board to serve as a nominating committee to report a slate of officers for the annual meeting: Trustee Norman W. Van Nostrand, chairman; Trustee Leigh K. Lydecker, Trustee Harold D. Springsteen, William Russell Bogert and Paul R. Jansen.

Trustee Arthur R. Wendell reported several recent acquisitions to the library in headquarters at 90 West Street and Trustee Wilfred B. Talman told of the work of the Committee on Genealogy, aided by the executive secretary, Miss Florence McAleer, in checking the papers of applicants for membership. Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen was authorized to incur the small additional expense of publishing *De Halve Maen* due to increased printing costs. Trustee Thomas M. Van der Veer reported on Burgher Guard activities.

The reports of Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken and Secretary Harold E. Ditmars showed affairs of the Society to be in excellent condition and they were commended for their diligence. It was decided to leave in their hands the matter of dealing with members in arrears for dues.

President Voorhis warmly praised Trustee Norman W. Van Nostrand and his committee for excellent management of details for the annual dinner and a vote of thanks was extended to all who assisted in making the affair a success. Dr. Voorhis also spoke of an invitation by Hugh Grant Rowell, director of the Philipse Castle Restoration, to visit the historic place at Tarrytown and it was voted to hold the May meeting there.

The following applications for membership were favorably reported by the Committee on Genealogy and approved:

Thomas Collier
Robert Ayres Messler, II
John Martin Nevius
Frank Carlton Snedaker
Carl Conklin Van Etten
Royal Cornelius Van Eten, Jr.

DINNER SKETCH ARTIST

Miss Dorothy E. McGoldrick, a rising young artist of Brooklyn, drew the Dutch Colonial Street Scene from which the cut was made that appeared upon the notice of our Sixty-third Annual Banquet.

Westchester Dinner

The Annual Banquet of the Westchester County Branch of The Holland Society of New York was held at the Hotel Grammatan, Bronxville, upon the evening of Friday the fourteenth of November, 1947. Vice President Irving B. Lydecker presided. The guests gathered in the lounge for cocktails and then proceeded to the Colonial Dining Room for the dinner.

Besides Vice President Lydecker those from Westchester were the Messrs. Benjamin L. Blauvelt, Decker and Van Houten. Kings County was represented by Harold E. Ditmars, A. L. Lott, and John H. Van Siclen, Vice President for that County. Trustee Howard D. Springsteen and Nelson J. Springsteen were present from Queens and Nassau Counties, and from Dutchess County Trustee Franklyn J. Poucher, Dr. John H. Dingmen, Dr. John M. Jacobus, recently elected Vice President for that county, John M. Jacobus, Jr., and J. Sebring Ackerman. Harrison Deyo was from New York County, and New Jersey was represented by Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, President of the parent body, who delivered a most inspiring address upon the aims and purposes of the Society, and the place of such societies as ours in the present troubled world. He held the undivided attention of his listeners. Secretary Ditmars spoke upon membership, and interesting remarks and anecdotes were contributed by those present.

Vice President Lydecker spoke upon the difficulties encountered by himself and his predecessors in getting the Westchester County members to lend their support to such a gathering and upon his plans for next year. The meeting adjourned in time for those from New York and Brooklyn to get a train for Grand Central. The evening was pronounced a glowing success by all present.

On Our Book Shelf

From Mrs. John C. Cattus (daughter of William G. Ver Planck, deceased): Forty volumes of Holland Society Year Books.
From Collegiate Reformed Church: Year Books for 1946 and 1947.

From Finch Family Association: Bulletin #11.

From The Players: Year Book for 1947.

From Herbert F. Seversmith: Data on Colfs-Colver, Denyse and De Witt families.

Publications also received during the year from California State Society Sons of the Revolution, C. V. Compton, Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, State Historical Society of Iowa, Kentucky Historical Society, Knapp Family Association of America, Maatschappij tot nut van 't Algemeen, Maatschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde te Leiden, Michigan Historical Commission, Minnesota Historical Society, Netherland-America Foundation, Netherland Publishing Corporation, Netherlands Information Bureau, Genealogical Society of New Jersey, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New-York Historical Society, New York State Historical Association, University of the State of New York, Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Staten Island Historical Society, Wyckoff Association in America.

WHAT EVERY BEAVER KNOWS!

Editor's Note: The discourse by the Very Reverend Edwin J. van Etten at the annual dinner on the beaver, honored symbol of the Society, follows.

I

A hundred miles up the North River in the old Catskill Mountain region, there is a certain place where you can go to see the beavers at their work. You can see their marvelous industry, and you can see their marvelous skill. With their chisel-like teeth, they can cut down a sizable tree. They can cut it at just the right angle so that it will fall where they want it to fall. They can strip that tree of its branches and cut it into lengths. They can roll those lengths down to the stream, and let the stream float them where they want them to be. They can anchor those tree lengths in the middle, and build out on each side, constructing their beaver dam with branches, driftwood, mud, stones, sod and what not.

Beavers are protected by law, but right or wrong, the boys have a way of seeing them. If you make just a little notch, just a little cut, a little hole in the beaver dam, then you must go away back and wait and listen. And pretty soon, way over there across the pond, you almost imagine you hear a little ripple. You couldn't call it a splash, just a little motion, just a little speck. And that speck comes nearer and nearer. It is a beaver coming to restore and repair the beaver dam! What strange instinct or intuition can it be? Is it some superacute sense of sight or sense of hearing? Is it some highly specialized sense of feeling, so that away off there across the lake, the beaver knows that all is not well with his dam?

In any case, there is one thing that every beaver knows. He knows his own personal individual responsibility. I don't doubt that beavers live a sort of communal life, that they have what corresponds to family and governmental regulations, whether local rules or laws for all beaverdom. I shouldn't be surprised if beavers have their organizations—their beaver C.I.O., their beaver A.F.L., their beaver N.A.M. But deeper than all those things, there is something that every beaver knows. He knows that he, himself, individually, inescapably, personally, is responsible—responsible to be awake and alert and come at once to the mending of his dam.

II

Isn't it curious that just this same story of the beaver is related about the little Dutch boy who has come to be called the boy hero of Haarlem? You will remember the story from the old school readers! Playing one day near the dike, he noticed a little puddle of water. Where does that water come from? Looking up, he finds a little bubble, a little trickle, a few drops of water, coming out of the dike.

Every true Dutch boy is closely akin to the beaver. He knows that all is not well. He knows instinctively the absolute importance of the dike. That is what every Dutchman always

knows. He looks eagerly up and down the road. When there is no one in sight and no one within calling distance, he does just what the beaver does. He comes, himself, to the rescue of the dike. He puts his little finger in the hole. He shouts himself hoarse, calling for help. As the hole gradually works itself larger, he blocks it with his whole hand—now with his forearm, now with his whole arm up to the shoulder. The time goes on, and he is cold and numb. He is hungry and it is getting dark. Will no one ever come that way? He has no more voice left with which to cry for help. So it was, you remember, that alone, and numb and cold in the dark, that one brave little Dutch boy saved the dike.

III

Whatever biologists and learned men may say about it, I believe there is a real blood relationship between the beavers and the Dutch. The venerable symbol of our Society recalls the fact that, as a matter of history, we Dutch were interested to come here for the beaver fur trade. When we found the beavers here in the North River, we knew it was the place for us! This matter, however, goes far deeper than merely a matter of beaver skins. It is a matter of beaver blood. Just as the beavers build their dams, so we build our dikes and dams on a hundred streams. But these physical dikes and dams are only a symbol of our beaver-building instinct. We build dikes and dams which are the bulwarks of government and civilization. We build dikes and dams which are an essential part of our American way of life.

In late November, I am always interested to tell our New England friends the real origins of Thanksgiving Day. Next month, I shall be proudly pointing out the origins of Santa Claus. These are things the Pilgrim fathers learned during their fruitful eleven years in the Netherlands. Deeper than matters of custom, it is the Dutch beaver builders who brought to America the free press and the free public school, the equality of boys and girls in the schools, the secret ballot, the federal constitution and the Declaration of Independence, copied in no small measure from Dutch models. No one of these things was found in the England of 1620. It was from our Netherlands that the Pilgrim fathers brought these things to America, along with our own Dutch fathers who brought them to New Amsterdam. These are some of the all-essential dams and dikes built by our Dutch beaver ancestors. They are all Dutch and a yard wide. They are all the building of our Dutch beaver blood!

IV

What I want to do then tonight is to remind us of what every beaver knows. He knows his own individual responsibility. He is not spurred to action by any form of slave labor or by the authority of a dictator. In time of emergency,

(Continued on Page Four)

HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS

Eugene I. Van Antwerp was chosen mayor of Detroit, Michigan, at a non-partisan municipal election on November 5. He rolled up a majority of more than 20,000 votes to defeat the incumbent, who had held office for eight years.

George L. Van Duesen, who retired from the U. S. Army in August, 1946, with the rank of colonel after serving during the war as brigadier and then major general in the Signal Corps, has been elected president and a director of RCA Institutes, Inc.

James A. Lansing, who left his native Watertown, N. Y., for Scranton, Pa., in 1881 and stayed to become one of its leading citizens, observed his ninety-sixth birthday on October 17. He has seen the city grow from a community of dirt streets to a metropolitan center in which he has been a councilman, proprietor of the Scranton Stove Works and active in many other fields.

David Van Alstyne, Jr., State Senator from Bergen county, will be leader of the Republican majority in the New Jersey Legislature next year, in which capacity he will direct action on enabling legislation under the State's new constitution approved by the voters at the November elections. Senator Van Alstyne is a trustee of the Society.

Henry E. Ackerson, a former president and trustee of the Society, has been named as one of the three Democrats on the seven-man Supreme Court provided for under New Jersey's revised constitution which streamlines the State's court system. Judge Ackerson is now senior member of the New Jersey Circuit Court by virtue of four successive terms starting back in 1919, when he resigned as State Senator from Monmouth County to accept the appointment.

Dr. Douglas Vanderhoof of Richmond, Va., reports the finding of two interesting compositions

as a result of research for additional evidence of his family coat of arms. His interest was first aroused by coming across a copy of the New York Herald dated January 11, 1890, which contained more than a page account of the Society's annual dinner held the previous night in the Cafe Savarin in the Equitable Building on lower Broadway. It was attended by 450 members and guests. Besides giving full space to the addresses by the distinguished speakers, the news account was illustrated with thirty-one shields and crests of early Dutch families.

William T. Van Atten was elected a vice-president of the New York Board of Trade at the annual meeting of directors on December 16.

Marsten Taylor Bogert, emeritus professor of chemistry at Columbia University and formerly president of the American Chemical Society, has been appointed senior scientific adviser of Evans Research and Development Corporation. He was acting director of the Chemical Warfare Service in World War I, with the rank of colonel.

Cecil B. DeMille lost his fight in the California Supreme Court on December 16 to enjoin the American Federation of Radio Artists from suspending him as a member because he refused to pay a \$1 assessment to campaign against a State right of employment act.

Walter H. Van Hoesen was re-elected president of the New York Foreign Freight Forwarders and Brokers Association at the annual dinner meeting held at the Hotel Commodore on January 13.

Hevlyn Dirk Benson has informed city officials that traffic congestion on New York City streets may be laid to not following out the plans of the founding Dutch settlers, who made numerous cross streets for easy access to business along Manhattan Island's waterfront.

WHAT EVERY BEAVER KNOWS!

(Continued from Page Three)

each beaver takes the situation to heart. Each beaver takes the situation upon himself. He does not wait for any general orders from headquarters, nor yet for federal or state laws coming from Washington or Albany. Many threatening waves pound at the dikes and dams of our day and time. Wherever the true beaver sees a lowering of morale or knows a case of prejudice or injustice, he goes ahead himself to protect the dam. Wherever he sees a dangerous menace of hates and fears in our social life, he needs no further call. He rushes at once to mend this serious injury.

Here at the place of honor at the head table,

the beaver tells me that his sharp eyes have seen a bright vision tonight. He recognizes all of us as his blood brothers. He sees all of us going out from the banquet hall and scattering over a wide stretch of country. Some of us live nearby—some of us upstate—some of us in New Jersey or New England—some of us even farther away. He quotes with approval what John Curran said soon after the Revolutionary War. "The condition upon which God gives liberty to men is eternal vigilance." Wherever we go, he sees us all, remembering that we too know what every beaver knows. He sees us carrying out the high beaver tradition. "Look sharp," he says, "you can see the noble band of beavers all awake and alert to protect our beaver dams."

A CALIFORNIA PIONEER OF 1848

Editor's Note: Following is second and last installment of Isaac H. Van Winkle story.

Mr. Van Winkle bought their burros and mining outfits, and with Mr. Towne proceeded alone on their way with their eyes ever toward their goal, the blue mountains in the distance, and in which proved to be the headwaters of the Merced River. For days they traveled with no trail to follow and only their compass to guide them.

Emerging from his tent early one morning after they had reached the Merced River, Mr. Van Winkle met a stealthy young Indian prowler wearing ropes of gold nuggets around his neck and waist. Putting his finger on the nuggets, by means of signs, he asked the Indian where he got them. In answer the Indian picked up a gold pan from Mr. Van Winkle's mining outfit, and walking into the river up to his arm-pits, suddenly scooped up a panful of gravel. Returning to the shore he panned it and handed the pan to Mr. Van Winkle, who took it and on weighing it, found he had two hundred and seventeen dollars in gold dust. The young Indian next indicated where his chief was, and invited Mr. Van Winkle to go there with him. But glancing sideways as he passed along, he noticed a number of Indians with bows and arrows hiding behind the trees.

Just as they reached the group of tepees, along side of one of which were several strings of fish, an Indian girl came out. Mr. Van Winkle offered her a fifty cent piece for a fish. She said something to her chief, who grunted his assent, and then handed Mr. Van Winkle a fine speckled trout. As he started back to camp the young Indian challenged him to a race, but he declined, and they walked along together. Suddenly he felt some one clutch his left hand pocket, and turning saw that it was the Indian girl. He was surprised, but recognized instantly that she wanted another coin, which he gave to her. From then on the girl kept him supplied with speckled trout which he found under the flap of his tent each morning, and for which he left each time a silver piece. His gentleness in rewarding the girl had evidently saved him from the arrows of the Indian braves hidden behind the trees, for during their few weeks' stay they were never molested in any way. In appreciation he gave the Indians a number of trinkets from his outfit.

Their camp was near a small waterfall on the Merced River, and at this point the gravel was exceedingly rich; so much so that Mr. Van Winkle panned out about one hundred and seventy-five pounds of gold dust and nuggets (around thirty-six thousand dollars) during his less than a month's stay there. There were so many desperate characters going by during the day that they decided it was imperative to do their "mining" at night in order to avoid trouble and the possibility of being dispossessed by superior numbers, since they were so far from the mining districts where there was some semblance of protection. Mr. Van Winkle, being the younger of the two men, would wade out into the river with the pan, and for

safety's sake and because the river was very swift and dangerous and icy cold, he would tie a rope around his waist, the other end of which Mr. Towne kept safely. Hidden in the bushes they would pan the gold out of their gravel during the day. Every other night they worked, but in about a month Mr. Van Winkle felt himself getting chills and fever and had to give it up. By that time he was confronted with the question of transportation. Eventually he hit upon the plan of cutting out the sleeves of his overcoat and slicker and putting the gold dust in them. Then lashing the four sleeves filled with gold dust underneath his outfit in front of the horn and back of the saddles of two of his burros, he resumed his journey toward the general mining camps further north at Mariposa and Sonora.

During their second day's travel they came upon a deserted mining camp, and noticing a wooden building which seemed to be a store, they entered. It was well stocked with merchandise, but also deserted. On going to the rear of the building, Mr. Van Winkle came upon a young man about nineteen years old lying upon a pallet of straw, seemingly dead! Putting his ear over the boy's heart, Mr. Van Winkle discovered that the lad was alive. Immediately he found a wash boiler, built a fire, heated water, and, adding a can of Colman's mustard, prepared a foot-bath, gently he placed the boy's feet and legs in the bath, and it was not long before he opened his eyes and looked about wonderingly. But he was so emaciated and weak that Mr. Van Winkle and Mr. Towne stayed with him three days, nursing and feeding him until he was strong enough to travel. When they told him that they must go on, he clasped Mr. Van Winkle's knees and refused to let him go. Whereupon Mr. Van Winkle placed him over his own saddle horse, lashing him securely to the saddle, and proceeded to Sonora, walking and leading his horse.

After several days' journey they arrived at Sonora where the young Spaniard proved to be the only son of the Don who owned most of the country thereabouts, and great herds of cattle, sheep, horses and mules. He was living in his hacienda in plenty while bemoaning the supposed death of his son whose whereabouts were unknown. The young man, now returned to his home, rushed forward to greet his family, who were overjoyed at his return. In Spanish he told them that this young man, pointing to Mr. Van Winkle, had saved his life!

To show his gratitude, the Don took the hand of his lovely eldest daughter and presented her to Mr. Van Winkle, who gasped in amazement, thinking of his own sweetheart and fiancée back in Belleville, New Jersey. A feast was ordered by the Don to commemorate the return of his beloved son, and neighbors and friends, in fact nearly all the townspeople joined in the celebration.

Mr. Van Winkle had a white pleated shirt which his mother had given him, so he put it on to attend. Almost immediately after the feast he left to walk around the town and ponder over

the strange dilemma in which he found himself. Then without any warning, two Spanish Vaquerros grabbed him by the arms and shouted to the others up the street, "We've got him! We've got him!" while the others shouted to a group on a side street, "They've got him! They've got him!"

Despite his protests they dragged Mr. Van Winkle to the corner from where he could see a gallows at the end of the side street. Quite a crowd of men, including the sheriff, surrounded it. On reaching it he was shoved not too gently, to the top of a dry-goods box on which was a kerosene oil can to sit upon. He was still dazed, but vastly relieved when he was told that as he was the **only** man in Sonora with a white shirt on, they wanted him to act as Judge in a trial. The case was that of a man who had stolen a horse. As Mr. Van Winkle had read Blackstone, he assumed the duties. He questioned the culprit and witnesses; and, finding that the man had cut the rope, stolen the horse, sold it for sixty dollars, and spent the money, there was no other verdict to render than, "Guilty as charged!" and to sentence him to hang by the neck until he was dead.

That same afternoon still shocked at the outcome of the trial, and that he, still almost a boy in years, should have been called on to pass judgment and the death sentence on a fellow

being, he took his departure for Stockton, laden with the gifts and well wishes of the Don and all the members of his family.

After several days' journey he and Mr. Towne arrived at Stockton and there they disposed of their burros and mining outfits at a good price, and after some negotiation paid an Italian several hundred dollars in gold dust to row them and their gold dust and personal baggage to San Francisco.

He had made up his mind not to return to the mines, but to go into business furnishing supplies to miners. Making a big success of his San Francisco enterprise, he opened a branch in Sacramento, the head of navigation, which at that time was nearer by several days to the mines.

During the next few years Sacramento suffered two fires and three floods, which determined him to close his business at Sacramento. So in 1867 he moved everything to San Francisco and built an iron warehouse on the northeast corner of Battery and Bush Streets, where the Postal Telegraph Building now stands. There he carried on an iron, steel and mining supply business. In 1874 he purchased the property at 413-15 Market Street, erecting thereon an iron warehouse, and continued the firm of I. S. Van Winkle & Co., until his death in 1881. His executors carried on the business until 1897, and the firm name has been carried on by his successors.

ANNUAL DINNER HONORS HOOVER

(Continued from Page One)

Presentation of the award and the address of former President Hoover were prefaced by the introduction of Dr. E. N. van Kleffens, Ambassador from The Netherlands to the United States. Making his first appearance at a Society function as successor to Dr. Alexander Loudon, he quickly drew applause by the sincerity of his response to traditional toasts which were offered to Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina and President Harry Truman.

Ambassador van Kleffens outlined the efforts his countrymen are making to regain post war economic improvement through work and thrift. He turned then to the situation in the Dutch East Indies and skillfully traced the course pursued by his government in seeking to arrive at a proper solution of the troubled conditions. The factions seeking power by fomenting disorder represent about five percent of the population in the colonial empire, he declared and free elections are not possible at present to determine the will of the people, who are inarticulate through fear of retaliation. He expressed the hope that it would be possible to report at the next annual dinner that peaceful settlement has been attained.

The Very Reverend Edwin van Eiten, Dean of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul and vice-president of the Society for New England, spoke ably on the sturdy qualities of the beaver and compared them to those of the Dutch. His address is

printed in full on a following page in De Halve Maen.

Dr. Voorhis was a delightful and most efficient toastmaster. He drew frequent applause by the eloquence of his introductory remarks and humorous sallies.

The honor guests met officers and trustees of the Society at a cocktail hour which preceded the dinner. They were escorted into the banquet hall at the head of a procession of representatives of sister patriotic societies and trustees, with Captain Thomas M. Van der Veer and members of the Burgher Guard leading the way.

A string orchestra played "The Stars and Stripes Forever" as the Burgher Guard paraded the colors and symbolic beaver between rows of diners standing at attention and then swung into the national anthem "America" as the standards were placed to either side of the dais, with the beaver just in front of the toastmaster.

The Rev. Dr. Palen offered the invocation and President Voorhis, in an address of welcome, referred to the responsibility of the Society to carry on and safeguard the principles of the early Dutch settlers. The annual award of a medal for achievement was in line with that duty, he said and the recognizing of former President Hoover for his accomplishments was a privilege.

The diners observed the traditional customs of smoking long stemmed clay pipes while the addresses were being made.

Success of the dinner was assured by the excellent preparations of the committee under chairmanship of Trustee Norman W. Van Nostrand.

IN MEMORIAM

ERNEST ABRAM WILTSEE

Ernest Abram Wiltsee, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eighth of June, 1922 and number 178 in seniority, died at Sacramento, California, the fore part of October, 1947. Mr. Wiltsee was born at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York, the thirtieth of September, 1863. He was the son of Abram and Jane Elizabeth (Longking) Wiltsee. He was graduated from the School of Mines, Columbia University, Class of 1885. He was an Engineer of Mines by profession, and spent his entire career in mining engineering. He was married to Emily Stuart Taylor the eighteenth of October, 1905, at Paris, France. Their son, Stuart de Rapalie Wiltsee, died in 1929. Mr. Wiltsee was a member of The Society of Colonial Wars (N. Y.), Sons of The American Revolution (San Francisco), Huguenot Society of New York, The Saint Nicholas Society of New York, the California Historical Society and many other organizations. He was a member of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church and a Republican in his political affiliations. He was an ardent collector of Western Express franks, Western pictorial covers, and pony express franks. His death was recorded without date in Herb Caen's Column of the San Francisco Chronicle, the sixteenth of October, 1947. He served our Society as Vice President for Suffolk County, 1929-1935.

ELIAS W. DUSENBERRY

Elias Warner Dusenberry, a member of the Holland Society of New York since the thirteenth of October, 1898, and number 22 in seniority, died the twenty-ninth of October, 1947, at his residence, 90 White Plains Road, Bronxville, Westchester County, New York, in the house where he was born. He was the son of Elias and Mary Morrison (Masterton) Dusenberry, and was born at East Chester, N. Y., the second of September, 1861. He received his education in the private and public schools of Bronxville and served the village of Bronxville as Treasurer for two years and as a Trustee for three years. He served our Society as Vice President for Westchester County, 1913-1914. He was vice president of the firm of Fairchild Brothers and Foster with whom he had been associated for fifty years. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Siwanoy Country Club, and President of the Working Gardeners of Bronxville which he founded in 1927. He was a member of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Bronxville and a Republican. He is survived by a sister, Miss Annie S. Dusenberry and a nephew, Charles E. Dusenberry.

WILLIAM R. BRITTON

William R. Britton, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eleventh of December, 1941 and number 663 in seniority died at his home, 33 States Street, East Orange, New Jersey, the thirtieth of October, 1947. He was born in Orange, New Jersey, the twenty-third of September,

1876, the son of James Luther and Anne (Washington) Britton. He was educated at New-ark Academy. He was a member of the firm of W. R. Britton & Co. dealers in bonds and securities which he founded over thirty years ago. He was the Treasurer of the French Institute of New York, and Hope Lodge, F. & A. M. He was unmarried and is survived by a sister, Miss Gertrude Britton and a brother, Arthur W. Britton of West Orange, N. J.

EARL E. VAN DERWERKER

Dr. Earl Edward Van Derwerker, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eighth of June, 1939 and number 574 in seniority, died at his home in Newton, Connecticut, the second of November, 1947. He had resided in that community since 1939, when he retired from private practice. He was born at Bacon Hill, Saratoga County, N. Y., the seventh of April, 1890. He was the son of Jones Archie and Lucretia Abigail (Brown) Van Derwerker. He was educated at Schuylerville High School and received his B.S. in 1912 and his M.Sc. in 1917 from Rutgers University and he was graduated M.D. from the College of Physicians & Surgeons of Columbia University. In World War One he was a first lieutenant in the U. S. Army Medical Corps. He was a specialist in Orthopedic Surgery and was associated with a large number of hospitals. He married Emily Helen Langmain the twenty-fifth of June, 1921. He was a member of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, the New York Academy of Medicine, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Member of the New York County Medical Society, Phi Gamma Delta (Rutgers) Nu Sigma Nu (Columbia) Columbia University Club, the Saint Andrews Golf Club. He was a member of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. He is survived by his widow, three brothers, a daughter, and a son, Earl E. Van Derwerker, Jr., all of Schuylerville, New York.

GEORGE P. QUACKENBOS

George Payne Quackenbos, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the twelfth of March, 1925 and number 229 in seniority, died at his home, 145 Grandview Boulevard, Tuckahoe, Westchester County, New York, the fifteenth of November, 1947. He was born in New York City the twenty-fourth of April, 1879. He was the son of John D. and Laura A. Pinckney Quackenbos. He was graduated from Columbia University in the class of 1902, and became a professor of Classical Languages at the City College of New York. He was a member of the faculty of that institution for 44 years. He served our Society as Vice President for Westchester County, 1937-1938. He married Marjorie Cordingley the 30th November, 1915, at Chestnut Hills, Massachusetts. His son, John D. Quackenbos, II, is also a member of our Society. He is survived by his wife, his son, two daughters and three sisters.

GEORGE D. VAN HOUTEN

George Dexter Van Houten, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eleventh of October, 1906, and number 57 in seniority, died suddenly of a heart attack as he was alighting from his automobile at the corner of Ardmore Road and Dixie Highway, West Palm Beach, Florida, Tuesday, the twenty-fifth of November, 1947. He was the son of Oscar and Julia L. (Chandler) Van Houten, and was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, the 21st July, 1873. He married Edna Louise Mapes in New York City the twenty-first of May, 1908. For many years he was a resident of Richmond Hill and of Hempstead, Long Island. In 1944 he served our Society as Vice President for Nassau County. He retired from the banking business in 1936 while manager for the Bowery Savings Bank at their branch at 34th St. & Fifth Avenue, N. Y., after being with that bank for some thirty years. He served in the National Guard of New Jersey, 1891-1892. He was a member of the Saint Nicholas Society of Nassau Island, The Executives Club of Nassau County, a past president of the Duncan Estates Civic Association of Hempstead, L. I., a Republican in politics and a member of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Hempstead. He is survived by his widow, a daughter and a son, Eugene Van Houten of Framingham Center, Mass., a member of our Society. He had resided in Florida for the past three years and was active in the real estate business down there.

EDMUND McL. VOORHEES

Edmund McLean Voorhees, a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1931 and number 370 in seniority, died the 21st March, 1947, at his residence in Pennington, New Jersey. He was born in Trenton, N. J., the tenth of May, 1905 and was the son of Edmund Day and Lulu Corrina (Burtis) Voorhees. Mr. Voorhees died of a heart attack which overtook him while out in a field on his farm engaged in exercising his hunting dogs. His interment took place in Riverview Cemetery, Trenton, N. J., the 24th March, 1947. He is survived by his wife, Anne Delabush Voorhees, two children, Patricia Anne Voorhees, and Lynn Corrina Voorhees, and a brother, Raymond B. Voorhees, a member of this society, of Trenton, N. J.

WILLIAM W. WYCKOFF

William Watson Wyckoff, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eleventh of October, 1928 and number 308 in seniority, died in the East Orange General Hospital the seventeenth of December, 1947, after a brief illness. He was a resident of the Hotel Alvord in that city. He was born in East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, the first of January, 1873. He was the son of Mahlon Ap-

gar and Elizabeth Ann (Apgar) Wyckoff. He was graduated from the Peddie School in 1895 and from Brown University in 1899. He taught Latin and Greek at Peddie School in Hightstown, N. J. for two years and was a member of its Board of Corporators. He married Miriam Leslie Hervey at Newark, New Jersey, the third of January, 1906. In 1901 he entered the hotel business and was the secretary of the Knott Corporation. For a period of fifteen years he was secretary of The New York City Hotel Association. He was a direct descendant of Peter Clasen Wyckoff, who came to New Netherland in 1637. Besides our Society he was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Republic Lodge, F. & A. M., Constitution Chapter, Cour de Lion Commandery, K. T., and Mecca Temple, also of the Wyckoff Association of America. In politics he was a Republican. He is survived by his widow, two daughters, and a son, William H. Wyckoff, a member of our Society.

GARRETT E. VAN SICLEN

Garrett Elmer Van Siclen, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the fourteenth of March, 1912 and number 95 in seniority died the sixteenth of December, 1947. He was the son of the late Garrett K. and Matilda (Hageman) Van Siclen. He was born in Flushing, Queens County, N. Y., the fifth of February, 1866. He was a retired farmer and part of his farm was recently acquired by Saint John's University. Mr. Van Siclen was a life member of Jamaica Lodge, F. & A. M., Aurora Grata Consistory of Brooklyn and the Board of Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Jamaica. Interment was in Flushing Cemetery. He is survived by his widow, the former Annie Rapalje, a son, H. Wilbur Van Siclen, two daughters and six grand children.

Fort Crailo Project

The Holland Society of New York has been invited to contribute furnishings for an upper chamber at Fort Crailo in connection with restoration of the historic structure to perpetuate the era of early Dutch life in the upper Hudson River valley.

The project is under auspices of the New York Department of History and Conservation and State Historian Albert B. Cory has listed the following items which are desired: Chest of drawers, Flemish, probably oak; Dutch kas, ebony, oak or walnut; Dutch bedstead, oak; chairs, chintz hangings; candlestand gateleg table, chest, oak or pine; trundlebed, oak or pine; porcelain ornaments; table cover, usually a small rug; foot and bed warmers; iron or tin sconces and chandelier, and pewter ornaments.

Articles of antiquity, preferably with a record of origin and any historic significance, are desired, it is indicated by Mr. Cory in word to Trustee Seth Toby Cole.

Members desiring to contribute any of the desired articles are requested to communicate with Secretary Harold E. Ditmars at headquarters.

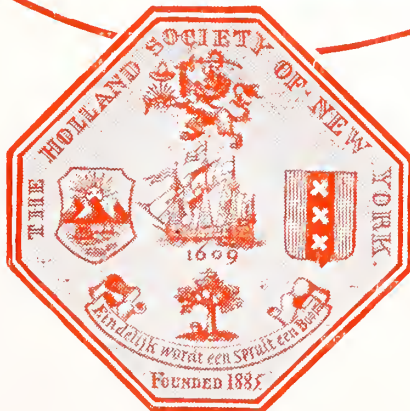
Organized in 1885 "to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America, to foster and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, maintain a library, and to collect and publish genealogical and historical material"; membership limited to descendants in the direct male line from residents of the Dutch Colonies in America before 1675.



de Halve Maen



The
HOLLAND SOCIETY
VOL. XXIII • No. 2



of NEW YORK
APRIL, 1948

The Holland Society of New York

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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Dr. Harold O. Voorhis

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DR. HAROLD O. VOORHIS RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

The sixty-third annual meeting of The Holland Society of New York was held in the main assembly room of the Columbia University Club, 4 West 43rd street, this city, on Tuesday evening, April 6. It was preceded by a social hour and buffet supper attended by several hundred members and guests.

The report of the nominating committee headed by Norman W. Van Nostrand, chairman, was unanimously accepted and one ballot was cast for the reelection of Dr. Harold O. Voorhis as president; Rufus Cole Van Aken, treasurer; Harold E. Ditmars, secretary, and Rev. Ernest R. Palen, S.T.D., domine.

In place of Hon. George S. Van Schaick, who retired, P. Raymond Haulenbeek was named to the Board of Trustees of the Society and the following were re-elected to that group: Seth Toby Cole, Franklyn J. Poucher, William T. Van Atten and T. Morris Van der Veer. All twenty-two vice-presidents were re-elected except for General George L. Van Duesen, who was named to succeed the late Col. Arthur Poillon, representing the United States Army and the following to replace members who had asked to be relieved of office: Charles H. Vosburgh replacing Walter S. Rapelje from Queens County; Douglas Van Riper replacing Robert L. Bergen from Nassau County; Dr. John M. Jacobus replacing Dr. John H. Dingman

from Dutchess County; Albert A. Van Blarcom replacing Dr. Robert J. De Groat from Passaic County; Percy L. Van Nuis replacing Ernest H. Rapalje from Middlesex County, and Garrett A. Denise replacing Capt. William C. Conover from Monmouth County.

President Voorhis called the meeting to order and congratulated the membership on progress made during the year. The annual report of Secretary Ditmars was followed by a moment of silence as he read the roll of 27 members who had died during the year. The annual report of finances was submitted by Treasurer Van Aken as printed in the notice of meeting and the motion to approve was unanimous, after it had been moved by Trustee John DeC. VanEtten, as committee chairman.

In accordance with notice included in the call for the annual meeting a proposed amendment to Article VI, section (b) of the constitution increasing the admission fee for life members to \$250 was read. A lively discussion ensued, with compromise proposals to keep the fee at \$150 and also to make it \$200. A final vote failed to record a two-thirds majority for the amendment and it was defeated.

(Continued on page 4)

HOLLAND RELIEF AGENCY PROPOSED

United Service to Holland, Inc., a non-profit relief organization, with offices at 70 Pine Street, this city, is recommended to members of the Society seeking an avenue through which to aid people in the Netherlands.

Naming of the agency results from inquiries by a special committee consisting of Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, Trustee Frank H. Vedder and Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen. They were named by President Harold O. Voorhis in response to a suggestion from members seeking advice on ways and means of assisting war stricken areas in Holland.

Officials of United Service to Holland, Inc., have proposed various projects in which members of the Society might be interested and the following have the committee's approval: Participation in a plan to help the families of professional men, such as engineers, by contributions of money, clothing and food; providing

of gift clothing for some of the thousands of Dutch children who have been returned from other countries to recuperate.

The agency has no rigid regulations and restrictions in seeking to help the Dutch people. It will be glad to advise, report, purchase, pack and ship, as well as establish contacts with groups or persons in Holland. Inquiries may be directed to Victor H. Scales, assistant secretary and treasurer of the organization.

Outwardly Holland has improved remarkably in the last two years. The casual observer scarcely will find evidence of war damage and the spirit of the people is good, but study of basic conditions reveals that Holland is in fact living behind a lace curtain. It is making a brave show, but the problem of dollar exchange, loss of foreign markets and lack of sufficient food combine to create a serious economic problem.

Trustees' Meeting

A committee to work out plans so that members of the Society may contribute for relief of needy people in Holland was named by President Harold O. Voorhis at a meeting of the Trustees held at the Columbia University Club, 4 West 43rd Street, this city, on the evening of Thursday, March 11.

Dr. Voorhis told of the opportunity for extending help to Holland through gifts and reported that Dr. E. N. van Kleffens, Ambassador from the Netherlands, has displayed keen interest in such an undertaking. The committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, Domine of the Society and trustees Frank Vedder and Walter H. Van Hoesen, was requested to investigate and advise on a method of soliciting and forwarding the gifts overseas.

Activities of the Society were set forth in reports by President Voorhis and Secretary Harold E. Ditmars. Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken explained the proposed budget for the year after it had been presented by Trustee Leigh K. Lydecker and it was unanimously approved.

Trustee Wilfred B. Talman, chairman of the committee on Genealogy, presented the applications of 15 prospective members and they were approved. Trustee Cornelius Ackerson reported on plans for the annual meeting to be held at the Columbia University Club on the evening of April 6 and Trustee Ottomar H. Van Norden stated that the annual memorial service for departed members will be held at Middle Collegiate Church, this city, at 11 o'clock on Sunday, April 25, with Domine Ernest R. Palen officiating.

The Burgher Guard has 42 active members and 3 who are in the military service, it was reported by Trustee Thomas Van der Veer. The work of the Guard at Society functions was the subject of favorable comment by President Voorhis.

A resolution on the death of Dr. John Wilson Poucher, a member of the Society since 1890, was presented by Trustee Frank H. Vedder and unanimously adopted. Trustee Lydecker paid tribute to another departed member, Colonel Arthur Poillon, vice president of the Society for the Army.

The new members are:

CHARLES WINEGAR CRISPELL, Bennington, Vt.
GEORGE WILLIAM DE RIDDER, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
J. FRANKLYN DE RIDDER, JR., Ballston Spa, N. Y.
JOSIAH LE FEVRE HASBROUCK, New Paltz, N. Y.
HENRY DE WITT LOTT, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILLIAM MILLERD MORGAN, New York City
ROGER KIRKPATRICK NEVIUS, Llanerch, Pa.
GEORGE ALFRED POST, Allenhurst, N. J.
GEORGE EMLIN ROOSEVELT, New York City
FREDERICK CARPENTER SCHOONMAKER, Linden, N. J.
ARCHER CORNELIUS SPRINGSTED, Port Washington, N. Y.
JAMES WILLIAM SPRINGSTED, Manhasset, N. Y.
ALLARD ANTHONY SUTTON, Leonia, N. J.
FRANCIS PERRY TALLMAN, Spring Valley, N. Y.
HOWARD ELMENDORF VAN WINKLE, Stone Ridge, N. Y.

ED. NOTE.—In the last issue of "De Halve Maen," the "Thomas Collier" listed among the new members should have been Theodore Collier.

Union Branch Dines

Members of the Union County Branch of The Holland Society of New York and guests, who included officers of the parent organization, met at Washington House, an ancient structure in the lee of the Watchung Mountains, near Plainfield, for their annual dinner on Monday evening, March 15.

A social hour in the taproom preceded the serving of a steak dinner in an upstairs dining room. The president of the society, Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, was called on by Edward M. Van Buren Jr., president of the branch, for the address of the evening. Dr. Voorhis responded in his usual scholarly and at the same time humorous vein to highly praise the spirit of fellowship manifested at such gatherings. He told of activities as representative of the Society at various functions and urged the support of all members in maintaining the aims and traditions of our forebears.

Harold E. Ditmars, secretary of the Society, told of the work in carrying out his duties and Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken urged all those present to oppose the threat of Communism. Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen gave a historical outline of the section.

At a short business session Edward M. Van Buren Jr. was reelected president of the branch and George B. Wendell as secretary and treasurer.

Branch Meetings

The first dinner meeting of the Mercer County Branch of the Holland Society of New York will be held at 7 o'clock on the evening of April 23 at Princeton Inn, Princeton, N. J. William S. Heyer, branch president, will preside and Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, president of the Society, will be the principal speaker.

Members of the Ulster County Branch will gather at the Hotel Governor Clinton, Kingston, N. Y., at 6.30 on Saturday evening, May 15th, for their annual dinner meeting.

The annual dinner meeting of the Long Island Branch will be held at 6:30 on Friday evening, May 7 at the Jamaica Club in Jamaica, at which time Dr. Charles H. Vosburgh will be installed as president replacing Walter S. Rapelje.

President Edward M. Van Buren Jr. reports that the Union County Branch will hold its annual picnic in Echo Lake Park, Cranford, on Friday afternoon, June 18.

Church Service

The roll of twenty-seven members who have died during the year will be read by Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, President of the Society, at annual memorial services to be held at the 11 o'clock morning service at Middle Collegiate Church, this city, on Sunday, April 25. Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, pastor and Domine of the Society, will be in charge and there will be special music by the church choir augmented with male voices.

NAMING OF NIEUW AMSTERDAM CELEBRATED

The naming of Nieuw Amsterdam, as New York was known 295 years ago, was observed on February 2 with appropriate ceremonies at Federal Hall Memorial Museum, Wall and Nassau Streets, with representatives of the Netherlands, city officials and delegations from patriotic societies attending.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies Postmaster Albert Goldman stamped the New York Golden Jubilee postal cachet on two envelopes addressed to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. One contained a letter from Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, president of The Holland Society of New York and the other a letter from Mayor Francis O'Dwyer.

Dr. E. N. van Kleffens, Netherlands Ambassador to the United States, reminded those present that on Feb 2, 1653, when the settlement on Manhattan Island and surrounding territory was named, the Dutch settlers already had made important contributions to the development of democratic government on this Continent. It is their principles which give the United States of America the conviction that it is certainly worthwhile to support the United Nations, he added.

The old Dutch colonial historic exhibit was opened by Dr. van Kleffens in the museum. Among the documents displayed was a protest made by the Quakers of Flushing on Dec. 27, 1657, to Director-General Peter Stuyvesant charging he had violated the Charter of Oct. 10, 1645. It had guaranteed for them "liberty of conscience according to the customs and manner of Holland."

Another charred document bears the names of the merchants of Nieuw Amsterdam who, on Nov. 22, 1653, demanded suspension of rates fixed by the government for the sale of certain imported merchandise.

The letter addressed to Queen Wilhelmina by President Voorhis on behalf of the Society was as follows:

"To Her Gracious Majesty, Wilhelmina

"The Queen of the Netherlands

"The Hague, Netherlands

"Greeting!

"The envelope carrying this letter bears the first imprint of one of a series of official postal cachets issued to commemorate historic events in the growth of New York. Known as the "Federal Hall Memorial Series," this particular issue of the series is designed to signalize the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Greater New York City.

"In conjunction with this Golden Anniversary Celebration of 1948, it is recalled that on February 2, 1653 Governor Peter Stuyvesant, on the occasion of the

Feast of Candelmas, issued a proclamation giving this city the name of "Nieuw Amsterdam" and granted limited powers to the first officers of the City, so named, in such proclamation.

"The Holland Society of New York, which I have the honor to represent, is dedicated to the preservation and enhancement of the precious heritages exemplified in the commendable traits of our Dutch forebears. We have therefore embraced with gratitude the opportunity to participate in public ceremonies, just concluded this day, which recall those epochal events associated with the Dutch founding of this City two hundred and ninety-five years ago. It has seemed to us fitting, as our modest contribution to the program, to address to Your Majesty as a souvenir of the anniversary this message of felicitation, for delivery through the hands of your ambassador, our valued friend, His Excellency, Dr. van Kleffens.

"This communication with its cacheted envelope have been imprinted and cancelled in a special "Federal Hall" postal station at the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets on the site of the first Capitol Building of the Government of the United States under our Constitution. It was here that George Washington was inaugurated as our first President, and here too that the Post Office Department and other functions of our federal government were originally established.

"The proclamation of Governor Peter Stuyvesant which called this metropolis of the Western Hemisphere into being, a metropolis which has lately become the capital of the United Nations, embodied principles of democracy which symbolize common characteristics of our two nations. In these days of tumultuous change, when unprecedented vigilance must attend the bulwarks of every free government, we would reiterate our sense of pride in our Dutch ancestry and our determination to stand by the principles and institutions which have given your country and ours the manifold blessings for which we rejoice.

"May health and happiness attend Your Majesty for long years to come in the beneficent exercise of your royal prerogatives.

"Respectfully,

"Harold O. Voorhis, President

"The Holland Society of New York."

The fiftieth anniversary of Greater New York by the merging of the five boroughs was observed on January 1 with appropriate ceremonies also held at Federal Hall Memorial Museum. It was on New Years Day, 1898, when Robert A. Van Wyck, a member of The Holland Society of New York, was inaugurated as the first mayor of the larger city.

HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS

Walter S. Rapelje retired on February 1 after thirty-eight years with Kirkman & Son and Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company. Besides enjoying his hobby of gardening at his home in Hollis, L. I., he will do consultive work in the soap industry with which he was so long associated.

Col. Marston T. Bogert completed fifty years membership in the Society of Chemical Industry on January 24. He is past president and honorary member of the international organization and received messages of congratulation from its headquarters in London to mark the occasion.

Hevlyn Dirck Benson, Jr., and Mary Wellmaker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wellmaker of Georgia, were wed in Kenilworth Baptist Church, Flatbush, on February 12. Following a wedding trip they returned to Laurelton, L. I., where they will make their home.

Samuel Sloan Duryee was chosen on February 19 president of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled. He had been vice-president since 1945. Mr. Duryee is chairman of the Yale Alumni Fund, a member of the Yale Council, vice-president and a trustee of the Groton School, former president and a trustee of St. John's Guild and a vestryman of St. Philips Church in The Highlands.

William I. Zabriskie, Jr., and Miss Winona Jose Helene Kuhler are engaged to wed, it was announced on February 5 by the parents of the prospective bride, Mr. and Mrs. Otto A. Kuhler of Wheelhill, Blauvelt, N. Y. Mr. Zabriskie, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Zabriskie of Upper Nyack, N. Y., is a veteran of the Navy overseas in the recent war and in February received a mechanical engineering degree at Princeton University.

Duncan Van Norden, son of Past President Otton H. Van Norden and Mrs. Van Norden, wed Mrs. Elizabeth Rumbough Cowles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley M. Rumbough, in the chapel of the Central Presbyterian Church, this city, on Sunday, March 7. Mr. Van Norden was graduated from the Choate School and from Princeton University. He served as a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy during the last war.

Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, president of the Society, and vice-chancellor of New York University, represented that institution at ceremonies on March 4 and 5

marking the inauguration of J. Hillis Miller as president of the University of Florida.

Dean James H. Dunham, Theodore Collier and **Henry Schenck,** all members of the Society, were joint hosts to Dr. N. A. C. Slotemaker, Counsellor to the Netherlands Embassy in Washington, D. C., and H. M. Moolman of the Union of South Africa Information Service, at a recent luncheon given at the Hotel Alabama, Winter Park, Florida. In reporting the event to De Halve Maen Mr. Schenck states that the Winter Park branch of the Society maintains headquarters at the hotel.

John C. Traphagen, president of the Bank of New York since 1931, will become chairman of the board and chief executive officer following merger of the institution and the Fifth Avenue Bank which has been approved by stockholders.

Stephen F. Voorhees is to be a member of the new Board of Directors of the merged Bank of New York and Fifth Avenue Bank.

Thomas S. Doughty, former Judge of the Bergen County Courts and prominent Ridgewood attorney, was elected President of Paramus Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, at the annual dinner meeting held at the Ridgewood Elks Club on Wednesday evening, March 17. He pledged the Chapter to "carry on the heritage of the American idea of government in these troubled times and to help preserve the great principles of liberty and justice on which this nation was founded."

Robert C. Lydecker and Mrs. Lydecker are parents of a daughter born on March 22 in the Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J.

George S. Van Schaick is about to retire from active service as vice-president in charge of real estate and mortgage loans, according to a New York Life Insurance Company. Mr. Van Schaick, who has served as a trustee of the Society, is a former New York State Banking and Insurance Commissioner.

T. Reed Vreeland, president of The Enterprize Development Corporation announces that it begins business as an open-end investment trust with an initial tentative subscription of \$4,000,000 by 18 stockholders. The new organization will buy securities of privately owned companies and also explore new markets through merchandising studies for the concerns which are acquired.

DR. HAROLD O. VOORHIS RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT (Cont. from page 1)

The names of 50 new members elected during the year were read and those who were present were asked to stand so that they might be known. After those elected at the meeting of the trustees on March 11 have qualified the Society's roster will stand at 930.

President Voorhis reported on his part in the program at Federal Hall Memorial Museum on February 2 in observance of the 295th anniversary since the naming of Nieuw Amsterdam. The letter written by him as head of the Society and posted to Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands under special

postal cachet had been acknowledged through Ambassador E. N. van Kleffens, he reported. The departure of people from her country to settle Nieuw Amsterdam was a serious loss to the homeland, but it had always been accepted as making possible the founding of Dutch ideals and traditions in America, she declared.

At the conclusion of the meeting a program was presented under direction of a committee in charge of Trustee Cornelius Ackerson.

FIRST MEDAL AWARD IN 1922

The Distinguished Achievement Medal of The Holland Society of New York has been awarded each year for a quarter of a century and twenty-nine leaders in the arts, literature and sciences have received recognition for outstanding accomplishments in their chosen fields.

Mindful of the Society's aims and purposes the Trustees in 1922, took cognizance of the leading part always played by the Dutch in encouraging the advancement of cultural life. They adopted the plan of honoring men in this day for their genius and a committee was formed with the responsibility of nominating a candidate for the award each year. Since then it has become the custom with many other organizations to give similar recognition in certain spheres.

The first chairman of the Distinguished Achievement Medal award Committee was the late Dr. Fenton B. Turck and the initial awards were made to Augustus Thomas, as Dean of American drama, and to Carl E. Akeley, scientist and explorer. They were guests at the annual fall meeting of the Society on the evening of Dec. 4, 1922, and they addressed the members following presentation of the gold medals and certificates of merit.

The medalists in 1923 were Daniel Chester French, sculptor, and William A. Murrill, a leader in the science of mycology. They were presented for awards at the spring meeting on April 6th of that year. Hamlin Garland was the medalist at the meeting on April 7, 1924, for his contributions to American literature and during the next decade the award was given at the fall meeting in November each year. The recipients were: 1924, LeLard Ossian Howard, Economic Entomology; 1925, Henry Fairfield Osborn, Biological Anthropology; 1926, Leonor F. Loree, Scientific Transportation; 1927, S. Parkes Cadman, Unity of Christian Churches; 1928, Robert Andrews Millikan, Experimental Physics; 1930, James Henry Breasted, Scientific Archaeology; 1931, George Ellery Hale, Astrophysics and Solar Astronomy; 1932, Lo-

rado Taft, Sculpture; 1933, Wayman Adams, Portraiture.

The meeting for presentation of the medal was changed to April in 1935 and Judge Frederick Evan Crane was selected to be honored for his eminence in Jurisprudence. Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, was honored in 1936 as an outstanding educator. Others were: 1937, Frank Pierrepont Graves, Educator; 1938, Juan Terry Trippe, leader in aviation and 1939, Dr. Victor George Heiser, Public Health.

The late Wendell Lewis Willkie was the medalist on Nov. 16, 1939, when the award was presented for the first time at the annual banquet. He was selected as the champion of independent business enterprise and soon thereafter he won national recognition for the courage of his views which resulted in his becoming candidate for the Presidency of the United States the following year.

Henry Ford was honored in 1940 for his achievements in scientific manufacturing and in 1941 the medalist was William Lyon Phelps, professor of literature at Yale University. J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was the medalist in 1942 followed in 1943 by Joseph E. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan. A departure was made in 1944 by presentation of the medal to Lieutenant General Alexander Archer Vandegrift, leader of Marines in fighting in Pacific war areas, at the annual meeting in April.

The medal award again took place at the banquet in November in 1945 and Adriaan J. Barnouw, Queen Wilhelmina professor at Columbia University, was recipient of the award. Dr. Lewis Perry, for many years headmaster at Phillips Exeter Academy, was medalist in 1946 and at the annual banquet last November former President Herbert C. Hoover was honored as the 1947 medalist for his work as a humanitarian.

BURGER GUARD NOTES

Since donning civvies, Gene Hotaling has become executive vice-president of International Bedaux, Inc. and spends much of his time shuttling between Amsterdam, New York and the firm's offices in Paris. He was released from the Army in February with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Ray Van Tassel, faculty member at New York University, is completing his thesis for the degree Doctor of Education.

The John Brinckerhoffs this winter visited Williams College, where their eldest son is a sophomore and active on campus, and enjoyed the neighboring Berkshire ski trails.

Charlie Van Patten of the New York bar has just completed translation into English of the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador.

Having recently acquired a ping-pong table, Tom Van der Veer is instructing his twintuplets in the game, and is expected to be in shape to take on any BG challengers at an early date.

Joe Hasbrouck, who received the Presidential Unit Citation with two Oak Leaf Clusters while overseas with the 354th Fighter Group, is Commander of Sullivan-Shafer Post No. 176, American Legion, New Paltz.

Norman Van Nostrand had a prize-winning photograph, "New Hampshire Evening," in the Spring Exhibition at St. Bartholomew Community House Club, Park Avenue and 50th Street, New York City.

MANY SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

Immediately after founding of The Holland Society of New York in 1885 the members set about carrying into effect the purposes for which it was organized. The constitution specifically referred to a library which was to be maintained, in addition to which genealogical and historical material was to be collected and published "to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America."

Growth of the library over the intervening years has been told in a previous issue of *De Halve Maen*. It fills many shelves at the Society's headquarters, with many rare volumes, forming one of the most important collections of its kind in existence. The Society's publications are a valuable part, because they contain a record of activities down through the years and also a great deal of source information pertaining to Nieuw Amsterdam and its pioneer settlers.

The first publication of the Society was printed in 1886 and contained an account of the first dinner, a list of officers and a report of activities during the initial year. That book is a rarity and copies have sold as collector's items. Since then thirty-eight year books have been published, from 1886 through 1930-37 and those members fortunate enough to possess the complete set have an entire shelf for the familiar orange covered volumes with white binding and corners.

Each year book gives the officers and committees, an account of the Society meetings and the addresses of speakers at the annual banquets. Church records, the constitution and by-laws and an account of pilgrimages taken by members of the Society were included from time to time.

Increasing costs have prevented the publishing of the year book since 1937. The Trustees hope it will be possible to get them out again.

The quarterly publication of the Society was started in October, 1922, under the title "*De Halve Maen*" and it appeared as a four-page pamphlet on orange paper until 1943, when it was increased to eight pages on white paper within a cover bearing the familiar replica of Henry Hudson's ship. Besides recording the current activities of the Society, it contains special articles contributed by members. Each printing totals

1,100 copies, enough for one to each member and to meet requests from libraries, historical societies and other groups on an ever growing mailing list.

The following "Collections of the Society" have been published: Hackensack Church Records, Vol. I, Part I and Schraalenburgh Church Records, Vol. I, Part II, in 1891; Records of the Reformed Church of New Paltz, N. Y., Vol. III, in 1896; Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Bergen, N. J., Vol. IV, in 1915; Records of Domine Henricus Selyns of New York, 1686-7, Vol. V, in 1916.

Pamphlets published have been: "Catalogue of the Works of Grotius and of the Books Relating to Him Presented to the Holland Society of New York by its President, Robert B. Roosevelt," 28 pp., in Oct., 1890; "The Dutch of the Netherlands in the making of America," by Dr. William Elliot Griffis, 11 pp., in Sept., 1921; "Treatise as to the First Settlement of New York and Propositions for Tercentenary Celebrations in 1923, 1924 or 1926," prepared by the Committee on History and Tradition, 2 pp., in Dec., 1922; "New Netherland's Founding," by Dingman Versteeg, 13 pp., in 1924.

In 1926 the Society sponsored the publication of a volume entitled "Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley before 1776," by Helen Wilkinson Reynolds. It contained many photographs and exhaustive details of the old Dutch houses which were then standing in the Hudson River Valley country. This rare volume of 467 pages is out of print. A second book on "Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York" was prepared by Rosalie Fellows Bailey under Society sponsorship and published in 1936. It consists of 612 pages illustrated with many photographs and remaining copies may be obtained at headquarters at a price of \$10 per copy.

There are available at headquarters a few copies of the New Paltz Church Records, The Bergen County Church Records and the Domine Selyns' Records besides some copies of the various year books. The cost of particular books may be obtained on application to the executive secretary, Miss Florence McAleer, at headquarters.

Hudson River Pollution

The Hudson River Conservation Society, devoted to the well-being of the majestic stream up which Henry Hudson once sailed and along which settlers from Holland were first to establish homes, is seeking to curb pollutions of its waters. It is hoped to obtain approval of the State Legislature to a law setting up a pollution control board. Among its achievements the society secured the preservation of High Tor and Anthony's Nose, sites which have been turned over to the State without encumbrance.

Freedom Train for State

New York State is to have its own Freedom Train and the rare documents to be exhibited include some dating back to the days of Nieuw Amsterdam. Dr. Charles Gosnell, State Librarian, who says the train will tour the State next Fall, has culled from the archives at Albany for the exhibit the "Flushing Remonstrance," one of the earliest testimonies to the desire for religious freedom; the "Charter of Liberties and Privileges" of October 30, 1683; the "Albany Plan of Union" and New York's first Constitution written in 1777 at Kingston.

BERGEN COUNTY PROTEST OF 1796

Many of Bergen County's old families are represented by the signers of a petition which was presented to the Governor and General Assembly of New Jersey in 1796 as a protest against conditions at the Hoboken ferry. The original petition, after retention by the State Department for more than a century and one-half as an official document, has been turned over to the State Library at Trenton.

Submitted as "The Humble Petition of the Subscribers, Farmers, & Others in Bergen County Respectfully," it reads:

"Sheweth

"That the farmers in this county have found it convenient to vend their produce in the markets of New York; and the Traders to carry on business with that City.

"That great part of the business aforesaid is carried on by means of the ferries on Hudson's River, and especially by Hobuck ferry, where generally between 20 & 30 waggons daily arrive, laden with provisions to be transported to New York; but that through the ill conduct of the Keeper of the said ferry, your Petitioners and other persons who are under the necessity of crossing at that ferry are subjected to great Delays in getting over, to the no small inconvenience & injury of the Parties.

"That the Delays your Petitioners speak of are independent of the wind, Tide or Weather, and seem to arise solely from want of Attention, Order and regularity in the business; and perhaps not a little from interested views in the Keeper of the ferry, who also keeping a Tavern, may be tempted to delay the Boats in order to afford time to idle and lone people to spend money in Tipling.

"That the keeper of the said ferry hath lately raised the ferriage of his own accord, which your Petitioners presume he had no right to do, and as they think they can shew, he had no good reason to do. That the horses left at the ferry are apt to be neglected: that men are employed in navigating the Boats who are addicted to Liquor, to gross cursing and swearing, and who too often are guilty of such obscene language as must hurt the feelings of every decent person, and particularly of every young female who has the misfortune of being confined in a boat with such company, that however dilatory & averse the Keeper of the ferry and the ferryman are to quit the shore & get the Boat under way, the latter are often rash in carrying Sail on the passage: and as this is disagreeable to the more decent and humane passengers, often unnecessary, and sometimes dangerous, the ferryman can have no other motive to do it, than to gratify their own humor of sporting with anxiety of timid men, and the distress of terrified women and children: exhibiting scenes not to be expected or tolerated in a civilized Country.

"Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray, that the Honble: the Legislature will take the Premises into consideration and make such provision for preventing like abuses in the future, as they in their wisdom shall think proper.

Bergen County October 26, 1796

"Signed in behalf of and by order of the
"Court of Common Pleas of the county of Bergen by
N. Wade, Clerk

Piter Zabriskie	John B. Demerest
Isaac Vanderbeek	Henry Blinkeihuff
Gerrit C. Lansing	Solomon Fraligh
Jotham Baldwin	Samuel Wood
John Van Norden	Jacob D. Demarest
John S. Banta	Bengemen Demarest
Cornelius Hoogelandt	Peter B. Demarest
David Lozeare	John Davd Haring
Thos. Howard	Henry Bante
William Ely	Abraham Feerdon
Peter I. Demarest	Jacob Ferdon
Jacobus Demarest	John Blanch
John Bogart	Dirick I. Banta
John Persell	William Williams
Richard Bonta	Peter J. Demarests
Deniel Demarest	Cornelius lozere
David D. Demerest	John Ryerson
Dower Westervlt	Ryer Demarest
Johannis Blauvelt	David P. Haring
David Blauvelt	Garit A. Leydacker
Roilof (Rielof) Westervlt	Peter Terhun
John Westervlt	Uzal Meeker
Henry Demott	Peter Christie
Andrew I. Hopper	Garrit Auriyansen
James Jay	Jacob Foshie
Jacobus Demarest	Jacob persels
Jacob A. Cole	Hendrick Ferdon
Roelof Demarest	Samuel Banta
Matthew Bogert	Simon Demerist
Garret A. Lydacker	John Gunter
John A. Blauvelt	Cornelius Meyers
Henry Zabryske	Isaac Kip
Nath Hussey	James Christie
Peter Westervelt	William Christie
Samuel Cole	Pieter Christie
David durie	Peter Christie
Cornelius Van horn	Abraham Demerest
Jacob Harring	Issack Vanderback
Hanrey Harring	Jacob Is Van Saan
Hanrey I (J) Harring	Paul Paulison Junr
Thos. Blanch Jur	William Campbell
David Demarest	Renier Kipp
Barent Naugle	Daniel Salter
John C. Westervelt	William Hammell
Seba Bogart	Nathl Kennedy
John Waling	John G. Benson
Daniel Romine	Cornelius Lydecker
Johannis Blunkerhof	Henry Vanaulough
Henry R. Brunkerhalf	Andrew Hopper
Rulof Blinkerhalf	Phalter Irvin
Aury Westervelt	Barent Quackenbuss
Albert Westervelt	Joghn Venlun
Dower Westervelt	James Westervelt
Benyamen Westervelt	William Westervelt
James Westervelt	Albert C. Zabuskie
Peter B. Westervelt	Stephen Slott
John I. Westervelt	William Van Dalsem
Daniel Demarest	Cornelius Westervelt
John P. Durie	Josiah Johnson
Dower Westervelt	

IN MEMORIAM

HOWARD ROMAINE VREELAND

Howard Romaine Vreeland:—a member of The Holland Society of New York since the thirteenth of June, 1912 and number 98 in seniority, died in the Mountainside Hospital, Glen Ridge, New Jersey, the twenty-fourth January, 1948, after a brief illness. His home was in Montclair. Mr. Vreeland was born at Greenville, New Jersey, the eleventh of January, 1884, the son of Oliver P. and Annie (Romaine) Vreeland. At the time of his death he was vice president, cashier, and a director of the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City. He is survived by his widow, the former Beatrice Goll; a sister, Mrs. Madalene V. Caryl, and a brother, Perry W. Vreeland. His funeral was held at his late residence the evening of Monday, the twenty-sixth January, 1948.

COLONEL ARTHUR POILLON

Colonel Arthur Poillon:—a member of The Holland Society of New York since the fourteenth of March, 1912, and number 97 in seniority, died at his home, "Landfall," on the Princeton-Lawrenceville Road, in Lawrenceville, Mercer County, New Jersey, the fifth February, 1948. He had served The Holland Society of New York as Vice President for the United States Army from 1936 until his death. He was born in the old City of New York the tenth of December, 1876, and he was the son of John Edward and Hester Berrian (Thorne) Poillon. He was of French Huguenot descent. Col. Poillon was a graduate of P. G. S. number 89 in New York City and Barnard Military Academy, and the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kansas. He served in the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., back in 1895. He served both as a second and first Lieutenant in the 201st N. Y. Volunteer Infantry and as a first lieutenant in the 42nd U. S. Volunteer Infantry. He became a second lieutenant of U. S. Regular Cavalry the 2nd Feb., 1901. He became a Colonel the eleventh of September, 1929. He was placed on the retired list after forty-two years of continuous service. He saw action in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrections. From 1911 through 1914 he was military attache to the Royal Netherlands Government. He was the holder of very many decorations. He married Lena R. Curtis of Summit, New Jersey, the nineteenth of May, 1921, in Paris and she survives him, as does a son Lieutenant Arthur J. Poillon, U.S.M.C., a member of this Society. His other son, Curtis, also a member of this Society, was killed in the recent war near Manila in 1945. Colonel Poillon's funeral was held the 7th February in Trinity Episcopal Church, Princeton, New Jersey.

JOHN WILSON POUCHER, M.D.

John Wilson Poucher, M.D.:—a member of The Holland Society of New York since the twenty-seventh of March, 1890, and number 5 in seniority, died in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York, the 16th February, 1948. He served the Society as Vice President for Dutchess County, 1911-1912, and 1921-1922-1923. He served as Trustee from 1923 through 1942. He was one of the five children of

Peter and Mary Etta Cummings Poucher. He was born in Martindale, a village in the town of Claverack, Columbia County, New York, the 24th of July, 1859. In his early childhood he lived for a time in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. He attended neighborhood schools and graduated from Claverack College in 1879. He graduated from Union College Medical School in 1883. He was the oldest surviving member of his class. For two years he practiced medicine in Modena, Ulster County, New York. He went to Europe and studied in several important German and Austrian cities. In 1887 he commenced the practice of medicine in Poughkeepsie and for some twenty years he operated his own private hospital at State and South Streets in that city. He served as consulting surgeon at Vassar Hospital and St. Francis Hospital and was a member of a number of medical and scientific societies. He was also an enthusiastic historian and was the author of numerous works and pamphlets and a member of several historical societies. He was mildly interested in politics and served as Alderman and in several appointive offices in the local city government. In 1892 Dr. Poucher married Catharine Du Bois Le Fevre of New Paltz, N. Y. She died the 24th January, 1936. He is survived by a son, Franklyn J. Poucher, of Poughkeepsie, a member and Trustee of our Society and by a daughter Mrs. Anne Le Fevre Poucher Schwartz, wife of a distinguished county judge. Dr. Poucher was the originator of the famous "Poucher's Punch" served at the annual dinners of the Dutchess County Branch of our Society, all fifty-eight of whose meetings he had attended. He served in the Spanish-American War as an assistant surgeon in charge of a division hospital at Camp Black, L. I., N. Y. He was active in Masonic affairs and was a member of Poughkeepsie Commandery, K. T., Tribune Lodge, F. & A. M., Poughkeepsie Chapter, R. A. M., The Consistory, A.A.S.R. in New York City, and Mecca Temple Shrine, of Albany, New York. Masonic services conducted by Tribune Lodge were held Wednesday evening, the 18th February, 1948, at Schoonmaker's Chapel, 73 South Hamilton Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LAMAR VAN SYCKEL

Lamar Van Syckel:—a member of The Holland Society of New York since the twelfth of March, 1908, and number 65 in seniority, died at Dunellen, New Jersey, the first of March, 1948. He was born in Clinton, New Jersey, the 26th January, 1867, the son of Sylvester Van Syckel, A.M., M.D., and the former Mary E. Carhart. For forty-two years he had been proprietor of the "Lamar Insurance Agency" of Plainfield, N. J., and retired in December, 1944. His wife died the twelfth of September, 1947. He had served as Secretary to the Board of Trade, forerunner of the Plainfield Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Old Guard, and the Society of Mayflower Descendants, as well as our Society. His funeral was held from the Higgins Funeral Home at 1.30 o'clock, P.M., Thursday, the fourth of March, 1948. Interment was in Clinton, New Jersey.

Organized in 1885 "to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America, to foster and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, maintain a library, and to collect and publish genealogical and historical material"; membership limited to descendants in the direct male line from residents of the Dutch Colonies in America before 1675.



de Halve Maen



The
HOLLAND SOCIETY
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of NEW YORK
JULY, 1948

--- The Holland Society of New York ---

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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PILGRIMAGE TO SLEEPY HOLLOW LAND

Trustees and Vice-Presidents of Society View Restoration of Washington Irving's Home at Sunnyside and Philipse Castle. Dine at Tappan Hill Inn

A group of thirty trustees and vice-presidents of The Holland Society of New York made their annual meeting on Friday, May 21, the occasion of a pilgrimage to Tarrytown, Westchester County, where they visited Washington Irving's home "Sunnyside", Philipse Castle and the old Dutch Reformed church before concluding with a dinner assembly at Tappan Hill Inn.

The trip to "Sleepy Hollow Land" was unique, because every member of the party was in direct descent from the people of whom Irving wrote and loved. The visitors began to arrive by motor at the Rip Van Winkle Lounge just inside the grounds at Sunnyside early in the afternoon. They formed into several parties for a carefully guided tour through the quaint old house and as one room after another was inspected, it seemed as though the creator of the classics in American folklore would appear at the next turn.

Through a series of spring showers the guides led the way back up the grassy slope to the lounge building, where there was a brief stay for greetings and then cars were driven a scant three miles north to Philipse Castle. The sun broke through gray skies just as the visitors walked across the narrow wooden replica of the legendary Headless Horseman bridge leading over the millpond to the Dutch-Colonial house, the main part of which dates back to 1683.

After inspecting the stone structure and wooden addition of 1785 from cellar to attic the tourists were escorted to the ancient Ulster County barn which had been dismantled a year ago and removed piece by piece to its new site on the Philipse Manor grounds. It was filled with every conceivable article of farm equipment from yoke for oxen to a sleigh and an old fashioned reaper.

Other places of interest on the ground included the slave quarters and smokehouse. The mill was filled with exhibits of weaving, bootmaking and the other crafts of the days when Frederick Philipse was a man of affairs and his domain stretched for miles along the Hudson River.

The next stop was at the old Dutch church which faces the main Tarrytown road. A winding path led

from the side of the white steepled structure up a slope past well kept graves to the resting place of Washington Irving. Gathering clouds let down another shower as the visitors entered cars again for the several mile trip to Tappan Hill Inn which is set on a high promontory permitting a wonderful view of the Hudson. Dinner was served in an upper room, after a cocktail hour which permitted the exchange of experiences during the afternoon.

At the conclusion of the meal Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, president of the Society, expressed to Dr. Hugh Grant Rowell, curator of "Sunnyside" and Philipse Castle, the thanks of the entire party for the courtesies shown during the afternoon. He proposed a resolution, which was unanimously approved, in recognition of the great public service on the part of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in providing funds for the restoration of Sunnyside and a major part of Philipse Castle and for his leadership in the work.

Dr. Rowell told in a most entertaining manner the story of restoration carried out under the inspiration of Mr. Rockefeller, with the aid of Mrs. Alice Runyon, assistant director, and the entire staff. He declared that Philipse Castle has the finest collection of all items from the New Amsterdam era in existence. The trials of research, replacing and decorations were described in humorous fashion and yet with an earnestness which reflected the great effort involved.

Secretary Harold E. Ditmars called the roll of those present, after which President Voorhis introduced each of the vice-presidents and they responded in turn with appropriate remarks which were unanimous in the expression of delight at the pleasure and knowledge gained from the occasion.

The day's events drew to a close with farewells as the contingents from Ulster and Dutchess counties headed north, the Manhattan and Long Island delegations started south and those from New Jersey charted a course toward home. In the distance the lingering sound of thunder caused one member to remark that Washington Irving's famed bowlers were still at it.

It is recorded that as early as 1656 there was a

(Continued on Page 2)

PILGRIMAGE TO SLEEPY HOLLOW LAND

structure on the site of Sunnyside. It was the most northern outpost of Peter Stuyvesant and was occupied by one of his counselors, Wolfert Acker or Ecker. The Acker family held tenants' rights to this property until the middle of the eighteenth century, when it became the home of Jacobus Van Tassel.

Washington Irving recorded that Jacobus Van Tassel was an ardent patriot and during the American Revolution fired several shots with his goose gun at a British vessel anchored in the river. The British sailors came ashore and burned Jacobus' house. When the Revolutionary War was over Jacobus Van Tassel returned to this area, purchased the property from the Commissioners of Forfeitures and rebuilt almost on the original site.

During the period of restoration the early foundation was found, surveyed and recorded by engineers. Because it antedates the Washington Irving story it has been covered over. It lies just east of the study and south of the tower of the present house.

The house which Jacobus Van Tassel built after the Revolutionary War was over, was a salt box type of cottage. His family held the property until 1802, when it was sold to Captain Oliver Ferris. It was from Captain Ferris' son that Washington Irving purchased the property in 1835. At that time the tract had approximately ten acres. Irving knew the property when he was a lad. He often visited his brother and sister-in-law in Tarrytown and on those occasions would take a boat, row along the eastern bank of the Hudson, tie his boat to a tree and explore. In later years he stated that it was on one of those trips of exploration that he saw the little house which he subsequently purchased.

His intention at the time he acquired the property was to use it for a summer residence or a little retreat to which he could go and write. He, however, decided to enlarge the house and to take into his household his brother and family. It was the brother's daughters and the daughters of one of his sisters who were the nieces that cared for him during his residence at Sunnyside, and who lived in the house many years after Irving passed away in 1859.

During the course of their inspection the visitors had an opportunity to admire Irving's study, where he wrote "The Life of Washington" and other famous works; the room in which he died; the long museum room which, together with the remainder of the house, contains by far the largest collection of Irvingiana extant; the kitchen where Irving's meals were prepared; the quarters in which Irving's nieces and nephews lived; and, in fact, the whole house, which has been made to look as if Irving had "just stepped out".

The entire interior is illuminating regarding the life and times of America's most gracious man of letters and presents an opportunity to all Americans to become better acquainted with the writer of the classic "Rip Van Winkle", "The Alhambra", "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow", and other never-to-be-forgotten works.

Philipse Castle was erected in 1683 by Frederick Philipse, man of early affairs, known in Colonial days

for immense holdings and numerous activities. The structure, with 24 interest-piquing rooms, is unique in the completeness and authenticity of its restorations and furnishings.

The interior is superb from attic to cellar. The underground dairy where cows were milked, the secret stairway, the only office of the "Lord of the Manor" in existence, the slave kitchen, "the fore-room", the garret where female slaves slept and wove, Widow Beekman's attractive parlor, the Rockefeller Memorial section, and other rooms are fascinating in their meticulous reproduction of the originals and in their imaginative treatment.

Encircling buildings which have been referred to are filled with a magnificent collection of rare early farm and household implements functionally shown.

The grounds consist of 15 acres of limpid stream and cloud-shadowed pond, notable landscaping, a native arboretum and herb garden, and picturesque picnic grounds.

Union County Picnic

The Union County Branch of the Holland Society of New York was host to nearly three-score members and guests at its annual picnic at Hilltop, Echo Lake Park, Westfield, on Friday, June 18.

The program began in mid-afternoon when early arrivals found members of the park staff arranging for a schedule of athletic events and preparing for the supper, which turned out to be of unusual quality and quantity. Competition for the Burley trophy donated by a member of the Union County Park Commission in 1940 got under way early. After some close contests in archery, darts, quoits and other events, Thomas M. Van der Veer, a trustee and Captain of the Burgher Guard, was declared the winner. A softball contest followed between teams captained by Dick Amerman, and "Tom" Van der Veer resulting in a 13-13 tie when hostilities were ended by approaching darkness.

There was no formality as members mingled around the picnic table to exchange greetings with the Society's officers. Arrangements were in charge of Edward M. Van Buren Jr., branch president, and George B. Wendell, secretary and treasurer.

Summer Schedule

In accordance with annual custom the Society's headquarters at 90 West Street will be closed during August. Secretary Harold E. Ditmars had arranged that necessary matters will be given attention. The weekly luncheon meetings for members will be continued each Tuesday at 12 o'clock in the dining room of the New York State Chamber of Commerce in Liberty street.

RESOLUTION FACILITATES QUEEN

A suggestion by President Harold O. Voorhis for the sending of an engrossed resolution to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands on the occasion of her fiftieth anniversary as a reigning monarch, which will also be the occasion for the relinquishing of the throne to her daughter, Princess Juliana, was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Trustees of The Holland Society of New York at Columbia University Club, this city, on June 10th.

Colonel Leigh K. Lydecker, past president of the Society and chairman of the committee on memorials, was asked to prepare the resolution as outlined by Dr. Voorhis. It will express the admiration of people of Dutch descent in this country over the long period Queen Wilhelmina has served her people and confidence that Princess Juliana will carry on with equal success.

After lengthy discussion it was voted by a large majority to decline an invitation from the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society to take up space in its building on East 58th Street, this city as headquarters of the Society. Trustee Arthur R. Wendell spoke feelingly of the tradition and strong ties attaching to 90 West Street, where headquarters have been maintained for more than thirty years. He expressed the fear that the Society's separate identity would be affected by any change. Trustees Ottomar H. Van Norden and William T. Van Atten, in support of the proposal, declared it would assure a permanent home without the uncertainty of leasing and rentals.

In the absence of Trustee Wilfred B. Talman, Secretary Harold E. Ditmars read the report of the com-

mittee on genealogy recommending the applications of eleven persons for membership. The report was adopted. Secretary Ditmars also read his report of Society activities, including the annual joint meeting of Trustees and vice-presidents for a pilgrimage to Sunnyside, Philipse Castle and Washington Irving's grave in the old Dutch church graveyard at Tarrytown on May 21st.

Trustee Norman W. Van Nostrand, chairman of the committee for the annual banquet, was authorized to initiate plans for the affair to be held on the evening of Nov. 18. Trustee David Van Alstyne, Jr., reported on the selection of a candidate to be awarded the Society's Distinguished Achievement Medal on that occasion.

The Burgher Guard membership is 45, with two in military service, it was reported by Thomas M. Van der Veer. President Voorhis was authorized to continue the committees on tax exemption, financing plans and furnishing of a room at Fort Crailo and a resolution was adopted to continue the waiving of the initiation fee for new members under 30 years of age.

The new members are:

CHARLES ARMSTRONG COLLIER, Claverack, N. Y.
IRVING PETER COLLIER, JR., Miami, Florida
LAURENS MCGREGOR DEMAREST, Bronxville, N. Y.
ROBERT ANDREWS GROAT, Fayetteville, N. Y.
WILLIAM AVERY GROAT, Augusta, Ga.
ROBERT MARCUS HATFIELD, JR., Glen Rock, N. J.
CHARLES CLAYTON HOAGLAND, Rutherford, N. J.
EARL SHERMAN NEWKIRK, Pitman, N. J.
NICHOLAS STILLWELL, Atlanta, Ga.
WALTER DAVID VAN RIPER, West Orange, N. J.
SHERALD FISHER WILTSIE, M.D., Seattle, Wash.

MIDDLESEX DINNER AT MIDDLEBUSH

The annual dinner of the Middlesex County branch of The Holland Society of New York was held at Colonial Farms, Middlebush, on the night of June 15, with officers of the Society and members from the Union County and Monmouth County branches among those present. Erected in 1793 and for generations the home of the Voorhees family which aided in the settlement of the region, the house and well kept farm buildings formed an appropriate setting for the affair.

At the conclusion of a bounteous roast beef dinner Percy L. Van Nuis, vice-president of the branch, called on Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, president of the Society, who responded with words of praise for the fellowship and good spirit engendered by branch gatherings. He stressed the need for preserving the Society's aims and traditions and the opportunity for service in various fields. Secretary Harold E. Ditmars and Treasurer, Rufus Cole Van Aken spoke of Society activities and urged the enrolling of new members, with particular attention to the younger men.

Rev. William H. S. Demarest, president emeritus of Rutgers Theological Seminary and former dominee of the Society, gave a most interesting outline of the

early Dutch who settled in the Raritan River valley. He referred to 1703 as the year when the First Dutch Reformed Church of New Brunswick was founded at "Three-Mile-Run." It was moved later when families became more numerous, nearer to the Raritan River and the first list of congregation members at the present site dates from 1717, he added.

Chester W. Snedeker, bursar of the New Jersey College for Women at New Brunswick, spoke of the Society's opportunity to work for American principles and warned of Communist threats to free government. The death of Dr. Oscar M. Voorhees, a member of the Society for many years, was referred to by Mr. Van Nuis and those present stood in silent prayer in respect to his memory.

Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen told of plans to make the Society quarterly, de Halve Maen, more interesting. Ernest H. Rapalje and Richard K. Hoagland past presidents of the branch, expressed pleasure over the success of the meeting. Brief remarks were also made by Edward M. Van Buren Jr., president of the Union County branch and Trustee Cornelius Ackerson on behalf of the Monmouth County branch.

ULSTER COUNTY DINNER MEETING

Members of the Ulster County branch of The Holland Society of New York, their numbers increased by delegations from Dutchess and other county branches, held their annual dinner meeting at the Governor Clinton Hotel in Kingston on Saturday evening, May 15. It is a date significant as marking the anniversary of the peace agreement in 1654 which ended the Esopus War with the Indians.

Nearly fifty members and guests assembled at 6:30 o'clock for a renewing of friendly greetings under the impetus of Poucher's punch before David Van Zandt Bogert of New Paltz, president of the branch and toastmaster, sounded the call for dinner. After the last course of a typically Ulster county turkey menu had been served, with special attention to a generous portion of "hutspot," there was an interesting discussion of Society activities and purposes.

Trustee Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr., told briefly of the long drawn Esopus War fought with the Indians and the peace finally signed nearly 300 years ago, as a result of which the early settlers of the region were

no longer in constant fear of attack. Secretary Harold E. Ditmars spoke of Society affairs which he conducts most efficiently and complimented the Ulster county members for their generous support. Trustee Franklyn J. Poucher and Dr. John M. Jacobus, president of the Dutchess County branch, brought greetings.

The attendance of many younger members of the Society was referred to by Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen as a good sign for the organization's future welfare and he urged greater effort in building up the membership as a means of preserving the aims and traditions of the early Dutch. Trustee Howard D. Springsteen and Cornelius C. Dumond, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture, spoke in similar vein.

Edward M. Van Buren, Jr., president of the Union County branch, headed a delegation of four members and spoke of the enjoyment derived from meeting with the other branches.

DR. VOSBURGH HEADS L. I. BRANCH

The twenty-seventh annual meeting and dinner of the Long Island Branch of The Holland Society of New York was held on Friday evening, May 7, at the Jamaica Club, 89-31 Oone Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jamaica, Queens County, L. I.

The event was very well attended. Cocktails were served in the lounge at 6:30 o'clock and a bountiful dinner was served at 7:15 o'clock. Walter S. Rapelje, the retiring vice president for Queens County, presided. John Henry Brinckerhoff, secretary-treasurer of the Branch, was in charge of the arrangements. Under the genial guidance of Mr. Rapelje good fellowship prevailed.

After the dinner a brief business meeting was held and Dr. Charles H. Vosburgh was elected vice president for Queens County, and president of the Branch. Douglas Van Riper was elected vice president for Nassau County and John H. Van Siclen was continued in office for Kings County. Ferdinand Lott Wyckoff

was also re-elected as vice president for Suffolk County and John Henry Brinckerhoff was re-elected as secretary. The nominating committee was composed of the Messrs. H. E. Ditmars, W. W. Kouwenhoven and G. E. Bergen.

Brief addresses were made by Harold E. Ditmars, secretary of the parent society and Rufus Cole Van Aken, treasurer of the parent society and by Trustees Van Norden and Springsteen. The orator of the evening was the well-known newspaper columnist and editor, George Peck, who gave a most interesting talk upon the distribution of his column and those of his several associates to the thousands of weekly and bi-weekly newspapers throughout the United States. He is doing a wonderful work in the matter of awakening patriotism in this nation. He spoke earnestly in behalf of the reintroduction of McGuffie's readers to the rural and small city public schools.

On Our Book Shelf

From Lincoln C. Cocheu: Some Descendants of two brothers, Jonathan and Ezekiel Yeomans, by Lincoln C. Cocheu.

From Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York: Year Book for 1941-1947.

From Dutchess County Historical Society: Year Book 1947.

From The Dutch Settlers Society of Albany: Yearbook 1947-1948.

From Arthur J. Goff: Pamphlet on Bowne House; pamphlet on Remonstrance of the Inhabitants of the Town of Flushing to Governor Stuyvesant December 27, 1657. Family Record of Hendrick Zabrisco from an old book May 8, 1844. Records from Bible of Peter Quackenbush, 1855.

From The Marine Museum of the City of New York: Annual Report 1947.

From New Canaan Historical Society: The Gold Star Book of New Canaan, Records of World War II, Vol. II, 1948.

From New Jersey Historical Society: New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XL, Abstracts of Wills, 1806-1809.

From W. L. L. Peltz: The Learned Family, compiled by William Law Learned in part from the papers of the late Joseph G. E. Larned, 1898.

From Gilbert Stoutenburgh: The Knickerbocker Jingles, by Maud Stoutenburgh Eliot. Chart of the Stoutenburgh Family, Circles No. 1, 2 and 3.

MERCER BRANCH MEETS AT PRINCETON

History was written at Princeton Inn on the evening of Friday, April 23, when more than a score of members of The Holland Society of New York gathered in the Dutch Room of the university town's famed hostelry for the first dinner of the Mercer County Branch.

Officers of the Society and members representing branches in the neighboring counties of Middlesex, Monmouth, Union and Bergen were on hand for the occasion. Even Dutchess and Kings counties in New York State participated. A combination of good fellowship and serious discussion made the meeting a decided success.

Arrangements were in charge of William S. Heyer, the branch president, who conducted affairs during a cocktail hour and as toastmaster, following a bounteous roast beef dinner. The Society's president, Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, was the principal speaker and he prompted a discussion which carried well into the evening

by his remarks dealing with the country's problem of education. He referred pointedly to the danger from governmental or political control over colleges and in the proposal for expanding opportunities for higher education to take in youths regardless of ability or background. Dr. Voorhis is secretary and assistant chancellor of New York University.

Chester W. Snedeker, bursar of the New Jersey College for Women, seconded the views of Dr. Voorhis and expressed the opinion that it is a responsibility of such organizations as The Holland Society of New York to see that American ideals and traditions are maintained by proper educational safeguards. John S. Van Nest, Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen and others spoke in similar vein.

Harold E. Ditmars, secretary of the Society complimented the Mercer branch on the success of its first gathering and greetings came from other branches through members in attendance.

SCHENECTADY HAS SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

Schenectady observed the sesqui-centennial of its founding by holding a three-day "KERMIS" on June 24-26. The Holland Society of New York was ably represented by its President, Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, who was honored by the presentation of a large golden key as a symbol of the key to the city.

The city-wide celebration began with a luncheon sponsored by the Kiwanis Club of Schenectady on Thursday, June 24, at which time Dr. Voorhis made the principal address. As a highlight of the occasion, Mayor Owen M. Begley presented the golden key to Dr. Voorhis as coming from "an old Dutch town in the Mohawk Valley to the still older settlement of Nieuw Amsterdam." Dr. Voorhis expressed appreciation on behalf of the Society, and the key will be deposited with other memorabilia of the event in Headquarters at 90 West Street.

Dr. Voorhis was taken on a tour of industrial plants in and around Schenectady during the afternoon, including the newer Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company. In the evening he was the guest of Society members living in the region, at a dinner held at the Mohawk Valley Club. The group included W. B. van Dyck, Vice-President of the Society for Schenectady County, and C. Reeve Van-neman, Vice-President for Albany County.

Schenectady was founded by Arent Van Curler and a party of fifteen Holland Dutchmen in 1662. It was not chartered until 1798 and the Kermis was planned to highlight the many events to mark the city's sesqui-centennial. To wet the appetites of Schenectadians for what to expect a real Dutch dinner was held as the inaugural event of the sesquicentennial on March 29. The menu was strictly Dutch, having been provided by the chef of the Nieuw Amsterdam of the Holland-American line. The main course was Leidsche Hotspot met Klapstuk, which, according to the chef, was nothing more than "Leiden Hodge Podge" with boiled beef. Actually it was the Society's famed "hot-sput." What proved a real treat to the 400 guests

unacquainted with Dutch meals was the Griesmeel pudding met bessen sap, which was served just before the dessert of Dutch cheese and Holland rusk.

The Kermis in Holland originated as a mass said on the anniversary of the founding of a church. In honor of the patron saint it was first known as a Kirmass. Such celebrations, in early years quite religious with church bells ringing throughout the town to mark its opening, gradually assumed a festive air. First the church allowed feasting, then dancing and some sports, until it has assumed the air of a gay carnival.

Schenectady's Kermis got officially under way on June 24 with a street parade of Dutch floats and hundreds of children and adults all dressed in costumes of the Netherlands. Carrying out the Holland tradition, in the forefront of the parade was a "Geldersche Achterhoek" or Kermis pole with a stork's nest on top on which was mounted a stuffed bird. As it reached the Kermis grounds, amid the tolling of every church bell in the city, it was erected as a signal for the official opening of festivities. Present at this ceremony were Dr. Eelco van Kleffens, Netherlands ambassador to this country, Dr. Willem Cnoop Koopmans, consul general, from New York, and Dr. Voorhis.

The Kermis was held both in the new State armory in Schenectady and a city park directly opposite which was engaged for the event. In the park there were a merry-go-round, ferris wheel and a number of other carnival attractions, including the Dutch food booths. In the armory there were exhibit booths and a stage for a nightly show by Dutch performers. Highlighting the exhibits was a collection of 12 paintings by old Dutch masters, valued at \$200,000 and a Dutch village of 11 typical Dutch buildings and stores sent to Schenectady from Holland especially for the Kermis.

Another unique and outstanding attraction of the
(Continued on Page 6)

HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS

Richard Remsen was elected president of the St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island at the annual dinner meeting held at the Towers Hotel in Brooklyn on the night of March 29. He succeeded **Schuyler J. Bergen**, another member and others are also on the list of officers. The principal speaker for the occasion was **Dr. Harold O. Voorhis**, president of The Holland Society of New York.

Richard Austin Springs, Jr., and Mrs. Springs are the parents of their fourth child, Ethel Bleeker, born in the Northern Westchester Hospital at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., on May 5.

David Van Zandt Bogert, president of the Ulster County Branch, retired on June 1 after twenty-five years as State assistant engineer of highways in Ulster County. He started his career in 1909 when he went to New Paltz for the State Public Works Board to aid in construction of the Ashokan reservoir. He went to Spain in 1911 for two years and took the highway engineer post when he returned. Mr. Bogert is serving his second term as mayor of New Paltz and is active in community affairs.

Ansel B. Huyck has been named chief engineer of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. He was formerly assistant chief engineer and has been with the company since 1931.

Charles A. Van Winkle, president of the Rutherford, N. J., Trust Company, has opened a "drive-in" branch, connected with the main building by an underground passage, so that patrons may transact business without leaving their motor cars.

Cecil B. deMille, in testimony before the House Labor Committee on May 11, urged "laws guaranteeing the right to work" and declared that twelve labor leaders now have the power to bring the nation to a standstill in half an hour.

Howard N. Deyo was one of four city commissioners elected on a Citizens Ticket at the annual municipal election in Montclair, N. J., on May 11.

John Garrett DeGraff and Mrs. DeGraff are the parents of their third child, Nicholas Brown, born in LeRoy Sanatorium, this city, on April 22.

Hiram B. D. Blauvelt has been thanked in a resolution adopted by the Town Council of Dumont, N. J., for his civic interest in arranging for repair of the clock which has ticked for years high up on the century-old North Reformed Church in that town. An appeal by municipal officials brought only expensive estimates for the work. Mr. Blauvelt obtained the services of an expert clock man from Hackensack and paid the bill.

John K. Van Vranken, Jr., and Mrs. Theodore DeVinne Hammond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Elsworth Goldsmith, of this city, were married on May 22 at the home of the bride's parents in Wilton, Conn. Mr. Van Vranken attended Duke University, graduated from Pratt Architectural School and served in the Air Force in the Pacific war area.

Reynier J. Wortendyke, Jr. and Mrs. Wortendyke of Maplewood, N. J., and Pemaquid Harbor, Me., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Carolyn Marie, to Minor F. H. Gouveneur, of Rochester, N. Y.

DeWitt Rapalje of Plainfield, N. J., has announced

the engagement of his daughter, Ann Vanderveer, to Robert Van Buren, son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Van Buren, also of Plainfield.

Walter E. Ditmars, president of the Naval Academy Alumni of New York, has announced his support of universal military training and says: "It has been proved in the past that many lives could have been saved if our soldiers and sailors could have been properly trained before going into battle."

John T. Seaman has been appointed a vice-president in the domestic banking department of the merged Chemical Bank & Trust Company with the Continental Bank & Trust Company, this city, and **Albert W. Van Gelder** has been named assistant treasurer at the Seventh Avenue office. Both men were identified with the Continental Bank & Trust Company.

Lt. Col. Walter E. Hopper, Jr. was elected judge advocate of the New York Department, Reserve Officers' Association, at the annual four-day convention concluded at Syracuse on May 2.

Richard F. Van Vranken and Mrs. Van Vranken, of East Orange, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Ann, to Robert Eastwood Neill, of Morristown.

Ernest R. Acker of the Central Hudson Gas & Electric Company, Poughkeepsie, was elected president of the Edison Electric Institute at the annual meeting in Atlantic City on June 2.

Langdon Van Norden took as his bride Miss Gloria Isabelle Barnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Barnes Jr. of Decatur, Ill., at a ceremony in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, that city, on June 19. Mr. Van Norden is the son of **Ottomar H. Van Norden**, former president and a trustee of the Society, and Mrs. Van Norden.

Orion Cornelius Hopper Jr., was ordained in Memorial Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., on June 27. from the pulpit his father has occupied eighteen years. Dr. Hopper was graduated from Yale University, class of '45 and from Princeton Theological Seminary. He will become minister at the First Presbyterian Church, Carteret, N. J.

Philip Le Fevre and Mrs. Le Fevre of New Paltz, N. Y., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Catherine Le Fevre, to Neal Rutledge, son of Associate Justice Wiley Rutledge of the United States Supreme Court. The ceremony was performed in All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church in Chevy Chase, Maryland, on June 22.

Franklin Nevius, New York lawyer, was awarded an honorary Master of Arts degree by Rutgers University at commencement exercises on June 14.

SCHENECTADY HAS SESQUI-CENTENNIAL Kermis will be a Dutch barrel organ, sent from the Netherlands for this celebration. This instrument, which somewhat resembles a circus wagon with its ornamental bright red and gold decorations, is reputed to "make more noise than two or three brass bands." It was moved about by horses and played by means of perforated paper rolls. There is but one other barrel organ in the country and this rests among the exhibits of the Dutch museum at Holland, Michigan, a gift from the Netherlands in reciprocation for what that city has done in promoting the annual tulip festival.

DANIEL VAN VOORHIS, SILVERSMITH

Daniel Van Voorhis, a great great grandson of Steven Coerten (1600-1684), the first of the family to come to America, was one of the finest of the early silversmiths during the Revolutionary period. He was born at Oyster Bay, L. I., on August 30, 1751, a son of Cornelius and Neeltje (Hoagland) Van Voorhis and died at his home in Brooklyn on June 10, 1824.

According to a statement by Elias Van Voorhis in his "Historical Handbook of the Van Voorhis Family in The Netherlands and America" a relative living in Ohio brought to light the initial facts concerning Daniel Van Voorhis because of a coffee pot bearing one of the six marks he is known to have used.

He began his work in Philadelphia before 1782, where, it is said, he learned his trade. He advertised in the Pennsylvania Gazette, May 6, 1782, as removing from his late dwelling house in Market Street to the west side of Front Street. He advertised his removal to Princeton in the New Jersey Gazette, February 5, 1783. He was working in partnership with William Coley in New York in 1786, according to his listing in Ulmann's "Maiden Lane—The Story of a Single Street" as "Voorhis & Cooly Silversmiths—27 Hanover Square." This partnership was dissolved the same year. He had a shop at 72 Hanover Square in 1787, and at 7 Queen Street in 1791 in partnership with Garret Schanck (Schenck), his cousin, which was dissolved in 1792. He worked at 168 North Pearl Street in 1794 and at 141 Broadway in 1797. He was a silversmith in many shops.

In 1798, he took his son, John Richards, into partnership on his becoming of age. Upon the death of this son in 1805, which was a severe blow, he gave up silversmithing and accepted an appointment as weigher in the United States Custom House at New York.

There are many examples of his work extant, among them a teaset bearing the initials "M. S." for Mary Shippen, for whom it was made. The teapot is stamped with the mark "D. V. V." of Daniel Van Voorhis. The sugar bowl and creamer bear the mark "V. V. & S." for Van Voorhis & Schanck, which definitely places the date of the teaset between 1791 and 1792.

There are twelve other examples of his work to be seen at the Museum of the City of New York. They include a pair of snuffers bearing the mark of Van Voorhis and Schanck, also a pair of shoe buckles bearing the same mark, originally owned by Henry Remsen (1762-1843), a relative.

Daniel Van Voorhis's great grandmother was Antie Remsen. She married Cornelius Van Voorhis, whose sister Neeltje, married Garret R. Schenck.

A very interesting addition to his silver are three Indian arm-bands—a pair in the collection of H. H. Paulin of Montgomery, Ala., and a single band in the collection of Dr. R. P. Burke, also of Montgomery. The pair belonging to Mr. Paulin are "3 inches wide and 10½ inches in circumference and show the imprint "D. V." and small spread eagle (this is the mark of Daniel Van Voorhis). On the left face of these objects is an American Eagle and "H. M." both engraved, as reported in "Southern Indian Trade" by Peter A. Brannon.

The single arm-band in Dr. Burke's collection was found in an Indian grave on the Old Creek townsite of Tuckabachie, Ala., about 1933. The date 1789 is punched below the engraved eagle on this band and the mark of Daniel Van Voorhis "D. V." in an oblong cartouche with a spread eagle in a diamond cartouche is plainly seen at the extreme left. These arm-bands were made when Congress was sitting in New York and are among the few pieces of Indian silver known to have been made in New York.

The origin of the name of Van Voorhis, of which there are many variations of spelling, came about in this way:

Steven Coerten came to America in 1660 with his wife and ten children from the village of Hees, near Drente, the Netherlands. Van, meaning from, voor meaning before or in front of, Steven Coerten came to be known as Steven Coerten Van Voor Hees (Steven Coerten from in front of the village of Hees), and the descendants called themselves Van Voorhees.

Daniel Van Voorhis was married in 1775 to Catherine Richards by whom he had a son, John Richards, born 1776; a daughter Susanna, born 1780; a son, Daniel Cornelius, born 1782, and five more children born in New York, only two of whom, a son Richards and a daughter Elizabeth, left descendants, according to "Historical Handbook of the Van Voorhees Family in the Netherlands and America."

The Guardman's Round

Haven't heard of any BG bowler approaching the 253 game posted by Robert L. ("Bob") Bergen early this year.

Of the several Guardsmen who are graduates of Poly Prep in Brooklyn, Robert Hall Bergen and G. Lott Nostrand attended the Annual Alumni Dinner held at the school May 12.

Our hearty good wishes to new Guardsman Walter E. Hopper Jr., New York lawyer and Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry in the ETO, upon the occasion of his marriage to Miss Charlotte Mae Steele of Bloomfield, N. J., on May 29.

The Richard H. ("Dick") Amermans are proud parents of a baby boy, Vernon Judson, born May 2. The Guardsman to-be weighed in at 6 lbs. 4 oz., and already has evidenced lung power that augurs well for his future in BG gatherings.

Congratulate the Willard Randolph ("Pat") van Liew on twofold accomplishment: (1) birth on May 10 of their first child, a daughter, Leslie van Liew, and (2) acquisition of a new house to which they removed in late June, address 182 Alexander Avenue, Upper Montclair, N. J.

Burly Tom Van der Veer romped off with the Burley Trophy at the Union County picnic-Olympics but, in so doing, lost a mite of zip on his fireball in the ballgame which followed. Tom's successor on the mound, Walter Van Hoesen's sturdy son, Everett, finished the titanic six-inning 13-13 slugfest.

IN MEMORIAM

CHARLES R. WYCKOFF

Charles R. Wyckoff, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the fourteenth of October, 1909 and number 77 in seniority, died the twenty-sixth of March, 1948, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., after a long illness. He formerly resided at 790 Riverside Drive in New York City. He was born in the former city of Brooklyn, New York, the twenty-first of November, 1879. He was the son of Charles R. and Susan E. (White) Wyckoff. He was graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in the class of 1899 and in 1902 received a degree from the School of Mines of Columbia University. In 1903 he also received a degree from Cornell University. For several years he was an instructor at Columbia University. He married Linda Marion Reed of Scarsdale, New York, the twenty-second of September, 1915. She died the twenty-third of December, 1943. He is survived by a son, a daughter, brother and three grandchildren. He was a member of Sigma Chi, and Tau Beta Pi fraternities, the American Society of Civil Engineers, The Wyckoff Association, The Society of Colonial Wars. The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn, New York.

JAMES A. LANSING

James Albert Lansing, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the thirteenth of October, 1904 and number 43 in seniority, died the eighth of May, 1948, at the home of his daughter, 535 Jefferson Avenue, Scranton, Pennsylvania. He was born at Montague, N. Y., the seventeenth of October, 1851 and was the son of William J. and Almira Smith (Cornwell) Lansing. He left home at the age of thirteen and made a living at odd places and on various farms. He spent three years learning the tin-smith's trade and then obtained employment in various hardware stores. In 1872 he removed to Utica, N. Y., and for the following nine years was employed as traveling salesman. On the first of December, 1881, with A. C. Fuller, he purchased a majority of the capital stock of the Scranton Stove Works, and took up his permanent residence in the city of Scranton. He held various offices in this company until the twenty-eighth of July, 1936, when the works were destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. His wife, the former Mary Frances Waters, whom he married the eighth of May, 1877, predeceased him by several years. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Fred B. Atherton and two grandchildren. He was a member of many trade and technical societies and active in the political and religious life of the city and an of-

ficer in many business enterprises. He held his interest in the affairs of our Society all through the latter years of his life in spite of failing eyesight and declining health.

RALPH E. DORLAND

Ralph Erskine Dorland, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the ninth of December, 1943 and number 708 in seniority, died in the New York Hospital, on Friday, the fourteenth of May, 1948, from a cerebral hemorrhage. He was born the twenty-second of August, 1879, at Elyria, O., and was the son of Charles J. and Ida Belle (McNabb) Dorland. He was graduated from Purdue University in the class of 1901. He resided at 115 Central Park West, New York City. For the past thirty-five years he had been eastern sales manager of the Dow Chemical Company. He was twice married, first to Edith Evelyn Green at Lafayette, Indiana, the seventeenth of June, 1902. She died the nineteenth of February, 1944, at Fort Lauderdale, Florida. He is survived by his second wife, the former Julia Reuter and four sons, Grant A., Wayne E., Jack E., and Ralph E. Dorland, Jr.

Memorial Service

The responsibility for peace cannot rest upon the shoulders of government or upon the United Nations, but it rests fundamentally on the church, it was declared by Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen at the annual memorial service for departed members of The Holland Society of New York held at the Middle Collegiate Reformed Church, this city, on Sunday, April 25.

Dr. Palen, pastor of the church and Domine of the Society for the last decade, added that "In man's search for peace he has tried treaties, armaments and disarmaments, the League of Nations and the United Nations. We fought one war to end wars and another to insure the four freedoms. Now on April 25, 1948, we stand farther from peace than ever before."

"The greatest responsibility for peace cannot rest governmental or political control over colleges and in upon the shoulders of government or upon the United Nations. It rests fundamentally on the church. For the way to international peace is the way to inner personal peace. They are one and the same, expressed in the church's old idea of 'salvation'."

After his address the names of thirty former members of the society who died in the last year were read by the president, Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, vice chancellor and secretary of New York University.

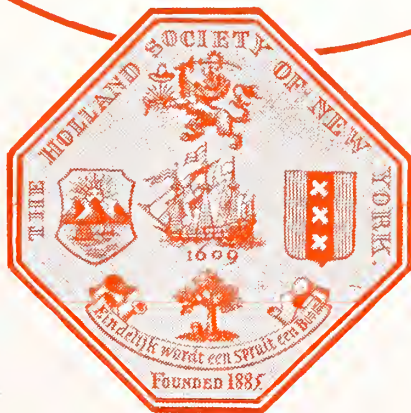
Organized in 1885 "to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America, to foster and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, maintain a library, and to collect and publish genealogical and historical material"; membership limited to descendants in the direct male line from residents of the Dutch Colonies in America before 1675.



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The
HOLLAND SOCIETY
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of **NEW YORK**
OCTOBER, 1948

--- The Holland Society of New York ---

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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Dr. Harold O. Voorhis

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P. Raymond Haulenbeek (1952)	Ottomar H. Van Norden (1949)
Col. Leigh K. Lydecker (1949)	Norman W. Van Nostrand (1951)
Franklyn J. Poucher (1952)	Charles A. Van Winkle (1949)
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President of Rutgers Is Banquet Medalist

The sixty-fourth annual banquet of The Holland Society of New York will be held on the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, this city, on Thursday evening, November 18. President Robert J. Clothier of Rutgers University will be awarded the Distinguished Achievement Medal and make the principal address.

Dr. Clothier has achieved a notable career in the field of higher education. Under his able administration Rutgers University at New Brunswick, with its close ties to The Holland Society of New York and the traditions of New Amsterdam, has made great advances. He gave distinguished service to New Jersey as presiding officer during the protracted convention of 1947 when a new State Constitution was drafted to replace the instrument adopted in 1844.

The award will be made by Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, president of the Society, after Dr. Clothier has been presented by Trustee David Van Alstyne, State Senator in New Jersey. Dr. E. N. Van Kleffens, Ambassador from the Netherlands to the United States, will offer the greetings of his countrymen.

A reception to distinguished guests and cocktail hour will precede the dinner. Arrangements are under direction of Trustee Norman W. Van Nostrand and his committee.

Trustees Plan Study of Society Purposes

A committee to consider ways and means of promoting the aims and purposes of The Holland Society of New York was named by President Harold O. Voorhis at the quarterly meeting of the Trustees held at the Columbia University Club, 4 W. 43rd Street, this city, the evening of Thursday, October 14.

Although the Society's objectives remain the same as set forth by the founders in 1885 and the membership is not far from its constitutional limit of 1,000, changing conditions and times make it advisable to formulate a program and financial plans to carry it out, President Voorhis declared. Trustee William T. Van Atten will be chairman assisted by past Presidents Leigh K. Lydecker and Ottomar H. Van Norden.

President Voorhis reported on his activities in attending meetings of the branches and as representative of the Society at various other functions. He read a letter from E. N. Van Kleffens, Ambassador from the Netherlands, acknowledging receipt of the illuminated scroll dedicated by the Trustees to Queen Wilhelmina on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of her reign on last August 31 and on the eve of her relinquishing the throne in favor of Princess Juliana. "It is a real work of art in every respect, not only in execution, but also in language," he stated and added that it had been forwarded to the Hague by plane.

(Continued on Page 2)

GUARD DINNER—OTHER NOTES

Burgher Guard members gathered for their annual dinner and election of officers at the Williams Club, New York City, on Monday evening, October 18. Captain Thomas M. Van der Veer presided. Principal speakers were President Harold O. Voorhis, Secretary Harold E. Ditmars, Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken and Trustee Cornelius Ackerson.

Dr. Voorhis cited the Guard for its vitality in representing the Society. He urged the members to develop a sense of fraternal unity transcending genealogical bonds and to project that spirit through the community.

Officers elected were: Lieutenants—Richard H. Amerman, Harrison Deyo, Richard P. Terhune and Harold R. Van Siclen; Adjutant—Frederick L. Hyer; Quartermaster Sergeants—W. Randolph van Liew, Jr., Emerio R. van Liew, Norman W. Van Nostrand, Jr., and Edgar W. Van Winkle.

A husky contingent of Guardsmen marched down Fifth Avenue in the colorful parade which preceded the 27th annual Massing of the Colors in St. Thomas Church, New York City, on Sunday afternoon, October 17. The Guard unit carried National Colors and Society banners, and assembled with other patriotic organizations and military detachments in the church 1800 strong. After the service, Guard members joined their ladies for a social hour at the Ambassador.

Holiday-minded Guardsmen and their families braved a threat of rain to visit Echo Lake Park in Union County, N. J. and remained to enjoy dryshod a relaxing afternoon at the First Annual Burgher Guard Picnic on Saturday, July 17. Capt. Van der Veer was in charge, ably assisted by Lt. Dick Terhunc and Adj. Fred Hyer.

The sports-pourri consisted in equal part of badmin-

(Continued on Inside Cover)

Monmouth County Branch Dinner at Wynkoop Farm

A most successful and enjoyable social gathering and dinner of the Monmouth County Branch of The Holland Society of New York was held at the "North Wind Farm" of Mr. & Mrs. Burson Wynkoop on Route 9-4, about three miles north of Freehold, on Saturday evening, October 9.

The gathering, which was attended by more than fifty officers and members and their ladies, was in honor of Garret A. DeNise, a vice-president of the Society and president of the Monmouth County Branch. Cocktails were served in the spacious drawing room until all the guests had arrived, after which they adjourned to the dining room to partake of an appetizing meal.

Mr. Wynkoop, who was most cordial as the evening's host, introduced Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, the Society's president. Dr. Voorhis treated those present to a sparkling bit of after dinner oratory before presenting Dr. DeNise, who gave an interesting account of early settlers in the surrounding area. The Wynkoop farm was at first owned in the DuBois family and the house was built about 1830, he stated, after which he proceeded to identify the original proprietors of other Monmouth County tracts.

The guests were:

Trustee and Mrs. Cornelius Ackerson, Keyport, N. J.; Supreme Court Justice Henry E. Ackerson, Jr. and Mrs. Ackerson, Keyport, N. J.; Vice-president and

Mrs. David Van Zandt Bogert, New Paltz, N. Y.; Garret A. Denise, Freehold, N. J.; Tunis Denise, Freehold, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Garrett du Bois, Colonia, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Hance, Freehold, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. James C. Lott, Plainfield, N. J.; Col. Leigh K. Lydecker and Mrs. Lydecker, Maplewood, N. J.; Miss Florence McAleer, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Adrian E. Moreau, Holmdel, N. J.; George A. Post and sister, Mrs. David Lyle, Allenhurst, N. J.; former Congressman William H. Sutphin and Mrs. Sutphin, Matawan, N. J.; Judge Harry Truax and Mrs. Truax, Long Branch, N. J.; Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Trustee and Mrs. William T. Van Atten, New York, N. Y.; Vice-president and Mrs. Edward M. Van Buren, Jr., Plainfield, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Van Buskirk, Keyport, N. J.; Gen. George L. Van Deusen and Mrs. Van Deusen, Fair Haven, N. J.; Trustee and Mrs. Walter H. Van Hoesen, Fanwood, N. J.; Gilbert T. Van Mater and Mrs. Raymond L. Wyckoff, Keansburg, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Duclos Van Mater, Marlboro, N. J.; former Congressman Marshall Van Winkle, Little Silver, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Van Winkle, Jr., Little Silver, N. J.; President Harold O. Voorhis and Mrs. Voorhis, Plainfield N. J.; Harold V. B. Voorhis and mother, Mrs. Thomas Voorhis, Red Bank, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Wyckoff, Lincroft, N. J.; Mrs. Margaret Magee Wynkoop, Manasquan, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Burson Wynkoop (North Wind Farm), Freehold, N. J.

Dutchess Branch Holds Fifty-Ninth Gathering

The fifty-ninth annual dinner meeting of the Dutchess County Branch of The Holland Society of New York, commemorating the raising of the Siege of Leyden, was held Saturday evening, October 2, in the Mayfair Room of the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, New York, where all of the gatherings have been held. More than fifty members and guests were present.

Dr. John M. Jacobus, Vice President for Dutchess County presided, and was assisted by former Vice President, Dr. John H. Dingman and Trustee Franklyn J. Poucher, son of Dr. J. Wilson Poucher, founder of the Branch. Hors d'Oeuvres and Poucher's Punch were served in the parlour. Trustees Bergen Hasbrouck, Poucher, Springsteen, T. Morris Vanderveer, Lydecker, Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken and Secretary Harold E. Ditmars were present as well as Vice President John H. Van Siclen of Kings County and

Trustees Plan Study of Society Purposes

Another letter read by President Voorhis was from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., written after receiving the engrossed statement adopted at the June meeting of the Trustees which took the form of a pilgrimage to the Sunnyside and Philipse castle restorations at Tarrytown. "I am deeply moved by this gracious tribute, the delicacy of which I am as deeply sensible," Mr. Rockefeller stated.

Secretary Harold E. Ditmars submitted his usual well worded and informative report on Society activities and Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken gave a financial report indicating that the Society's accounts are in excellent condition.

Vice President David Van Zandt Bogert of Ulster County.

The Hutspot was brought in in the usual iron kettles and served by Trustee Poucher and Doctors Jacobus and Dingman. John Hayes Meyers, number twelve in Society seniority and William A. Dutcher, number 81 in seniority were among those present. It was also very heartening to see so many of the younger members present. Mr. Frank Berry, a guest and a former superintendent of parks of Poughkeepsie, paid a graceful and eloquent tribute to our distinguished deceased member, the late Dr. Poucher.

As usual Ulster County supported the event whole heartedly and other delegations were four from Kings County, four from Queens County and one from New York County. Letters of regret from President Harold O. Voorhis and Trustee Seth Toby Cole and Walter H. Van Hoesen were read by Trustee Poucher.

Trustee Wilfred B. Talman, chairman of the committee on genealogy submitted eleven applications for membership which were approved increasing the Society's rolls to 936. Trustee Thomas M. Van der Veer reported activities of the Burgher Guard.

A meeting of the Press and Publications Committee held on September 14 was reported by Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen, at which time there was a discussion of policies in the use of material for De Halve Maen. Mr. Van Hoesen and Trustee Talman spoke at length in favor of adding to the size of the quarterly. The cost of resuming publication of year books is prohibitive and the loss of ground could be partly overcome

(Continued on Page 8)

BAPTISMAL RECORDS OF NEW NETHERLAND

By John A. Bogart

When anyone undertakes to trace descent from a Dutch pioneer family of New Netherland, the usual practice is to consult early wills, deeds, grants, court records and other sources of value. Every genealogist follows his own pattern of procedure depending upon how much or how little reliable data is available at the start, but there are certain facts concerning what is considered the most valuable and authentic source of information, namely baptismal records, that should be more widely known.

The Dutch people, regardless of their differences and personal animosities, met on the same level in mutual religious devotions; consequently the church was in many respects not only the center of Dutch community life but of family interests as well. Baptisms were a sacred and joyous occasion. As a rule children were baptized shortly after birth much the same as today, but many parents with large families found it difficult to attend church services or to have their children baptized earlier by virtue of inclement weather, impassable roads or the lack of transportation facilities, especially those who resided in remote and isolated parts of the hinterland.

Several children of various ages in a family were frequently baptized at the same time for reasons mentioned above and it is difficult, in the absence of birth records, to determine from baptismal entries the exact age of a child. Likewise the interval between probable date of birth and baptism rendered it quite impossible to determine accurately which of the children was the eldest and which the youngest. Neither is it an indication that children were twins or triplets by virtue of the same baptismal dates. The presence of two or more children of a family, of the same sex, with identical Christian names is an indication that the last mentioned was undoubtedly the survivor, the others having died in infancy.

It is well also to point out that because a child was baptized in a certain community, it does not always follow that the child was born there or that its parents resided in the vicinity. Many Bushwick and Wallabout children were baptized in the Flatbush Church and parents in Flatbush had their children baptized in New Utrecht, Bushwick or in Manhattan churches. This is also noted in Staten Island records previous to 1700 before a church existed there when parents had their children baptized in Brooklyn, Manhattan or New Jersey Churches. The same situation existed in other settlements of New Netherland, baptisms often taking place while parents visited friends and relatives in other communities. An examination of the baptismal records of the settlements of lower New Netherland indicate that in some cases the same baptismal entries were made in several churches, the reason for which has puzzled many genealogists. Also, marriages were sometimes recorded simultaneously in the Dutch Church in Manhattan and in the Flatbush Church.

Unfortunately the earliest New Netherland baptismal records are missing or incomplete. The New Amsterdam records do not begin until 1639, or about twenty-six years after there were whites sojourning on or in the neighborhood of Manhattan. The Lu-

theran records, which cover the territory between New Brunswick, New Jersey and Albany, New York, commence in 1703, though there was a Lutheran Church organization in New Amsterdam before 1660. The Albany baptismal records prior to 1683 have disappeared, although there was a church there as early as 1642. The early Schenectady baptismal records were destroyed in the French and Indian raid in 1660. and begin at 1694.

The records of Bergen begin with the arrival of Rynier Van Giesen as Voorlezer, on January 1, 1666, although there was an organized church there some years previously. The baptismal records of the South River (Delaware), which would have included Delaware, Southern New Jersey and portions of Pennsylvania, long before William Penn's arrival, seem to be missing. The fact that they had ministers and voorlezers makes it certain that they kept baptismal records. There exists fragmentary records of portions of these sections kept by Paulus Van Vleck between 1710 and 1738, while the Bucks County, Pa., baptismal records do not begin until 1737, more than a century after Captain David Pieterse De Vries founded his ill-fated colony of Swanendael, near the site of the present city of Lewes, Delaware.

The Staten Island records before 1696 are missing, which in most cases renders it impossible to connect later generations on the island with the earlier settlers of the same name. The baptismal records of the "Five Dutch Towns" of Long Island from 1654 to 1676, one of the most important periods, covering the ministry of the Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus have been lost. The importance of these records can be estimated by an examination of the Brooklyn church records during the four years from 1660 to 1664, when the Rev. Henricus Selyns officiated there. After Selyns' departure for Holland, Brooklyn again joined the ecclesiastical union of the other villages. The church records of those four years have been saved and with them three-score of valuable baptismal entries, a sample of what we would have possessed if all of these early Long Island church records had been saved. The baptismal records of the Bushwick Church, from its earliest existence up to about 1792 were inadvertently destroyed when gathered up carelessly with some rubbish and thrown in the fire.

The earliest known records of some of the other settlements, still in existence are as follows; Catskill, 1732; Claverack, 1727; Coxsackie, 1738; Deer Park (now Port Jervis, N. Y.) 1803; Esopus, 1791; Fishkill, 1731; Hopewell, 1758; Kaatsbaan (now Saugerties), 1730; Kinderhook, 1718; Marbletown, 1746; Poughkeepsie, 1716; Kingston, 1660; Schenectady, 1694; Stone Arabia, 1740; Tappan, 1694; Tarrytown, 1697; Minisink, 1737; Neshanic, 1762; New Brunswick, 1717; North Branch, 1720; Old Raritan 1699; Schraalenburgh (now Dumont), 1724; Six Mile Run (now Franklin Park), 1743; Conewago, 1769; North and Southampton (now Neshaminy and Bensalem), 1737; New Rochelle, 1726; Germantown, 1729 Rhinebeck, 1730.

While the above list is far from complete, it covers the principal settlements which originally were under Dutch rule.

THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO IN NEW NETHERLAND

By Ottomar H. Van Norden

July 13, 1646 — After settling their differences of long standing, the several "chambers" of the Dutch West India Company, by vote of the Directors, have dismissed Director Kieft from office and have appointed in his place Pieter Stuyvesant as Director of New Netherland and have made formal application to the States General for the ratification of this appointment.

July 28, 1646 — The States General of the United Netherlands have ratified and confirmed the appointment of Pieter Stuyvesant as Director of New Netherland and adjoining places. All officers and subjects are enjoined "to acknowledge, respect and obey the said Pieter Stuyvesant as our Director," Stuyvesant immediately took the oath of office and was ordered to prepare for immediate embarkation.

December 25, 1646 — After a five months' delay Director Stuyvesant and his party have sailed from the Texel. Accompanying him are Lubbertus Van Dincklagen, Vice Director and First Counselor; Fiscal Van Dyck, Captain Bryan Newton, an Englishman; Commissary Adriaen Keyser and several lesser officials. The little squadron will sail to New Amsterdam by the way of Curacao and the West Indies.

May 11, 1647 — Our New Director, Pieter Stuyvesant, has arrived at New Amsterdam with his party after a five months' voyage. On the way he captured a Spanish prize off Curacao. The whole community turned out to give him an uproarious welcome. Almost all the powder in the fort was expended in salutes. Stuyvesant, in answering the speech of welcome, said: "I shall govern you as a father his children, for the advantage of the Chartered West India Company and these burghers and this land."

June 28, 1647 — Director Stuyvesant has organized his Council which, beside himself, consists of Van Dincklagen, Vice Director; Van Dyck, Fiscal; and Commissary Keyser and Captain Newton. La Montagne is retained as Counselor and Van Tienhoven as Provincial Secretary. Paulus Loendersten Van der Grist is "Equipage Master," and because none of the Company officials "could tolerably read or write the English language," George Baxter remains as English Secretary.

July 1, 1647 — Proclamations have been issued against Sabbath breaking, brawling and drunkenness and an absolute prohibition against the sale of liquor to the savages. The proper collection of customs duties has been assured by stringent regulations and, for the first time in New Amsterdam, an excise tax is levied on wines and liquors.

July 22, 1647 — Domine Bogardus has resigned his pastorate of the Church in the fort and will return to Holland to face charges and stand trial before the Classis of the Reformed Church at Amsterdam on his conduct during his late controversy with Director Kieft. Johannes Backerus, formerly domine at Curacao, has assumed this pastorate at a yearly salary of fourteen hundred guilders.

July 22, 1647 — Director Stuyvesant has been made an elder and a member of the consistory of the Church

in the fort. He has announced that he will, in association with Jan Jansen Dam, undertake to raise sufficient money to complete the building of the church, which is still unfinished.

July 23, 1647 — As an aid to the revenues of the Province, two of the company's ships have been ordered to cruise in West Indian waters and capture, if possible, some rich galleons returning to Spain.

July 24, 1647 — A Court of Justice has been organized with Van Dincklagen as Presiding Judge, with the provision, however, that the Director may preside whenever he shall think fit and that his advice and opinion shall be asked on all important cases.

July 25, 1647 — Director Stuyvesant has ordered that straggling fences be repaired; public ways be cleaned and straightened; the nuisances of encroachments on the streets, be abated and that vacant lots be improved within nine months. To accomplish all this he has appointed Van Dincklagen, Van der Grist and Van Tienhoven "Surveyors" of buildings and authorized them to carry out these reforms and to regulate the erection of new houses "within and around the City of New Amsterdam."

August 16, 1647 — Sailing today on the ship Princess for Holland is Ex-Director Kieft, who it is said, will carry with him a fortune of four hundred thousand guilders. He is said to have arrived here without such funds and there is much comment and criticism among the citizens of the city. Also sailing on the Princess are Domine Bogardus and the late Fiscal Van der Huysen.

Swart Memorial

Classmates of R. Emerson Swart, while gathered at their 25th reunion at the University of Michigan last June, decided to honor his memory with a silver cup to be awarded each year to the freshman who achieved the highest mark in his class. Mr. Swart, a member of the Society since 1930, died at Tucson, Arizona, on May 7, 1947. In an article which records establishing of the award the University of Michigan magazine, "The Purple and Gold," has the following to say in tribute:

"Emerson Swart's short life was a record of accomplishment. A brilliant student in college and a leader in extra curricular activities he later made a name for himself in the business world. A successful investment banker, later president of Huyler's candy stores, president of the American Arbitration Association, trustee of American University and of Drew University, and active in the affairs of the Methodist church, he gave of his energy far and wide. His record should serve as a challenge to those who have the opportunity to win this trophy — itself a mark of friendship from his fellow students in college."

BLAUVELT ASSOCIATION RE-UNION

By Hiram B. D. Blauvelt

The Association of Blauvelt Descendants held its 22nd annual re-union on Saturday, September 18, at the Old John Street Methodist Church, in New York City at 10 A.M., followed by lunch at Fraunces Tavern, one of the oldest buildings in New York City. The afternoon was taken up with a police escorted pilgrimage to various historical points of interest to the Blauvelt family, including the church of St. Marks-in-the-Bouwerie, Trinity Graveyard and St. Paul's Chapel, the tour roughly encircling the original 1646 New York City farm of the first Blauvelt to come to this country, who was the clan's common ancestor.

The John Street Church, where members assembled, is steeped in early American history. The bible used at the meeting in 1766 was published 1611 and is still in possession of the church. There, too, is the original altar rail, communion table and chairs made by the first pastor, Philip Embury.

Fraunces Tavern was purchased by Samuel Fraunces in 1762 and converted into a notable hostelry which was used in the American Revolution. It was here that Washington bade farewell to his generals in the famous "long room" on the second floor on December 4, 1783. Today it is the headquarters of the Sons of the Revolution and contains many interesting Revolutionary relics.

Research by the Association of Blauvelt Descendants shows that Gerrit Hendrickson (Blauvelt) first set foot on American soil in 1638 probably in back of where the present Customs House now stands. Old records show that in 1646 Governor Kieft Director General and the Noble Lords of the Nieu Nederlandts

granted to him a farm of 25 morgen of land situated on the east side of the "Bouwereie Lane", between Houston and East 4th Streets and extending generally to Avenue B. In 1646 in the "Dutch Church within the fort," Gerrit married Maretje Moll, one of the first white women to be born in the city. Because of the constant menace of Indians, he had his own town house on "Breedeweg" (Broadway), near Maiden Lane, about on the present site of the Lawyers Title and Trust Building, now 141 Broadway. His next door neighbor was Gov. Pieter Stuyvesant. The present Bowling Green was the market where the farmers, including the members of the Blauvelt family, brought their produce to sell. The Fort, which stood about on the site where the Customs House is now located, was demolished in 1790. Diagonally across Broadway on the corner of Morris Street was the first Dutch burial grounds, where Hendricksen is believed to have been buried in 1687.

The Blauvelt family, with others, left New York in 1681 to settle on an Indian Land Patent in Tappan, Rockland County, N. Y., where during the American Revolution Washington made his recurrent headquarters in the deWindt (Blauvelt) House, now preserved by the F. & A. M. Masonic Order. The famous Andre-Benedict Arnold trials took place in the old church founded by them, which still stands. Today the Association of Blauvelt Descendants founded on Sept. 18, 1926, has members scattered throughout the country in almost every state. The annual meeting is usually held in Tappan, N. Y.

Schuyler Mansion

After extensive redecoration the dignified Georgia style mansion of Major General Philip Schuyler, Revolutionary war hero, was reopened to the public at Albany on August 14.

The sturdy structure, typical of Colonial manor houses, was built for the general in 1762. It was originally acquired by the State of New York in 1911 after more than a century of neglect. Now just outside the city's business section at the corner of Clinton and Catherine Streets it originally overlooked the Hudson from a hilltop nearly a mile distant. The fields and meadows are gone and so, too, are the slave quarters and kitchen which were housed in separate buildings.

The mansion is painted in the same colors used in 1762 and the eight large rooms, four on each floor, are furnished with antiques of the period. At the left of the front entrance is the "Hamilton room" where

the general and his wife, the former "Sweet Kitty" Van Rensselaer, gave their daughter Elizabeth, in marriage to Alexander Hamilton in 1780.

Another room made famous in history is the "Burgoyne Room," one of the front upper chambers occupied by the British general as a prisoner after his surrender at Saratoga on Oct. 17, 1777, a victory in which General Schuyler was prominent. It was during the campaign before Saratoga that Burgoyne ordered the burning of Schuylersville, the Schuyler estate at Saratoga.

In his long career General Schuyler served in the New York Provincial Assembly before the Revolution, the Continental Congress and both the New York and United States Senates. He was founder of Union College in Schenectady and its chief benefactor. He died in 1804 at the age of 71 years.

HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS

Dr. John R. Voris, president of the Save the Children Federation, attended the biennial conference of the International Union for Child Welfare held in Stockholm from August 10 to 17. Delegates from thirty-seven countries were present. The federation, which has national headquarters in New York City, is conducting programs to aid children in Austria, Finland, France, Holland, and Greece, as well as in this country.

Percy E. Van Nuis has been elected chaplain-historian of Raritan Valley Chapter, S.A.R., in New Brunswick, N. J.

Langdon Van Norden and Mrs. Van Norden, who were married in Decatur, Ill., on June 19, have taken up residence in New York City, where Mr. Van Norden is practicing law.

Radcliffe L. Romeyn has been named vice-president and export manager of the International Division of the Philco Corporation.

Barnet Ten Eyck has been named a member of the Committee on Art of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York for 1948-49. Other committee assignments for Society members are: Rufus Cole Van Aken, bankruptcy and corporate reorganizations; Walter E. Hopper, Jr., junior bar activities; Frederick R. Van Vechten, Jr., State legislation; John Van Voorhis, post admission legal education; Barent Ten Eyck, improvement of divorce laws.

Frederick Coykendall took a prominent part at ceremonies to mark the installation of General Dwight D. Eisenhower as thirteenth president of Columbia University on October 12. Chairman of the board of trustees, Mr. Coykendall presented the university's charter and keys to him at the first similar occasion since Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler was installed in 1903.

Frederick Suydam Polhemus and family, have moved to Princeton following his sale of the brownstone and red brick mansion at 69 Washington Street, Newark, which had been occupied continuously for four generations of his family. It was built in 1859 for the new widow of his grandfather, Rev. Dr. Abraham Polhemus, who left New York in 1856 to become the first pastor of the Newark North Reformed Church. Mr. Polhemus graduated from Princeton University in 1920.

Reynier J. Wortendyke, Jr., has dissolved his previous law partnership in Newark and will continue the

general practice of law with John F. Leonard as an associate.

Henry E. Ackerson, Jr., former President of the Society, became one of the first seven members of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, as provided under the State's new constitution, at induction ceremonies in Trenton on September 13. He was a member of the Circuit Court bench under the old court system.

Maja Leon Berry, a member of the Chancery Court in New Jersey for many years, was advanced to the Superior Court at the same ceremonies on September 13.

Joseph C. Hoagland, Jr., and Mrs. Hoagland are parents of a son who was born at Doctor's Hospital, New York City, on August 4. The child will be named for his father.

deWitt Rapalje gave his daughter, Ann Vanderveer Rapalje, in marriage to Robert Van Buren at a ceremony in the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church chapel, Plainfield, N. J., on September 4. She was attended by her sister, Judith. The bride is a direct descendant of Joris Jansen Rapalje, one of the first colonists in New Amsterdam.

Harmon Veeder Swart reports that his son, Philip A., a lieutenant commander in the Navy during the recent war, has become assistant manager at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco.

Lt. William T. Van Atten, Jr. and Mrs. Van Atten have just returned from Trieste, where he has served for several years as a member of the American military staff. Lt. Van Atten has been assigned to active duty in Texas.

Lewis B. Sebring, Jr., night editor of the New York Herald Tribune, has been appointed a member of the public relations council at Union College in Schenectady by President Carter Davidson.

John G. van Santvoord and Mrs. van Santvoord of Blue Hill House, Bennington, Vt., and Larchmont, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Ann Bell, to Charles Brace Gilson of Pittsfield, Mass.

Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, president of the Society, occupied the pulpit of Middle Collegiate Reformed Church, this city, as guest lay preacher on Sunday, October 17. Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, domine of the Society, is pastor of the church.

On Our Book Shelf

From The Church Club of New York: List of Members, 1948.

From Daughters of the Cincinnati: Yearbook 1948.

From Kenneth E. Hasbrouck: History of Leptondale, Orange Co., N. Y. (1948)

From The New Canaan Historical Society: Annual for June, 1948.

From New England Society: 142nd Annual Report for year 1947.

From Mrs. W. L. L. Peltz: 51 Volumes in Dutch language, dating from 1614-1785, largely dealing with theological subjects.

From The Pennsylvania Society: Proceedings of the 49th Annual Dinner and Roll of Members (1948)

From Frederick S. Polhemus: 33 Volumes of Year Books and Constitution and By-Laws of The Holland Society

and 4 volumes of the Constitution of the St. Nicholas Society.

History of The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, 1637-1888. 4 Vols. (1895-1901)

From Andrew J. Provost, Jr.: Biography of and Descent from Christina Cappaens; Monograph on "The Ancestry of and Descent from Wyant Van Zandt of New York (1683-1757)"; Monograph on "The Ancestry of and Descent from William Bennet of Bushwick and his Brother Adrian Bennet of Gowanus, Kings Co., N. Y."

From St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York: Officers and Members, May, 1948.

From Charles Lott Schenck: Johannes Schenk of Bushwick, Long Island and His Descendants. (1948)

From Richard Schermerhorn, Jr.: Typewritten Manuscripts on the Hallenbeck and Vandenberg Families.

From A. S. Van Benthuyzen: Van Kleeck Genealogy.

STATEN ISLAND STRONG IN TRADITION

By Willis A. Voorhees

There is a legend on Staten Island that late one August afternoon in 1450 white men, with long black beards, crawled from under the lowered wings of a great bird which had just passed through the Narrows and shouting lustily, swam for the shore.

Terrified at the apparition, because no ship or bearded pale face had been seen before, the little Indian boys and girls playing at the waters edge ran for the adjacent woods.

Water was still dripping from the beards of the swimmers when a crash of thunder heralded an approaching storm. Fearing for the safety of their vessel, the sailors hastily returned to the ship and sailed far out to sea.

Only the few children had witnessed the incident, as all the squaws were several miles away dutifully cultivating the growing corn along the Kill, and every last male warrior was engaged in a fierce battle raging beyond the Ramapo mountains.

The author has implicit faith in this old legend handed down from the Indians, because long bearded men may be seen landing on Staten Island to this day and, not infrequently, they have been known to advance as far inland as Red Bank and Lakewood, New Jersey.

Later the "Island of the Dark Woods" was formally discovered in 1524 by an Italian, Verazzano, commanding a French ship. But the Indians continued to have things their own way until the arrival of the Half Moon in 1609.

In his determination to establish a strong Dutch settlement on Staaten Eyeland at the "Big Spring," near the present Tompkinsville, in 1639, Peter DeVries was backed up by a few English and Walloons, recent arrivals in New Amsterdam.

The Indians inhabiting the Island were a tribal branch of the Delaware Nation, always unfriendly and for many years a source of constant peril to the settlers. Though the Island was purchased twice from the Indians — the final sale taking place in 1670 — many stragglers and their descendants continued to annoy the settlers until the 19th century.

A conservative estimate, in today's currency, of the value of the blankets, knives, and costume period jewelry given in exchange for the Island is \$39.23.

So great has always been the resentment over the transfer of her most idyllic county to New York, it is doubtful if New Jersey would today be willing to pay one cent more for the return of Staten Island than the Dutch paid the Indians in 1670.

Owing to mineral and other unusual elements in the soil Staten Island agriculture never reached a comparable standard to that obtained by the Dutch in the middle and northern counties of New Jersey, but as traders and merchants the early Dutch settlers became rich and powerful.

Explaining his preference in service, an old negro

remarked: "Where the Dutch is is substance." Can Philology or semantics meet the challenge for a truer, meatier word?

Land grants and other reliable records show that the names of the earliest Dutch settlers, as listed by the late William T. Davis, were: Corsen, Christopher, Bush, Burbank, Bogert, Braisted, Bowman, Arantse, Cornelius, Cruser, Decker, DeGroot, DeHart, Martling, Lockman, Lisk, Houseman, Houghwout, Garretson, Enyard, Egbert, Woglum, Winant, Wandel, Veghte, Van Pelt, Van Name, Vanderbilt, Van Duser, Van Clief, Van Buskirk, Simonson, Tysen, Tunnison, Ryers, Hendrick, Post and Prall.

Following Colonial settlements of the Dutch, English, French and French Huguenots Staten Island became a veritable mosaic of nationalities, with the German, Irish, Polish, Scandanavian, and Italian predominating. Notwithstanding this omnium gatherum with its myriad religions, racial customs and cultural idiosyncrasies the over-all spirit has always been that of a brotherhood based on the eternal Dutch principles of Justice, Freedom and Honor.

The serious minded citizenry of Staten Island recognize today as never before the extent and value of the contribution made by the early Dutch settlers to the culture of Staten Island. Their unflagging interest and generosity in support of the museums, historical landmarks, and churches give practical expression of a belief that only by inculcating in the minds of our youth a deeper love and keener appreciation of the ideals of our forefathers can the momentary low standards of ethics and false theories of religion, art, and education, be supplanted by the high sense of personal responsibility, elegance of manner, and lofty concept of honor that were the outstanding characteristics of the early settlers.

Three great bridges, and three romantic ferries are available night and day to pilgrims. Come over and visit:

Tompkinsville, where the first settlement of the Dutch took place in 1639.

Fort Hill where the English protected themselves against the Americans in 1776.

Kill van Kull, New Brighton, first landing place of the Half Moon.

The Museum of Arts and Sciences, St. George.

The Burial Ground of the last Indians, Green Ridge.

The Stillwell-Perine House, preserved as a fine specimen of colonial architecture, period 1677.

The Voorlezer House preserved as the first building used on Staten Island for school and church purposes.

The Historical Museum at Richmond.

The first French settlement at Richmond.

St. Andrews Church, Richmond, where the service — the gift of Queen Anne — is still in use.

IN MEMORIAM

WILLIAM A. OBDYKE

William Austin Obdyke, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the nineteenth of October, 1927 and number 175 in seniority, died in suburban Bryn Maur Hospital the twenty-seventh of August, 1948, at the age of eighty. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the seventh of November, 1867. He was the son of Benjamin P. and Josephine (Austin) Obdyke. He resided in Radnor. For many years he was associated with the old Commercial Trust Co. of Philadelphia. In 1913 he became a member of Drexel & Co., the Philadelphia House of J. P. Morgan and Company of New York. He remained a partner in that organization until his retirement in 1929. He served for many years as the Vice President of the Presbyterian Hospital and after his retirement from active business, he spent much of his time in revising their financial system. He was also a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia. For twenty years he served as an elder of the Wayne Presbyterian Church of Wayne, Pennsylvania. He is survived by his second wife Mrs. Leola H. Obdyke, and two daughters, Miss Mary Obdyke, and Mrs. John K. Garrigues of Wilmington, Delaware.

DAVID SPRINGSTEEN

David Springsteen, a member of the Holland Society of New York since the ninth of October, 1913, and number ninety-six in seniority, died at his home, 102 Greenway North, Forest Hills, Queens County, Long Island, New York, Monday the fifth of July, 1948. He was born in the former village of Newtown, Long Island, the sixth of August, 1890, the son of David and Annie W. (Monfort) Springsteen. The Springsteens family farms once occupied most of Newtown and Forest Hills. He was a prominent insurance broker, with offices at 160-16 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica, Queens County, N. Y. Besides our Society, he was a member of the Saint Nicholas Society of Nassau Island, Forest Hills Lodge, No. 946, F. & A. M. He was very active in the First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Newtown, which congregation he had served as a Deacon. Funeral services were held at his home Wednesday, evening, the seventh of July and burial was in Cypress Hills Cemetery. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Clara Burroughs Springsteen; a sister, Mrs. Ella Batchellor, and four brothers, Azariah, Howard D., Nelson, J. and George S. Springsteen. George, Howard and Nelson are members of The Holland Society.

BENJAMIN C. SLOAT

Benjamin Crosby Sloat, a member of the Holland Society of New York since the twentieth of December, 1919 and number seventy-six in seniority, died Wednesday, the twenty-first of July, 1948, in Saint Barnabas Hospital, New York City. He was born in Patterson, New York, the twelfth of October, 1877. He was the son of Orson Wright and Sarah Louise (Penny) Sloat. He was unmarried. In 1947 and 1948 he served our Society as an active and interested member of the Committee on Library, History and Tradition. He was a graduate of Cornell University and by profession a marine architect and engineer. He was a retired ship builder and a resident member of the Cornell Club. The funeral was private at the convenience of his surviving relatives.

E. PIERPONT HICKS

E. Pierpont Hicks, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the ninth of March, 1939 and number 527 in seniority, died at Millington, New Jersey, the fifteenth of September, 1948: at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Arthur W. Hicks. He was born in Summit, New Jersey, the ninth of November, 1874, the son of John Augustus and Caroline A. (Wilson) Hicks. He had been a member of the real estate and insurance firm of Hicks Brothers of Summit. He came from a very old Long Island, N. Y. family. Besides our Society, he was a member of the Metropolitan Club in the City of New York, The Colonial Order of the Acorn, The Saint Nicholas Society of New York, The Mayflower Society, The Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Harrison Stewart of New York.

RICHARD F. Van VRANKEN

Richard Freleigh Van Vranken, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the twelfth of March, 1936 and number 455 in seniority, died suddenly while enroute from his New York office to his home in Orange, New Jersey, the afternoon of Friday, the twenty-fourth of September, 1948. He was born in the former City of Brooklyn, the fifth of May, 1885, the son of Michael Freleigh and Ida Zonia (James) Van Vranken. He received his education in the local grade schools and was a graduate of The Brooklyn (Boys) High School. He continued his studies in the Evening School of New York University. He was married to Esther Euphemia Maver in Jersey City, New Jersey, the twenty-second of November, 1916. He commenced his career with the New York "Times" and from there he went to the Home Insurance Company, where he became New York State Agent and General Adjuster, then Secretary and, in 1934, he was promoted to Vice President. Besides our Society, he was a member of The Essex County Country Club, The Bankers Club, The Drug & Chemical Club and The Essex Club of Newark, New Jersey. He was intensely interested in golf, sailing and fishing, and frequently went on walking tours. He is survived by his widow, two daughters, the Misses Virginia and Ann Van Vranken; a brother, Frederick J. Van Vranken, of Sayville, L. I., a member of The Holland Society of New York, and a step-sister, Mrs. Joseph Webber of Poughkeepsie, New York. His funeral was held on Monday, the twenty-seventh of September, 1948, from the Colonial Home, 132 South Harrison Street, East Orange, New Jersey.

Trustees Plan Study of Society Purposes

by including some of the material in the magazine, Mr. Talman indicated.

The new members are:

RALPH CURTIS COLYER, Northport, N. Y.
JOHN FRANK De RIDDER, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
FRANCIS LITTLETON ELMENDORF, Shaker Heights, Ohio.
JAMES CROPSEY LOTT, Plainfield, N. J.
GARRETT WINDER NEVIUS, New York City.
ERIC BOE OUTWATER, New York City.
EVERETT COLE VANDER POEL, Ilion, N. Y.
EARL MOORE VAN HORN II, Lambertville, N. J.
EDGAR STEPHEN VAN SICKLEN, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BENJAMIN FRANCIS VAN WORMER, Upper Montclair, N. J.
ELLERY BRYAN VROMAN, Berwyn, Md.

Flatlands Church

This year, 1948, marks the One Hundredth Anniversary of the present church building of the Protestant Dutch Reformed Church of the Town of Flatlands, Long Island, founded February 9, 1654. Although it is the third building on this site, the church organization has served the spiritual needs of the community for nearly three centuries.

Known familiarly to thousands as the "White Church by the Highway," it stands in an attractive setting of shaded lawns, one of the true beauty spots reminiscent of old Brooklyn.

In this Anniversary Year the congregation has embarked on a program of restoration and improvement necessarily deferred during the war years. Included in this project is the repair of the extensive damage perpetrated by vandals last Fall in the historic old graveyard which comprises part of the church grounds.

GUARD DINNER — OTHER NOTES

ton, baseball, darts and horseshoe-tossing. Wives and children took decided and (in the ballgame) decisive part. The picnic ended with dinner from basket lunches brought by each family, and cold beer and soft drinks provided by the Guard.

The Fourth Edition of "Who's Who in the Burgher Guard," in 42 pages bound between orange covers, was published in early July under editorship of Richard H. Amerman. Besides members' biographies the book contains excerpts from the Society's Constitution, and text of the Society and Burgher Guard By-Laws, together with editorial foreword outlining the Guard's history. A copy went to each Guardsman and to each officer and trustee of the Society. The prior edition was edited by Rufus Cole Van Aken in 1942.

Frederick L. Hyer is Secretary-Treasurer of Princeton University Graduate Interclub Council, and a Director of Pingry School Alumni Assn. . . . **Ferdinand L. Wyckoff** and **John H. Brinkerhoff** are duck-gunning in the Long Island marshes these chill October mornings . . . **Dr. Frank Vanderbeek** is the new president of Paterson (N. J.) Lions Club . . . **Cornelius Ackerson** was recently elected Deacon of the Keyport

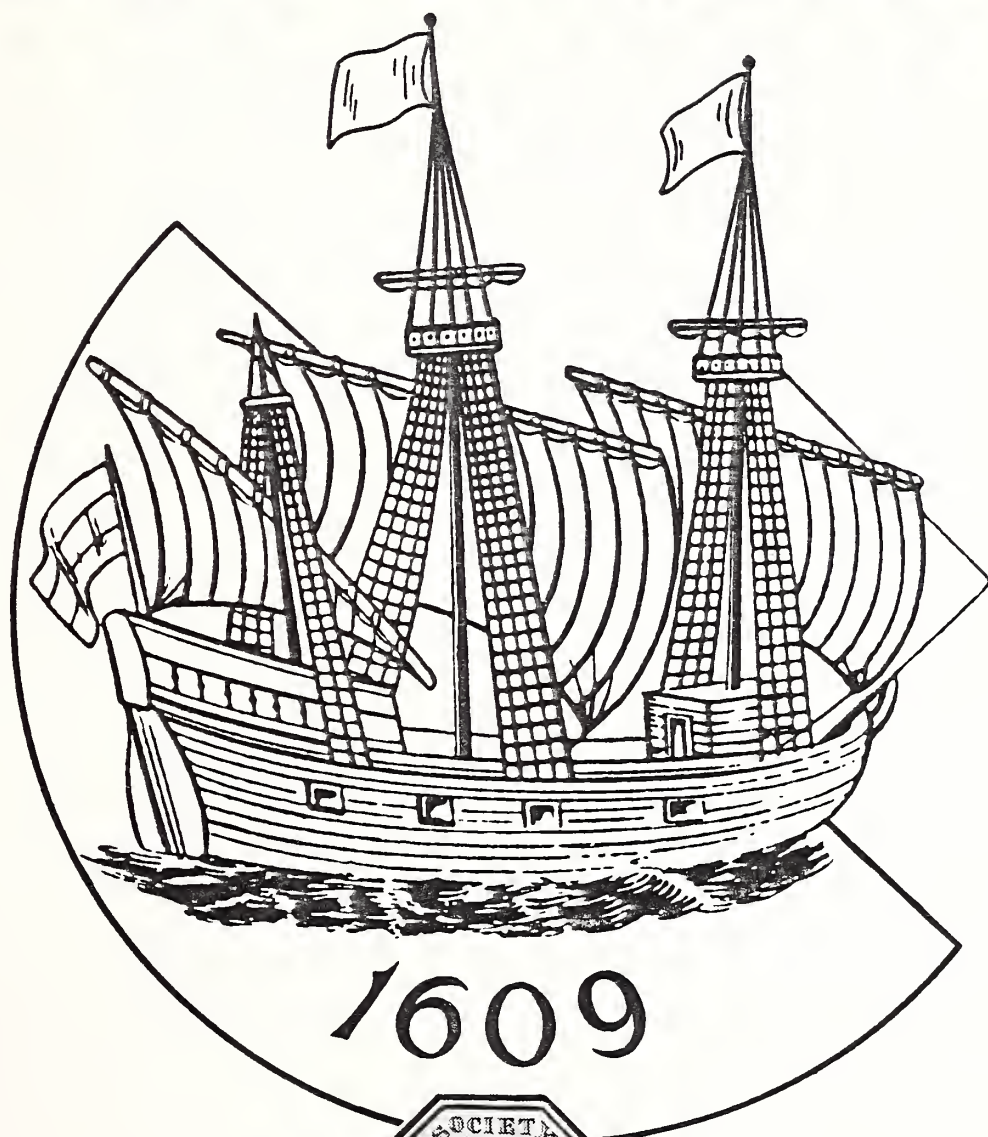
Westchester Branch

The annual dinner of the Westchester County Branch of the Holland Society of New York was held on Friday evening the twenty-second of October, 1948, in the Colonial Room of the Gramatan Hotel, Bronxville, New York. Irving B. Lydecker, Vice President for Westchester County, arranged for the dinner and presided. Those present from Westchester, besides Mr. Lydecker, were Benjamin L. Blauvelt, John Hayes Meyers, Number twelve in Seniority and George B. Schoonmaker. Dr. John M. Jacobus, Vice President for Dutchess County, was accompanied by Trustee Franklyn J. Poucher and J. Sebring Ackerman, all from the City of Poughkeepsie. John H. Van Siclen, Vice President for Kings County and Harold E. Ditmars, the Secretary of The Holland Society of New York, represented Kings County.

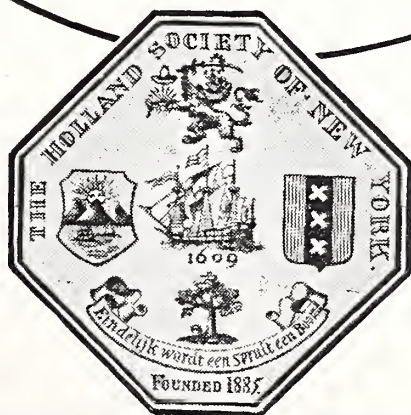
(N. J.) Reformed Church and a Director of the Keyport Savings & Loan Assn. . . . **Tom Van der Veer** and **Dick Amerman** have put away fishing gear and oiled up their rifles for the Adirondack deer-hunting season . . . **Bob Van Winkle**, Republican nominee for Councilman in Rutherford (N. J.), became proud father of a daughter, Mabel Claire, on June 9 . . . **Walter E. Hopper, Jr.**, is Second Vice President, Manhattan Chapter, of the Reserve Officers Assn. . . . After spending leave with his family, **1st Lt. William T. Van Atten, Jr., U.S.A.**, has resumed active duty status at Camp Hood, Tex., on reassignment from duty in the Free Territory of Trieste where he spent three very interesting and well publicized years . . . **Raymond Van Tassel**, Major, Corps of Engineers in World War II, received his Doctorate in Education at New York University in June . . . **Dr. Paul Beery Van Dyke** was married to Dorothy Moran Brewington by Domine Ernest R. Palen in Middle Collegiate Church on July 17, with a delegation of Guardsmen in attendance . . . **Arthur D. Van Winkle** was recently reelected third term president of the Rutherford Real Estate Board . . . **Robert Hall Bergen** represents the Class of 1924 on the Poly Prep Alumni Assn. Board of Trustees.



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The
HOLLAND SOCIETY
VOL. XXIV • No. 1



of **NEW YORK**
JANUARY, 1949

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The Holland Society of New York

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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Dr. Harold O. Voorhis

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P. Raymond Haulenbeek (1952)	Ottomar H. Van Norden (1949)
Col. Leigh K. Lydecker (1949)	Norman W. Van Nostrand (1951)
Franklyn J. Poucher (1952)	Charles A. Van Winkle (1949)
Howard D. Springsteen (1949)	Frank H. Vedder (1950)
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NEW YORK CITY

JANUARY, 1949

DR. CLOTHIER MEDALIST AT ANNUAL BANQUET

ident of Rutgers University Makes Plea for Strong Nation to Guard World Peace and Praises Dutch Character

urdy qualities of the early settlers in New Amsterdam which were passed on to become important factors in charting this country's course were expressed by Dr. Robert C. Clothier, president of Rutgers University, in an address as medalist at the sixty-fourth annual banquet of The Holland Society of New York held on the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, this city, on the evening of Thursday November 18.

Dr. Clothier declared that the United States must continue to be strong and guardian of the world's liberties until the United Nations proves to be an effective weapon for peace. He described the United Nations as the last best hope of peace and warned against discouragement because the obstructionism of Russia may appear to make the outlook hopeless. The founding fathers of this country faced similar obstacles in shaping the Constitution, he said.

"It is clear that Russia does not want the United Nations to succeed," Dr. Clothier continued, "but we must see to it that peace is preserved and at the same time work to strengthen the United Nations if the fear of conflict and loss of liberty is to be permanently banished," he added.

President Harry S. Truman's "tough mindedness" in the recent election was praised by Dr. Clothier, who declared it to be a trait that has made America great. Remarking that it was akin to the stuff of which this nation has been made, he said:

"By developing among the citizenry the kind of American character that President Truman exemplified, American high schools would be making their nation strong enough to maintain the peace until the United Nations grows strong enough to do so."

Dr. Clothier's achievements as an educator were praised by Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, the Society's president, in making the award. As vice chancellor and secretary of New York University he has been in a position to observe the accomplishments of the Rutgers University head, Dr. Voorhis said.

Trustee David Van Alstyne Jr. presented Dr. Clothier for the award. As Senator from Bergen County

in the New Jersey Legislature, he was in close contact with Dr. Clothier during the constitutional convention, which was held at Rutgers through the summer of 1947 and he paid high compliment to Dr. Clothier's leadership. Senator Van Alstyne was chairman of the Society's medalist committee.

Dr. Voorhis read the following letter from Dr. W. H. S. Demarest, president emeritus of Rutgers University and former Domine of the Society.

"I regret very much my absence from the Annual Banquet. You will have a happy occasion I am sure. As a member of The Holland Society since 1898, just fifty years, and as president of Rutgers 1906-1924, I want to say how gratified I am that the Society's Medal is awarded to Dr. Robert C. Clothier. His distinction in the world of education, his outstanding service as chairman of New Jersey's recent Constitutional Convention and his office as president of Rutgers University founded so long ago by our Dutch forefathers make his choice for the award an especially agreeable one. To the Society and to Dr. Clothier, my warm personal friend, I give heartiest congratulations."

Dr. Eelco N. van Kleffens, the Netherlands Ambassador to the United States, brought the greetings of Queen Juliana and her country. He evoked long applause from those present by his description of the occasion from the Russian viewpoint, as a gathering of a powerful and privileged group bent on working its will on the rest of the country.

The remarks of Dr. van Kleffens were in response to the traditional toast to Holland's Queen, after a toast had first been offered to the President of the United States.

Colorful spots in the evening's program were parading of the colors and the Society's flags and symbol, the beaver. Members of the Burgher Guard formed the escort under command of Trustee Thomas M. Van der Veer, as captain. They also led the march of chefs who brought in the hutspot.

Representatives of other patriotic organizations were seated on the dais. They were guests at a cocktail period which preceded entry into the banquet hall.

Tax Exempt Status Sought for Society

Continuation of efforts to obtain tax exempt status for The Holland Society of New York was approved at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees held at the Columbia University Club, this city, on the evening of December 9. A resolution was adopted retaining Trustee Leigh K. Lydecker, a past president of the Society, to take appropriate legal steps in the matter.

Aims and purposes of the Society were deemed worthy of seeking relief from payment of tax levies on bequests and other income needed to carry on the work of preserving American principles and way of life. Trustee Lydecker explained the difficulty of meeting tax exemption requirements and referred to other groups to whom the privilege has been accorded. Trustee William T. Van Atten expressed the belief that the financial assistance essential to expansion of activities would be forthcoming with tax exemption.

President Harold O. Voorhis read commendatory messages received from President Robert C. Clothier of Rutgers University and Ambassador Eelco van Kleffens of the Netherlands, as a sequel to the annual banquet. Secretary Harold E. Ditmars and Trustee Frederick I. Bergen reported on the affair from observation and comments of members. It was agreed to make note of suggested changes for another year.

Trustee Seth Toby Cole of Catskill told of a recent visit to Fort Crailo, the old Van Rensselaer manor house, now preserved as one of the historic structures of the upper Hudson. A bedroom in the house has been set aside to be furnished in the early Dutch period style, he stated and referred to desirable articles of furniture listed in an article which appeared in *De Halve Maen* for January, 1948. Trustee Cole was requested to continue his inquiry as to the Society's completing the project and to report at the next meeting.

Reports by President Voorhis, Secretary Ditmars and Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken showed activities of the Society to be increasing and its financial affairs in order. Secretary Ditmars and Treasurer Van Aken were empowered to act in the matter of delinquent dues of thirty-nine members who are in arrears. Trustee Cornelius Ackerson reported on the membership application of John Henry Vanderveer, Forest Hills, N. Y. and it was approved. Trustee T. Morris Van der Veer reported forty-five active members of the Burgher Guard and outlined their activities.

The following committee was elected on motion of Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, domine of the Society, to report a slate of officers for the annual meeting to be held in April: Franklyn J. Poucher, Frederick I. Bergen, P. Haulenbeek, George B. Wendell and Harry H. Van Aken.

Re-Elect Officers at Albany Dinner

The annual dinner of the Capitol District Branch of The Holland Society of New York was held at the Fort Orange Club in Albany on Wednesday evening, December 8, 1948, and was attended by fifteen members of the Society and their guests. Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, President of the Society, had been invited but, because of another engagement, was unable to attend and the Trustees of the Society were officially represented by Trustee Seth Toby Cole, of Catskill, N. Y.

Assembly was at 6:30 P.M., when delicious fried shrimps and cocktails were served and an interval of pleasant conversation and social intercourse was enjoyed. Dinner was served at 8 o'clock, with C. Reeve Vanneman, president of the branch, presiding. The menu was arranged by Albert E. Oliver, secretary and treasurer of the branch and president of the Fort Orange Club. The courses were washed down by suitable potions of white and red vintage wines.

After the cigars were lighted, a business meeting of the branch was held and the usual business was transacted, including a report which showed that the branch is in a healthy condition and has a neat balance in the treasury. Messrs. Vanneman and Oliver, and Vice President Horace S. Van Voast, Jr., of Schenectady, were unanimously reelected. President Vanneman gave a resume of events of interest to the Branch which had occurred since the last meeting. He stated that the branch was represented on November 16, 1948, when Willem Cnoop Koopmans, Consul-General of The Netherlands, presented to Mayor Erastus Corning, 2nd, of Albany, a commission as an officer in the Order of Orange Nassau which was bestowed upon the Mayor by Queen Juliana.

President Vanneman also referred to the restoration of the Philip Schuyler Mansion in the city of Albany and urged all members of the Society to visit the Mansion to inspect the work. The original wall coverings of Revolutionary days have been restored and in other respects the Mansion is the same as it was when General Schuyler occupied it, including much of the furniture.

The subject of the furnishing of a room at Fort Crailo (the Yankee Doodle house) in Rensselaer by The Holland Society was discussed at some length. The consensus was that the undertaking was a desirable one and should be consummated.

Informal remarks by many of those present concluded a most enjoyable evening and there was unanimous agreement that the intervals between dinners of the branch are altogether too long.



LET'S STOP LEANING ON WASHINGTON¹

By Harold O. Voorhis

President, The Holland Society of New York

Ten years ago, almost to the day, on the eve of what turned out to be World War II, I took my family abroad along with a station wagon for use on the other side, and we landed in Rotterdam. We then embarked on a five-thousand-mile jaunt that crisscrossed the Continent. I remember that our first night's stop was The Hague and that when we rolled into that city we found ourselves in the thick of a Dutch kermis. As our car nosed through the elaborately festooned streets, we found ourselves engulfed in a laughing, tumultuous, gaily bedizened mass of people of all ages that swarmed over the car and vociferously shouted theirs cheerful greeting. It was something of a strenuous experience to crash a Dutch kermis and one which I really never expected to repeat. But here I am on the eve of the Schenectady kermis, again crashing the gate as an outsider. Being of Dutch Colonial descent, however, I do have more than ordinary interest in a celebration that recalls the days of the Early Dutch in this region.

The Holland Society of New York, which I have the honor to represent, is interested in preserving memories and traditions of the early Dutch settlers in America and promoting as best we can virtues and principles which we proudly attribute to them. The society consists of men of Dutch descent who happen to be able through the caprice of genetics to trace their ancestry back through the male line without a break to some one of the American Dutch colonists of the seventeenth century. Because so many of these progenitors were intimately identified with the early history of this part of the country, it is with peculiar enthusiasm that I bring you and your fellow townsmen our felicitations on this occasion.

Needless to say, I take comfort in the presence here of others of Dutch extraction, for if I should tend in any way to amplify the worthiness of our ancestry, perhaps they will sustain me. We remote sons of Dutchmen do this, you know, on all possible occasions. At the same time I am not one to forget the adage that when a man starts to brag of his lineage you may be sure that the best of the family is underground. However, a little ancestor worship on occasion is not too bad a thing. It has been my observation that the man who climbs high the ladder of success without losing respect for his origin, however humble, always commands admiration for that quality. But to parade our ancestry in a spirit of smug self-esteem, as though

we personally ever had anything whatsoever to do with it, is to merit first prize for asininity. I hope it may never be said of us descendants of those who first colonized this majestic vale that we extol our forefathers out of deference to the splendid quality of their living descendants. In any case, give us of the Dutch lineage humility, O Lord, that our friends of other origin may somehow bear with us in our conceit of birthright.

I am mindful, of course, that your city today is the product of many ancestral strains, that the variety of national cultures which have contributed to its notable development constitutes a most precious heritage, and that it would be invidious to attribute the lion's share of credit to any one of them. Now for a Dutchman such an admission as that represents a very large concession. But, after all, it is not so much what our ancestors were, but what we ourselves are, that counts. In truth I find amusing the rather painful seriousness with which some of our good friends and associates take this matter of pedigree. My sympathy runs to the late Will Rogers who, in addressing one of the chapters of the D. A. R. down in Texas, started out by saying that since he was of the blood of the Cherokee Indians, his folks of course did not come over on the Mayflower, but they were down to meet the boat. Another example of pedigree-complex that gives me a chuckle is that of the lady of newly acquired wealth but uncertain background who decided to have a genealogy written for her own glorification. She called in a competent genealogist who before long discovered a skeleton in the family wardrobe in the person of a certain Uncle John who had been electrocuted for murder. When the investigator confronted the good lady with this awkward situation, she told him hotly to handle it the best way he could but never on any account to reveal the truth. Much concerned lest he not be paid for his services, he came out with the statement: "Uncle John was a rare old man, an educator of sorts whose very life was a lesson. He occupied with firm support the chair of electricity in one of our more prominent state institutions, and died in the harness."

Seriously, gentlemen, it behooves us not only to pay fitting tribute to our worthy forebears, whatever their composition, circumstance, or contribution to the life of the strenuous times in which they lived, but to cultivate in our own lives the solid traits they possessed which are so urgently needed today. Now as never before do we need to rekindle the faith of our

¹ Address before the Kiwanis Club of Schenectady, New York.

Fathers. Instead of faith, too many of us embrace fatalism and by so doing surrender ourselves to a "creeping paralysis of the mind and will more destructive than any threat which confronts us from without." Gentlemen, as trustees of the priceless heritage of freedom we shall betray and abdicate that trust if we supinely submit to this malignant disease. "Faith of our Fathers, living faith" . . . with that as our basic strength, unyielding and unremitting, coupled with all the ancillary qualities that have made America great, we cannot fail to meet with triumph the inordinate demands of the times both at home and abroad.

These old Dutchmen of the early days of Schenectady were a courageous, independent, self-reliant lot. Were they to revisit this earthly scene I wonder how they would appraise some of the work of ourselves, their successors? I don't mean the physical miracles of the twentieth century. Once inured to these, and it wouldn't take them long, how would they feel about other aspects of our way of life? I daresay they would soon discover that for all our modern gadgets, glittering towers, and spectacular achievements there are fundamental points at which we appear to have lost rather than gained ground. After fighting war after war in the sacred cause of freedom, with a string of victories remarkable for its unblemished consistency, we find ourselves undergoing at home, we the American people, a constantly increasing restriction of personal freedom. With that insidious depletion of our individual liberty we witness a suppression of initiative, a withering of self-reliance, an undermining of confidence, a condition, in short, which constitutes today a supreme test of our faith.

Notwithstanding our epic labors to rid other parts of the world of authoritarian government we find ourselves in this country increasingly the servants rather than the masters of our own state. We still maintain more or less the tenets of our Bill of Rights. We still maintain, ostensibly, the machinery of government by popular will. We are still, thank God, marvelously well off in every material way compared with other peoples. But these things should not permit us to blink the fact that we have already surrendered far too much of the political ground on which our forebears stood as honest, thrifty, industrious, self-reliant pioneers. We can't turn the clock back. We wouldn't if we could. But on looking back to get our bearings forward we would do well to heed seriously those tendencies of the times, alien to the past, that seem to vitiate rather than enhance the strength of our glorious heritage as a people.

There is scarcely any avenue of life in which this danger does not beset us, although it is often obscured by pleasant hedgerows of one kind or another that make the picture as a whole mendaciously attrac-

tive. In my own field of education, for example, I regard as pernicious some of the proposals and implications in the recent report of a presidential commission which recommends that the Federal government heavily subsidize public higher education in this country, to the exclusion and probable deterioration of private institutions, in order that the present record-breaking enrollment of two and one third millions of our American youth may be doubled by 1960. They call upon Congress for legislation to provide large appropriations from Washington for the enlargement of our state and other tax-supported colleges and universities and the erection of new public junior colleges which will make it possible for vastly increased numbers of our high-school youth to go on for at least two years of college free of tuition expense. They recommend, in addition, a program of national scholarships for civilians modeled somewhat after the educational setup of the GI Bill of Rights which will enable students to continue into the upper years of college and professional schools at government expense.

Now it's easy to criticize the report on the ground that we don't need so many college students, that we couldn't corral so many if we wanted to without sloppily diluting the quality, that we would rather not sacrifice our private institutions, and that, in any case, the astronomical cost would sink us. But a blanket indictment of that kind leaves us just where we are, which is not quite where we ought to be. If the faults of the country today are in any way attributable to a faulty system of education, particularly at the upper levels, and I think they are, we are not going to help that situation by doubling the number of those exposed to it. Our first job is to do a better job with those we are now prepared to train before we deliberately double the traffic. Moreover, there is less need of a big increase in the college populace than there is in seeing to it that the existing facilities are made available to those who most deserve them. It is a trite but accurate charge that there are a lot of young people not in college today who are better college material than some now accommodated. If we could switch that material, we would be doing a far better job than would be done by doubling the enrollment. It is easy enough to turn away a student whose means exceeds his brains, if there is an applicant of superior ability at hand to take his place. In so far as the failure of able students to make application is due to lack of funds, a sound scholarship system will certainly help the situation. The GI Bill has done a wonderful thing for the veterans. Perhaps a limited program of government scholarships for civilians, administered along much the same lines, would prove equally good. I think it would. But where the talk runs to billions of government money for more build-



ings for more students, with enormous continuing subsidies year after year, there's plenty of room for doubt.

It is one thing to declare that there should be an equality of opportunity for America youth to go to college, but quite another thing to insist that it is the inalienable right of every young person able to produce a high-school diploma to go on to college at public expense. There must be a deliberate culling at that point or we shall subject the colleges to raw material they can't possibly digest without vital injury to themselves and the body politic in terms of impaired over-all performance. Not every high-school youngster has been blessed with the native capacity to carry forward a normal college program with sufficient advantage to himself or anybody else to justify the tax burden.

Every tax-subsidized misfit in college is a further loss to some form of useful productivity suited to his natural capacity. If we add to these costs the sense of frustration which attends scholastic failure or the inability to command the kind of a job such ill-adapted collegians think the college excursion should afford them, the picture of wholesale higher education becomes still less roscate. While it is true that the outlet for college-trained men and women has been steadily broadened in terms of various kinds of work which call for college training, if we should double today's prodigious college enrollment, it is a dead cinch that inability to expand the white-collar occupations proportionally would create a mischievous surplus of applicants.

Although I have long been connected with privately controlled universities, I am an enthusiastic advocate of the kind of opportunity presented by our state universities and believe in strengthening them to meet naturally developing needs with all of the local, indigenous tax support that can be adduced. But I don't want to see American higher education subjected progressively to the dangers of political control. The first move in every instance of totalitarian rule has been to seize control of the universities. As long as our state universities look after themselves, and as long as our independent colleges and universities are permitted to survive, that thing can't happen here.

About half the load of higher education in this country is now borne by the private institutions. They are rendering a public service at private expense. Were it not for them, taxes supporting higher education would have to be doubled. What is more important, these independent institutions have been the trail blazers, the pace makers, the standard setters, the politically immune elements in the American educational scene for the past three hundred years. In a truly vital sense they represent our most redoubtable citadels of freedom. As long as they flourish, education in this country can never be made the instrumentality of authoritarian government. It is in the public interest, I submit, and not merely in their self-

interest, that any measures looking toward the financial domination of higher education by our central government, tending to inflate the public institutions and to desiccate the less affluent independent institutions, should be vigorously opposed.

Not the least of our troubles today is other forms of financial aid from Washington. Too many of our people have been worshiping security rather than opportunity, as we used to do. I wonder if we would yield a better college crop by removing the opportunity for a boy now and then to work his way through college? I wonder to what extent this accelerated disposition to look to Washington for financial handouts of all kinds is weakening our essential get-up and integrity as a people? Too many in this country are dedicating their lives to the process of dividing wealth instead of multiplying it. Facing an international situation which is making implacable demands upon us for relief, reconstruction, and rearmament, the extent of which passes comprehension, we can no longer tolerate at home a non-stop bureaucratic binge which recognizes no bottom to the public purse, unless we are prepared to face the debacle.

Most of our colleges are hard up. They always will be. They could all use a lot more money than they've got. So could all of you in your own businesses. It is not so easy to raise money these days through drives. But the charitable disposition of people can't be wholly squelched even by the tax-collector. Many private institutions will have to put their rates more fully in line with their costs. But, given a chance, they will survive. Somchow they've done so, ever since the Dark Ages.

Lest I be thought unfaithful to my calling, let me reaffirm my passionate belief in as large a program of education of all kinds as the times will afford, and in the constant improvement of that program. I strongly endorse the central objectives of the presidential commission which are to give everyone all the education he can take; but some of the means to which I have referred seem to me ill-advised in that they would aggravate that profligacy in our national economy which has already put us in jeopardy.

God knows we are living in a streptococci world, a world in which the good old problem of progress toward the better life for all has been tragically supplanted overnight by the threat of wholesale obliteration. If we have learned anything at all the hard way in this strenuous twentieth century, it is that our best bet for survival is cranial gray matter. The first line of defense for man or nation in any untoward situation is education, and it is the only line of defense that does not in some degree resemble the Maginot Line. We may not know what lies behind the Iron Curtain but we do know that if we raise to superior intelligence enough people in front of it the danger to us of what may lie behind it is arrested by that bulwark as naught else could possibly arrest it. It is, therefore, to be devoutly hoped, I submit, that education will always be a foremost unfettered enterprise in America, and that the incandescent faith of our people in that enterprise may never falter.



SLAVERY WAS COMMON IN NEW NETHERLAND

By John A. Bogart

Slavery in New Netherland began in the year 1629 when the Dutch West India Company, in an endeavor to promote expansion of the young colony, granted settlers generous property rights and agreed "to supply a sufficient number of negro servants for an indefinite period of time". The officials of the West India Company in New Amsterdam, as well as successive governor generals of the province, numerous patroons and their more influential colleagues, were attended by retinues of negro slaves and by 1650 there was hardly a settlement in New Netherland, with the possible exception of a few in the upper Hudson Valley, that did not have a substantial slave population. Later, prosperous citizens of all nationalities, principally in the urban centers, had their slave quarters. Segregation was a problem and in many instances a small room was set apart for servants and their families.

Farmers in the outlying sections engaged slaves to do the arduous work on the farms, but as the slave population increased so did contempt for them and thus the slave problem plagued the colony in no uncertain measure.

In May, 1702, Edward Hyde (Lord Cornbury), eldest son of the Earl of Clarendon arrived and was engaged with the administration of the government of New York and New Jersey. He was instructed to have a law passed restraining inhuman severity and the willful murder of Indians and negroes, an offense punishable by death. The spirit of these instructions conveys a fair idea of the popular state of feeling in respect to slaves and slavery. These degraded beings were held in the most abject bondage and the strictest laws were passed restraining their liberty. Not more than four were allowed to assemble at a time, nor were they permitted to pass the city gates without permission of their masters. The use of weapons was denied them and they were not permitted to own either houses or lands and their masters were forbidden to set them free under penalty of a heavy fine.

In 1707, in Newtown, Long Island, Mr. Hallet, his wife and five children were murdered by two slaves, who were seized, tried, condemned and executed with the most horrible torture. The wretched criminals were chained to the stake and burned alive, "broke" on the wheel or suspended from trees and left to perish. A negro suspected of a crime was tried at once under special act of the Assembly by a court composed of three justices and five free-holders with full authority to try, convict and sentence immediate execution.

A public market was established in 1711 at the foot of Wall Street where negroes who were to be sold were ordered to stand in readiness for bidders. In the following year a city ordinance was passed providing that any negro who appeared on the streets after nightfall without a lantern, with a lighted candle in it, should be committed to jail to remain there until released by the payment of a fine of eight shillings by his master, and as an equivalent, the authorities pledged themselves that the culprits should receive thirty-nine lashes at the public whipping post

should their masters desire. But the negroes did not submit tamely to such restrictions and from time to time, fresh outbreaks warned the whites accordingly.

The worst demonstration in New York was the infamous Negro Plot of 1741 when the unfortunate people were exploited by whites to carry out a political scheme of their masters. This plot, had it succeeded, would have completely wiped out the city of New York which then had a population of 10,000 inhabitants, one-fifth of whom were negro slaves. The trouble began when some goods and silver were stolen from the house of a merchant named Robert Hogg, at the corner of Broad and Mill or South William Street. The police immediately began work to discover the thieves and suspicion fell upon the negroes. But it was John Hughson, a white who kept a negro tavern on the shore of the North River, who instigated the plot.

It was his plan to set fire to the Governor's house in the fort, massacre the inhabitants and have the plunder brought to him. For this purpose, he engaged scores of negro slaves whom he promised to carry "to a new land and there give them their freedom". For more than a month, one after another was suspected of the theft and the situation became out of hand. In the meantime, fires broke out in different parts of the city, with alarming consequences and soon lower Manhattan became a cauldron of unrest, excitement and terror. Everyone suspected the negroes and the feeling against them rose to a high pitch. On April 11th of that year the Common Council assembled and offered a reward of one hundred pounds and a full pardon for any conspirator who would reveal knowledge of the plot. Many terrified citizens removed with their household goods and valuables from what they began to deem a doomed city. Finally, the white culprits were arrested and during the reign of terror more than one hundred innocent slaves and a number of whites implicated in the plot were punished, most of them by death.

The Constitution did much to suppress slavery. It provided that "all men are created equal", which fact at first was not generally interpreted to include negroes. By 1790 some states, among them New York, passed additional legislation and ordered all slaves freed. The records of many towns in New York, Long Island, Staten Island and New Jersey—still in existence—contain the names of scores of families which complied. Many negroes were reluctant to leave their masters, but those who remained received, in addition to their keep, small wages. Then slavery took a turn for the better—as far as the slaves were concerned.

The Dutch people made friends readily and they respected such friendships. It is a well known fact that they could do more with the Indians than could any other Europeans and they treated their slaves with compassion. But on the whole, slaves were for generations considered a commodity as noted in many early wills wherein they were "willed" to members of the family, the same as personal effects and property.

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THE OLD MIDDLETOWN BURYING GROUND

By Harold V. B. Voorhis

During the last summer members of Molly Pitcher Camp of the Heroes of '76, organized in Fort Monmouth Chapter, No. 155, National Sojourners, Fort Monmouth, cut the trees and undergrowth away from the stones in the Old Presbyterian Burying Ground in Middletown, N. J. It is now possible to view the old stones with ease. A survey showed some changes had taken place since the last compilation was published and notes have been compiled to bring the situation up to date.

In THE STORY OF MIDDLETOWN, by the Rev. Ernest W. Mandeville, Rector of Christ Church Middletown (copyright 1927) there will be found, starting on page 127, a record covering the graves or stones in this burying ground. The list, states the author, is "from Records of Dr. J. E. Stillwell" and as no date is given it cannot be said when the list was made. At the time, however, it was noted that "the oldest stone in the yard is that of Capt. John Bowne, erected in 1715-16." This stone, as well as some others, is now missing and the oldest stone is No. 28, Ann Bowne, Sept. 16, 1738. An unlisted stone, No. 39, is dated 1734.

A number has been given each of the stones listed in the above mentioned work, for reference and the following are the notes in connection with any changes:

No. 2. This stone is now down.

No. 3. The remains of the Rev. Abel Morgan were transferred to the Baptist Burying Ground on the other side of the road a short distance West in 1888, but the head-stone is also missing. However, there is a foot-stone marked "A. M." standing.

No. 6. This stone is missing.

No. 7. The stone reads "Hope, Widow of" not "Hope, wife of."

No. 11. This stone is now down.

No. 12. On the bottom of the stone is "John Zuricher—stone cutter, N. Y."

No. 16. This stone is now loose and has been

removed to inside of the fence surrounding the "Hendrickson Burying Ground" which adjoins the Presbyterian Burying Ground.

No. 18. This stone is missing.

No. 22. This stone is now down. The date of death is April 27, 1775.

No. 24. This stone is now missing.

No. 25. This stone is now missing.

No. 26. This stone is now missing.

No. 27. This stone is now missing.

No. 31. This stone is now missing.

The following are not listed.

No. 37. Thomas, son of John and Hope Bowne, died Sept. 10, 1750, age 5 days (stone is down).

No. 38. Broken brown stone, only one letter of inscription is visible (stone is down).

No. 39. Cornelia Dennis, aged about 40 years—April 9, 1734.

No. 40. Isaac Winslow of Berkley in New England, 1790.

In the adjoining Hendrickson Burying ground, completely surrounded by a white picket fence, fourteen headstones are to be found (excluding the one mentioned above). There are some mis-spellings of the Christian names such as "Ann" for "Anna" or "Anne" and "Adline" for "Adeline," in the listing compared with the stones and "M. Chesney" is named as the stone cutter for numbers 2 & 3. There are two corrections of dates:

No. 11. Died "January 21, 1807."

No. 13. Died "November 17, 1809."

There are two stones not listed:

No. 15. Adaline Crawford, wife of John Lloyd Hendrickson, Aug. 27, 1886, 89 Years 6 months 11 days.

No. 16. Mary Louisa, daughter of John L. & Adeline Hendrickson, Mar. 3, 1913, 81 years 4 months 3 days.

The oldest stone in this burial ground is Anna Dubois, June 26, 1798.

SLAVERY WAS COMMON IN NEW NETHERLAND

However, there is a much brighter side of the picture, indicative of the consideration given slaves, as noted in several wills of Dutch families, viz.—"It is my will that my negro man, Bein, shall have the use of my farm lands with his wife, Lottie and they shall not be separated during the remainder of their life"; "My brother, Jacob, is to have all my weaving tackle, the use of my barns and my implements, and to my slave, Joris, I give all my wearing apparel, my sorel horse, harness and waggins"; "To my faithful servant, Sam I bequeath L-100 lawful money and two acres of land and my large barn, and to each of his three children L-15 lawful money for their education"; "My negro slaves hired by my beloved husband shall have the house in which I live and they shall not be sold or driven off the property"; "To my faithful negro woman, Bess, who helped me raise my two daughters during my widowhood, I bequeath all my blankets, headstead, dishes, silver, my mare, farm tools and clothing for her use".

Negro slaves often remained in the employ of families for several generations. They often accompanied their masters to church and the records of the Dutch churches of New Netherland contain scores of negro baptisms. Self educated negro slaves often served in families as tutors, or otherwise assisted in bringing up white children who were unable to go to church or to school, thus a mutual affection and respect existed between them.

Slaves often took or were given the same Christian and surnames of their masters or their children. An interesting case is that of an old negro family many years ago by the name of Van Dusen. Upon investigation, it was found that the great-great-grandfather worked all his life for a Van Dusen family in New Jersey. When he was about 18 years old, he was baptized and took the name by which his descendants have since been known. After explaining to the senior member of this family that the interviewer was of Dutch descent, the old gentleman remarked with a broad smile—"we're proud of our Dutch ancestry".



THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO IN NEW NETHERLAND

By Ottomar H. Van Norden

April 27, 1647 — The Swedes of late, under their Governor Printz, have become very active on the South River (Delaware) and are interfering with our trade there. Director Stuyvesant and the Council have appointed Andries Hudde to the post of Commissary at Fort Nassau (on the Delaware, south of Philadelphia).

June 25, 1647 — Director Stuyvesant has written to Governor Winthrop of Connecticut asserting "the indubiate right" of the Dutch to all the territory between the Connecticut and the Delaware.

July 4, 1647 — Our Custom Revenues have been greatly defrauded by the smuggling of furs to England, by the way of New England and Virginia, and by the running of ships past New Amsterdam during the night. By a Proclamation, just issued, all ships are required to anchor under the guns of the fort and to obtain proper clearance papers before leaving our harbor.

July 16, 1647 — Joachem Pietersen Kuyter and Cornelis Melyn, both former members of the Council of Eight Men, called by former Governor Keift during the Indian War crisis of 1643, have now brought formal charges against Ex-Director Keift. Director Stuyvesant has refused to receive or to consider these charges on the ground that a dangerous precedent would be established whereby his own acts might later be questioned. He has ruled in Council that "it is treason to petition against one's Magistrates whether there is cause or not." He has referred to the complainants Kuyter and Melyn as "malignant subjects" and, in dismissing their charges against former Director Keift, has fined them 300 and 150 guilders, respectively and has banished them both from New Netherland.

July 23, 1647 — Director Stuyvesant, by Proclamation, has levied excise duties on wines and liquors and has increased the export duties on pelts. The outstanding "tenths" due from farmers are called for with provision of a year's grace in payment in consideration of their losses in the recent Indian War.

August 17, 1647 — Governor Winthrop of Connecticut has replied to Director Stuyvesant's letter of June 25th, remonstrating against the "dangerous liberty" the Dutch Traders are taking in selling guns and ammunition to the Indians along the coasts of Long Island Sound and in "making unjust claims to our lands and plantations, our havens and rivers."

August 26, 1647 — In view of the threatened renewal of the Indian War and because of the condition of the treasury and the necessity of raising additional revenues, Director Stuyvesant has consented to the election of eighteen men to be chosen by the citizens of Manhattan, Breuckelen, Amersfoort (Flatbush) and Pavonia (Jersey City) from whom he will select nine men to be called the Council of Nine Men. It is understood that this Council will "bring forward their advice" and will "promote the honor of God and the Welfare of our dear Fatherland." This Council of the Nine Men is not to be confused with the Director's Council.

September 27, 1647 — The ship Princess, bound for Holland and carrying former Director Keift, Domine Bogardus and Kuyter and Melyn, has been wrecked in the Bristol Channel off the Coast of Wales. Bogardus and Keift were drowned, but Kuyter and Melyn reached shore safely.

November 15, 1647 — The Council of the Nine Men, having been elected by the people and selected by the Director, are as follows: Augustus Heermans, Arnoldus van Hardenburg, Govert Loockermans, Jan Jansen Dam, Jacob Wolfertsen van Couwenhoven, Hendrick Hendricksen Kip, Michael Jansen, Jan Evertsen Bout and Thomas Hall.

November 15, 1647 — The Nine Men have approved the levy of taxes for the completion of the church in the Fort and for the reestablishment of the public school and for the salary of a teacher. They have refused to levy a tax for the repair of the Fort on the ground that, under the Charter of 1629, the West India Company is bound to assume that obligation.

January 23, 1648 — Commissary Keyser, Thomas Hall, Martin Kregier and George Woolsey have been appointed "fire wardens" to visit and inspect all homes between the Fort and the Fresh Water (Collect). In case any house is burned, through the owner's negligence, he will be fined 25 guilders. Where chimneys are condemned as foul, the fine will be 3 guilders. Proceeds of all fines will be used to "provide and maintain fire ladders, hooks and buckets."

January 30, 1648 — After eighty years of bloody war, except for the 12 years truce of 1609, the representatives of the United Netherlands and of Spain have concluded a treaty of peace at Munster, which was at once ratified by Philip IV. Thus the struggle of the Dutch people against the Spanish tyranny is terminated by the full and absolute recognition by Spain of the sovereignty of the United Provinces.

March 10, 1648 — The Council has ordered that no new tavern licenses be issued except with the consent of both the Director and the Council. "Almost one-fourth part of the houses of New Amsterdam now sell brandy, tobacco or beer." Those taverns, already established, may continue, provided they "sell no liquor to savages, report all brawls to the Council and operate decent houses to adorn the Town of New Amsterdam."

April 27, 1648 — The Swedes, having built a new fort on the Schuylkill (Philadelphia), we also built a new fort at the same place, which we called Fort Beversrede, whereupon the Swedes built a large house directly in front of our fort and within twelve feet of our gate. Our Commissariat Hudde reports there that he is "in want of every necessary article" and that he has only six able bodied men to garrison both of our forts in that locality: Nassau and Beversrede.

April 29, 1648 — With the approval of Domine Backerus, the Directors' Council has ordered that "from this time forth, in the afternoon as well as in the forenoon, there shall be preaching from God's

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CHARACTERISTICS OF DUTCH LANGUAGE

By Dr. Adriaan J. Barnouw

The Dutch language is a halfway house between German and English. All three are offshoots of a common parent language, which linguists agree to call Germanic. English has made the most radical departure from that origin; German is much more conservative and has retained many ancient features; Dutch is less archaic than German and less simplified than English.

The difference between the three is strikingly illustrated by their treatment of the grammatical genders. In the parent language every noun belonged to a different gender. The gender of nouns denoting human beings or animals was, of course, determined by their sex. The words for man and bull were masculine, those for woman and cow were feminine, and nouns that left the creature's sex undesignated were neuter, such as child and calf.

This is not a rule without exceptions. The word *Wijf* (woman) is neuter, both in Dutch and in German (*Weib*), and was neuter in Old English as well (*Wif*). And all diminutives are neuter, even those that denote male and female creatures.

But names of inanimate things also belonged to one of these three genders. That was still the case in King Alfred's English, a thousand years ago, and twentieth-century high German still retains that ancient division of all inanimate objects in three categories. A German spoon (*Löffel*) is masculine, a German fork (*Gabel*) is feminine, a German knife (*Messer*) neuter.

The English language did away with that distinction in the late Middle Ages. The world of inanimate things is to the English a neuter realm. It is the pronoun with which he refers to anything sexless. But a German will speak of his spoon as *he*, of his fork as *she*, of his knife as *it*.

The Dutchman too felt, unconsciously, the need for simplification; but he weeded halfheartedly and to little effect. He reduced the number of genders to two by effacing the difference between masculine and feminine. Hence the Dutch vocabulary consists of two groups of nouns: neuter nouns and nouns that are not neuter.

How does a speaker of German or Dutch know the gender of a noun? By the form of the definite article preceding it. The German says *der Löffel*, *die Gabel*, *das Messer*. Speakers born to the language will never prefix the wrong form of the article. It is a part of the noun, as it were, and article plus noun form a unit that is as firmly fixed in every speaker's memory as are words with prefixes such as *begin*, *forget*, *partake*, etc.

In English the definite article has become an uninflected word. It has no other form besides *the*. Hence the means of distinguishing grammatical genders is lacking. In Dutch the article *de* has lost its inflection, and since it precedes all nouns that were originally either masculine or feminine, the difference between masculine and feminine words has been obliterated.

Neuter words, on the other hand, require the article *het* (pronounced *ut*), which is also incapable of inflection. Hence all neuter words are *het*-words, all *de*-words are non-neuter.

All that has been said thus far applies to the spoken language only. In writing, the Hollander is much more conservative. That is why I said he weeded halfheartedly. The written language has lagged behind the speech of every day. On paper the definite article is still declined; especially the language of poetry employs its inflected forms, which in the mouth of a speaker would sound stilted. Hence a foreigner who has taught himself to read Dutch is baffled when he hears it spoken; and one who has learned to speak it the Berlitz School way is ill equipped for reading a Dutch text.

Spoken and written Dutch differ also in their vocabularies. The literary standard became fixed in the late sixteenth century. The citizens of the young Dutch Republic were culturally inferior to the Flemings and Brabanters in the southern Netherlands. When they began to practice the art of composition about the year 1600, they took the writings of their more cultured countrymen in the south for their models. They copied not only their style, but also their choice of words. But these were often alien to the speech of the Hollanders. Thus it happened that many words of south-Netherlandish origin became current in the literary standard; but they never intruded into the spoken language. For the Hollanders continued to speak as their forebears had spoken; everyday speech is an unpremeditated utterance, which uses an inherited, not a borrowed vocabulary.

The result is a deep cleavage between the spoken and the written language of modern Holland. A striking instance of that cleavage is the use of the personal pronoun *gij* (you). This is never said; it is used only on paper. Two Hollanders talking will address each other with either *u* or *je*, with *u* if they know one another superficially, with *je* if they are friends or familiar acquaintances. Many Dutchmen will use *je* in writing too, and this is becoming the custom more and more. But they may use *gij* as well, and especially those who were born half a century or more ago prefer the use of *gij* to that of *je* which, strange to say, they consider vulgar when they see it written.

In every tongue, of course, the written language is infinitely richer than everyday speech, but few are cursed with so many pairs of synonyms, one for use in daily parlance, the other for use exclusively on paper.



HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS

William H. Sutphin of Matawan, N. J., has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Monmouth County Chapter, New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Norman W. Van Nostrand, a trustee of the Society, has named a vice-president of the Twenty-third Street Association, a business group in New York City.

Col. Marsten Taylor Bogert, emeritus professor of organic chemistry at Columbia University, was the first recipient of the recently established medal of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists, at a special meeting held in New York City on the evening of December 8. The award was made for "outstanding professional contributions" to the industry.

T. G. B. Cortelyou reports the finding among family papers of a commission issued in 1787 to his ancestor, Jacques Cortelyou, as Ensign of Captain Arent Van Pelt's company of militia in Kings County. Lieutenant Colonel Rutger Van Brunt is indicated as commandant and the commission is approved by Governor George Clinton.

Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten was one of more than thirty physicians who were guests of honor at ceremonies held on December 7 marking the fiftieth anni-

versary since the merger of Bellevue Hospital Medical College and University Medical College. The merger took place in 1898 and they were all graduates of previous years. Dr. Van Etten joined this Society in 1898 and has spent his entire professional career in New York.

Maja Leon Berry, of Toms River, resigned from the New Jersey Superior Court, effective December 31, after twenty-three years service as a member of the State's judiciary. Prior to the revised court setup under the new constitution adopted in New Jersey last year he had been a vice-chancellor. Judge Berry, who is seventy-one years old, will resume law practise in his home town.

Kenneth Van Voorhis, secretary-treasurer of the Wappinger Savings Bank, was one of three new members named, on December 17, to the governing board of the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York.

Frederick I. Bergen, formerly with the Lawyers Title Corporation and the Manufacturers Trust Company, has become associated with the Inter-County Title Guaranty & Mortgage Company at its main office, 111 Broadway, this city.

THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO IN NEW NETHERLAND

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word and the usual exercises of Christian prayer and Thanksgiving which all persons are required to frequent and attend." The Council has also ordered "that to prevent further damage, no hogs nor goats are to hereafter be pastured between the Fort and the Fresh Water, except within proper enclosures."

May 27, 1648 — Our new Director, Pieter Stuyvesant, has described our Colony of New Netherland as in "low condition." Due to the ravages of the recent Indian War, scarcely fifty bouweries remain in the whole Colony, outside of Long Island, and at a maximum estimate, not over 300 men are capable of bearing arms.

June 5, 1648 — The treaty of Munster, having been ratified by the several states of the United Netherlands, peace with Spain has been solemnly proclaimed amid great rejoicing. The new Spanish Ambassador has

already arrived at the Hague and our Ambassador is on his way to Madrid.

June 7, 1648 — Van Dincklagen and La Montagne recently sent to the South River for that purpose, report their purchase from the Passayunk Indians of all territories and lands around the Schuylkill River, called Armenverius (Philadelphia area). The colonization of this area, around our Fort Beversrede, will be encouraged and land patents granted to settlers.

November 3, 1648 — The Swedes, acting under orders from their Governor Printz, have destroyed several homes of our settlers at "Mast-Maker's Point" and have severely damaged our Fort Beversrede; all in the locality of Armenveruis on the Schuylkill River. Our Commissariat Hudde has made many protests against this "destruction of mutual harmony and friendship," but as we have no soldiers or arms at Beversrede, the Swedes act as they please.



A Dutchman and His Love for the Land

By Cornelius Ackerson

The Dutch have always had a love for the soil and for the beautiful flowers it can produce. This undoubtedly is due to their tremendous task of reclaiming the land and the never ending job of guarding it from reunion with an angry sea. Many of Holland's sons who migrated to other shores took with them the desire to cultivate the land and it is especially fitting that a Dutch descendent named Ackerson (derived from the Dutch word for acre) should gain enjoyment from a garden.

While my garden contains many kinds of flowers and bulbs, I have, like the natives of Holland, developed a specialty—the Chrysanthemum.

The exhibition Chrysanthemum is a beautiful flower. It is in full bloom when most other flowers have faded and gone and it is relatively easy to bring to full perfection, although it has definite requirements which can not be slighted. I find an unheated greenhouse with a 6-inch layer of sand, flower pots of 2- and 6-inch sizes and a good compost pile are prerequisites for good Chrysanthemum culture.

Starting in the latter part of March I sift four or five bushels of compost through a quarter-inch mesh screen and use the residue as a base for a compost pile, which, during the summer, has been added to with weeds, leaves, grass clippings and vegetable matter which will readily decompose. In this way there is a compost pile ready for use each spring.

The sifted compost is divided so that the smaller of two portions is mixed with an equal part of garden loam for use in starting rooted cuttings in 2-inch pots and the larger portion is further enriched with dried cow manure and bone meal, for Chrysanthemums are spoken of as gross feeders. The enriched compost is used as a potting mixture when the rooted cuttings are ready for transfer from the 2-inch to the 6-inch pots.

After sufficient growth has taken place on the old plants which have been carried over the winter in the greenhouse, or a coldframe under a blanket of salt hay, cuttings about 3 or 4 inches in length, with 2 pairs of leaves, are placed in a sand-filled flat in the greenhouse. Chrysanthemums take root rather easily in sand provided it is kept moist at all times. The cuttings should all be rooted by the first of May and as soon as one-half inch roots have developed the cuttings should be transferred to 2-inch pots filled with the mixture of one-half garden loam and one-half compost.

The cuttings are grown in the 2-inch pots buried to their rims in the sand of the greenhouse and kept moist, but not overly damp. As soon as the roots have filled the 2-inch pots the plants are transferred to the 6-inch pots filled with the enriched compost. These pots are the ones in which the plants will bloom and they, too, are buried to their rims in the sand to prevent excessive evaporation of moisture.

Shortly after transfer to the larger pots the plants will be 8 to 10 inches tall and will require staking. I have found 6-foot wire stakes best for this purpose and green colored pipe cleaners seem to be the easiest method for tying the stems to the stakes. Since exhibition Chrysanthemums should be grown one flower to a stem it is necessary to cut off all side shoots which may develop and concentrate all of the plant energy into the single stem.

As soon as the sun approaches its zenith it is necessary to shade the plants by hanging cheese cloth under the glass, or by painting the underside of the top glass with a mixture of lime and gasoline.

Prior to August 20th flower buds may appear but these are crown buds which have developed too early. These buds should be removed and a later terminal bud will appear which should be allowed to flower and all side buds must be pinched off.

Now is the time the greenhouse performs its most valuable function, because it protects the blossoms from frost damage due to water which condenses between the petals. Actually exhibition Chrysanthemums will withstand temperatures as low as 25 degrees without harm and for this reason they could develop in the open garden if it were not for the condensed water between the petals. In the greenhouse this water condenses on the glass and I have been able to grow varieties which develop as late as Thanksgiving.

While the large ball, or cactus, type flowers are very spectacular, some of the anemone and pom pom types are very nice and most of them can be grown in the open ground, because their petals are so constructed that they do not trap water readily.

Staten Island Plaque

A bronze plaque commemorating the settlement of Staten Island by the Dutch will be presented by Queen Juliana of the Netherlands to the Staten Island Historical Society. It will be affixed to the Voorlezer house, the old elementary school building which was described in a recent issue of *De Halve Maen*. No date has been set for the presentation.

Bergen Landmark Gone

Another early Dutch landmark in Northern New Jersey, the Westervelt-Lozier house at Main and Ward streets, Hackensack, has given way to commercial development. Demolition of the structure, which dated from 1698, was completed late in November after efforts of the Bergen County Historical Society and the Demarest Foundation, Inc., to save it failed. Valuable relics and portions of the old construction were salvaged for use in restoring the Demarest house which was built ten years earlier and is nearby.



IN MEMORIAM

DAVID A. SUTPHEN

David Arthur Sutphen, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the tenth of June, 1937 and number 489 in seniority, died at his residence, 1035 Fifth Avenue, New York City, the twenty-ninth of October, 1948. He was born in New York the thirty-first of December, 1894, the son of John Schureman and Mary Tiler (Brown) Sutphen. Besides our Society, Mr. Sutphen was a member of The Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. He is survived by a brother, John S. Sutphen, a member of our Society and a sister, Mrs. Hyacinth Sutphen Hall. The funeral was held Monday, the first of November, 1948 from The Episcopal Church of Saint Ignatius, 87th Street and West End Avenue, with burial in Woodlawn Cemetery.

IRVING T. BUSH

Irving T. Bush, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the ninth of December, 1909 and number 70 in seniority, died in St. Luke's Hospital, the twenty-first of October, 1948. Mr. Bush was born in Ridgeway, Michigan, the twenty-first of July, 1869. He was the son of Rufus T. and Sarah M. (Hall) Bush. He was educated at The Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania. Mr. Bush is best remembered as the originator and principal designer of Bush Terminal, Bush Terminal Railway and the Bush Docks, all in South Brooklyn. In 1889 Mr. Bush served as the Secretary of Bush & Denslow Manufacturing Company. In 1895 he became the president of The Bush Company, Ltd. and from 1902 on he served as President of the Bush Terminal Company and the Bush Terminal Railway. He was an active member and former President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and author of a book, entitled "Working with the World."

Besides The Holland Society of New York. Mr. Bush was a life member of The New York Yacht Club, The Pilgrims of the U. S., The Sons of the American Revolution, India House, and The American Club of London, England. He had been married three times, first to Miss Belle Barlow; second, to Mrs. Maude Beard, and, third, to Miss Marian Spore, who died in 1946. He is survived by a son, Rufus T. Bush, and two daughters, Mrs. Eleanor T. Allen and Mrs. Beatrice B. Bissell. Mr. Bush was offered exceptionally high military rank by the Wilson Administration, but he declined it because of the opinion that he could work much more effectively as a civilian.

HEVLYN D. BENSON

Hevlyn Dirck Benson, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the ninth of December, 1943 and number 707 in seniority, died the thirty-first of October, 1948. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, the first of August, 1879, a son of Silas Davis and Anne Eliza (Close) Benson and a brother of the late Arthur D. Benson, a former secretary of

the Holland Society. Mr. Benson was educated at The Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn and New York University. In his early life he was a song writer and an actor. He was married to the late Catherine Louise (Coutts) Benson. He was interested in the history of Long Island, and in genealogy. He is survived by a son, Hevlyn Dirck Benson, Jr., a member of our Society, and two daughters, Mrs. Isobel B. Roberts, and Mrs. Marjory B. Long. He was an active member of The Sons of the Revolution, The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, The Society of Founders and Patriots, The Huguenot Society of Staten Island and the St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island.

JONATHAN E. RYERSON

Jonathan Eugene Ryerson, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eighth of March, 1928 and number 278 in seniority, died in his sleep at his residence, 579 East Forty-second Street, in the Flatlands section of Brooklyn, N. Y., upon the twentieth of November, 1948. He was born in Brooklyn the twenty-fourth of January, 1872. He was a son of Cornelius Abram and Freelove Jennie (Croffut) Ryerson. The seventeenth of January, 1903, he married Carrie Thubborn of Brooklyn, who predeceased him. He attended Public School No. 39, at Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street, from 1880 to 1887. Mr. Ryerson held a series of employments until he entered the employ of George O. Van Orden where he learned the carpentry trade. In 1894 he entered the construction field and remained in that line of work until 1920, when he retired. He was a Republican and had served his party as an election district captain. He was deeply religious and for more than fifty years was a devoted member of The Twelfth Street Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. He was active in Sunday School work and a Marshal in the Anniversary Day Parades. He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Irene Oakley, and Mrs. Grace Ryerson Wright. He was an active member of The St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island. He was a well known philatelist and a collector of the coins of the U. S. Funeral services were held at the Memorial Chapel, 55 Seventh Avenue, Tuesday evening, the 23rd November, 1948, and burial was in Green-Wood Cemetery.

Benson Memorial

A fund of \$34,200 has been raised by subscription among the savings banks of New York State and other associates of the late Philip A. Benson as a memorial endowment, with the income to be awarded annually for medical research at Long Island College of Medicine in Brooklyn. Seventy-six institutions and individuals donated to the fund as a tribute to Mr. Benson, who was for many years president of the Dime Savings Bank. Mr. Benson, who joined the Society in 1922, died on October 16, 1946.



On Our Book Shelf

The following contributions are acknowledged:
From The Long Island Historical Society: Report to the Members, July 1948.
From Andrew J. Provost, Jr.: Monograph on Meserole Family, 56 pp.
From The National Society Magna Charta Dames: Bulletin 1948.
From Metropolitan Club, Inc.: Yearbook 1945-1946, 1947-1948.
From Mrs. Stuart A. Russell: 25 Volumes of Holland Society Year Books.
From A. S. Van Benthuyssen: Pryer Genealogy, 42 pp.
From Dr. Charles H. Vosburgh: The Masonic Family, September-October 1948.

Publications also received during the year from C. V. Compton, Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, Finch Family Association, State Historical Society of Iowa, Kentucky Historical Society, Knapp Family Association of America, Maatschappij tot nut van 't Algemeen, Michigan Historical Commission, Minnesota Historical Society, Netherlands America Foundation, Netherland Publishing Corporation, Netherlands Information Bureau, Genealogical Society of New Jersey, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York Historical Society, New York State Historical Association, University of the State of New York, Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Smithsonian Institution, Staten Island Historical Society, Wyckoff Association in America.



de Halve Maen



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The Holland Society of New York

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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Dr. Harold O. Voorhis

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P. Raymond Haulenbeek (1952)	Walter H. Van Hoesen (1950)
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DR. HAROLD O. VOORHIS HEADS SOCIETY AGAIN

Re-elected for Third Time at Sixty-fourth Annual Meeting

Netherlands Official Tells of Efforts to Establish Order in Dutch East Indies

The sixty-fourth annual meeting of The Holland Society of New York was held at the Union Club, 701 Park Ave., this city, on Wednesday evening, April 6, when Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, Vice Chancellor and Secretary of New York University, was chosen for a third term as president.

The report of the nominating committee naming Dr. Voorhis and other officers was approved by unanimous consent. All of the vice-presidents of branches were reelected, except that Horace S. Van Voast, Jr., was designated from Schenectady County in place of William V. B. Van Dyck and Edgar B. Van Wagoner was named from Essex County in place of Reynier J. Wortendyke, Jr. In both instances the retiring vice-presidents were unable to continue in office.

Rufus Cole Van Aken was re-elected Treasurer; Harold E. Ditmars, Secretary, and Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, S.T.D., Domine.

Trustees chosen for the class of 1953 were Col. Leigh K. Lydecker, Howard D. Springsteen, John deC. Van Etten and Ottomar H. Van Norden, who were re-elected and in addition Jacob Gould Schurman, Jr., Justice of the New York Supreme Court, who replaces Charles A. Van Winkle.

The annual reports of President Voorhis, Treasurer Van Aken and Secretary Ditmars were accepted at the business session which opened the meeting. The death of seventeen members during the last year was reported and those present stood in respectful silence as the names were read by Secretary Ditmars. He reported the membership at 905 as of April 6, 1949,

with 28 members newly elected or re-instated during the year.

President Voorhis called on Col. Lydecker, a former president of the Society, to preside at the election and after it had been concluded he made a brief address to express appreciation over the confidence expressed in his selection to again head the Society.

At the conclusion of the meeting Dr. Voorhis introduced Dr. William Cnoop Koopmans, the Dutch Consul General at New York. Dr. Koopmans brought greetings of his Government to the members and declared his pleasure over the invitation extended by Dr. Voorhis to be present. He introduced Dr. Herman J. Friedericy, head of the Political Section of the Netherlands Ministry for Overseas Territories and a member of the Netherlands delegation, to the Security Council, for the address of the evening.

The pledge made by Queen Wilhelmina in 1941 to give freedom and dominion status to the Dutch East Indies has not been repudiated, Dr. Friedericy stated. Referring briefly to his imprisonment by the Japanese for two and one-half years, he declared that the invaders were responsible for terror and disorder on the part of lawless natives between the period of Japanese capitulation to the Allies and the arrival of British troops to preserve peace. The efforts to create an Indonesian Government were a result of acts of violence by men who usurped authority without the holding of elections which were the aim of the Dutch Government, he added.

An excellently prepared supper was served following the close of the meeting.

Trustee Wendell's Work on Book Is Commended

A resolution of appreciation for the work of Arthur R. Wendell, a trustee and past president of the Society, in promoting the publication and sale of "Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York" was adopted at the quarterly meeting of the Trustees of The Holland Society of New York held at the Metropolitan Club, this city, on the evening of March 10.

As chairman of the Committee on Preservation of Old Dutch Houses Mr. Wendell underwrote and directed distribution of the book. He paid tribute to the pioneering effort of the late Dr. J. Wilson Poucher, a Trustee for many years, whose research provided much of the material for the book. A committee report indicating that only 363 copies remain for sale was accepted.

The 1949 budget of the Society was adopted as submitted by the officers and finance committee. It provides for total expenditures of \$9,120 compared to \$9,580 last year in order to meet anticipated income. The item for publication of *De Halve Maen* was cut to allow for three instead of four issues and provision for a mid-winter general membership meeting was dropped to meet the cut.

Trustee William T. Van Atten reported for a committee charged with finding a way to recognize gifts to the Society that it had been decided to make suitable acknowledgment in *de Halve Maen* and also place the names of donors on a bronze plaque in the Society's headquarters.

The reports of President Harold O. Voorhis, Secretary Harold E. Ditmars and various committee chairmen reflected the continuance of usual activities of the Society. Trustee Howard D. Springsteen, as chairman of the membership committee, urged particular effort to encourage the relatives of present members to join and declared that the greatest source of new strength is to be found in the various branches and activities.

The report of Trustee Wilfred B. Talman for the Committee on Genealogy included the names of the following who were approved for membership: Monroe B. Bevier, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; John Jacob Vrooman, Schenectady, N. Y.

Union County Branch Holds Spring Meeting

Edward M. Van Buren, Jr., was re-elected president of the Union County branch of The Holland Society of New York at the annual dinner meeting held at Novak's Farm, Old Raritan Road, Scotch Plains, on Monday evening March 14. George B. Wendell was re-elected as secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, President of the Society, was the principal speaker and told of the efforts on the

part of the Netherlands to re-establish a strong local government in the Dutch East Indies despite the scheming of the Communists. He recounted the opinions of Ambassador Eelco N. van Kleffens, ambassador to the United States from the Netherlands, expressed by the latter at a luncheon in Washington.

Activities of the Society were discussed by Secretary Harold E. Ditmars and remarks were also made by Trustees Frederick I. Bergen, Walter H. Van Hoesen and T. Morris Van der Veer. Burson Wynkoop, one of the delegation from Monmouth County, revived the proposal for a junior branch of the Society and declared it would enable the sons of members to become interested in the history and tradition of their ancestors by association.

Besides the members from Union County, others present represented Bergen, Essex, Hudson and Monmouth counties. A large delegation from New York City and Long Island also attended it. It was reported that the Union County Branch annual picnic will be held at Echo Lake Park, Cranford, on Friday, June 17.

The Chrysanthemum

By Harold V. B. Voorhis

It has been said that "a difference of opinion makes a horse race"—and the same idea may be applied to the method of raising "mums." The article by Cornelius Ackerson in the January issue of *DE HALVE MAEN* prompts these remarks on the raising of chrysanthemums.

There is another and easier way to raise mums for those who prefer profuse blooms instead of the single-flower cultivation. I have been using it for ten years with much success. I might comment that in Mr. Ackerson's method, one replanting may be eliminated by making the original planting in washed sand and then into three inch pots and then into dirt outside or inside of a greenhouse. They may be grown to 8-9 inches before transplanting the final time.

To develop profuse blooms: When the season is over cut off stems eight inches from ground and cover at least half way up the stems with leaves. The stems make a holder for the leaves and it keeps them from blowing away. In late April, May or June dig up all the plants and separate the roots. Plant five roots in a hole 2-4 inches deep, in soil which has been manured and turned over. Water profusely for at least two weeks. Planting should be made in two foot distances each way. Drive stakes at least four feet high alongside of each "hill." Prune off tops repeatedly until the middle of August. Start tying with raffia at two feet. Tie twice more pulling fairly tight. As time goes on fertilizer may be spread along the alleys and cultivated into the ground.

Mr. Harry P. Opdyck, of Fanwood, New Jersey, another Holland Society member, grows mums with considerable success. He uses this same method but specializes in varieties.

FURNISHINGS OF NEW AMSTERDAM HOMES

By John A. Bogart

The homes of the early Dutch settlers in New Amsterdam were usually one story affairs, with chimneys of wood and roofs thatched with straw and reeds. As the forests were cleared and the colony increased, the style of living underwent a material change. Another story was added, the straw roofs and wooden chimneys were replaced with brick that were imported from Holland until some enterprising citizens established a brick yard as perhaps the earliest industry on Manhattan Island.

Many wooden dwellings had checkerwork fronts and end gables of black and yellow tile, with the date of erection inserted in wrought iron figures. The windows were small and doors wide, usually divided horizontally so that the upper half swung open. No less comfortable were the social "stoeps" and low, projecting eaves—in appearance, a simple modification of the style of architecture then prevalent in Holland. Most every home was surrounded by a garden large enough to accommodate a horse, cow, a couple of pigs and a score or more of barnyard fowl—a patch of cabbage and perhaps, a small bed of tulips.

Such pictures of New Amsterdam houses are familiar to most of us from history, but how these primitive homes were furnished inside—in striking contrast to those of today, equipped with endless comforts and conveniences our forefathers lacked the power to even dream of—is known to comparatively few of us of Dutch descent.

In the beginning, the inhabitants of New Amsterdam were obliged to accommodate themselves to the barest necessities and their homes were furnished in the crudest manner. The stools and tables were hewn from rough planks by their own hands; wooden platters and pewter spoons took the place of more expensive crockery; hand-made candles served to supply what meager light spread their feeble rays about the small rooms.

Carpets, of course, were almost unknown in the colony until about the time of the Revolutionary War. White-scrubbed broad flooring shone in simple splendor. Now and then, a piece of drugget, ostentatiously dignified by the name of carpet, made to serve the purpose of a crumb-cloth, was found in the homes of the wealthiest burghers, but even these were not in general use. The snow-white floor was sprinkled with fine sand, which was curiously stroked with a broom into fantastic curves. This adornment pertained especially to the parlor, a room that was only used upon state occasions. The first carpet said to have been introduced into the settlement was found in the home of Captain Kidd and was merely a good-sized Turkish rug.

The most ornamental piece of furniture in the parlor was usually the bed, with its heavy curtains and valance of camlet and killcminster. Mattresses were as yet unheard of; in their stead was used a lighter one of down for a covering. The beds and pillows were cased in check coverings; the sheets were home-spun linen and over the whole was thrown

a patch-work bed quilt made of bits of calico cut into grotesque shapes.

In a corner of the room stood a huge oaken, iron-bound chest filled to overflowing with household linen, spun by the women of the family, which they delighted in displaying before visitors. At a later date, this gave place to "the chest of drawers" of our great-grandmothers' time—huge piled drawers placed one upon another and reaching to the ceiling, with brass rings over the key-holes to serve as knobs. In another corner stood the Holland cupboard, with its glass doors, displaying the family plate and porcelain. Plate was more common and there were few wealthy families that did not have their porringers, tankards and ladles of silver, for silver plated ware was then unknown. A few families had tea-services of china, tea pots and sugar bowls the size of a nut shell; but more generally, the fragrant bohea (inferior black tea) was sipped from the humble pewter mugs which were arranged in shining rows upon the kitchen "dressers". Wooden-ware too, was in universal use, and it was not until some years later that even the coarsest delft or earthen-ware was imported into the colony. Glass-ware was almost unknown. Punch was drunk in turns by the company from a huge bowl and beer from a tankard of silver. Sideboards were not introduced until after the Revolution and were usually of English origin.

Sofas, couches, lounges and that peculiarly American institution, the rocking chair, were things unknown to our Dutch ancestors. Their best chairs, with Russian leather seats, were profusely ornamented with double and triple rows of brass nails, and so straight and high-backed as to preclude the possibility of a moment's repose. An excellent specimen of this type of chair, still in existence is the "Sarah Rapalje chair", in the Museum of the City of New York. The parlor was usually decorated with one or two chairs with embroidered backs and seats. Mahogany had not yet come into use and nearly all the furniture was made from oak, maple or nut-wood. Tables were not ranked in the category of ornamental furniture. The round tea table, with a leaf upturned, occupied a conspicuous place in the corner of the parlor. The great square dining table, with leaves upheld by extended arms, stood in the kitchen for daily use.

Some half dozen clocks were to be found in the settlement with about the same number of silver watches; but these time pieces were scarcely ever known to run, and their existence was of little practical consequence. No watch maker had found it to his interest to emigrate and the science of horology was at a low ebb in the colony. So regular was their lives that the lack of time-pieces made but little difference. The flight of time was usually measured by sun dials and hour glasses.

Small looking glasses in narrow black frames, with ornamented corners, were in general use. The wealthiest burghers were the possessors of large mirrors in
(Continued on page 5)

HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS

Gerardus H. Wynkoop has been appointed an assistant treasurer of the New York Telephone Company.

P. Raymond Haulenbeek has been made administrative vice-president of the greater Bowery Savings Bank resulting from merger of the institution and the North River Savings Bank. Mr. Haulenbeek is a Trustee of the Society.

George S. Van Schaick, former Trustee of the Society and former New York State Insurance Commissioner, is a trustee of the merged Bowery Savings Bank.

Walter D. Van Riper retired as attorney general for New Jersey on February 4 after completing five years in the office and he will return to the private practice of law in Newark.

Henry E. Ackerson, Jr., as a justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, administered the oath of office to Mr. Van Riper's successor. Justice Ackerson is a former president and trustee of the Society.

Fenton B. Turck, Jr. and Mrs. Turck are parents of a son born on January 17 in Polyclinic Hospital, this city.

Marston T. Bogert, professor emeritus of organic chemistry at Columbia University, was one of two men honored at ceremonies in Havemeyer Hall on the night of January 25 for outstanding scientific achievement in 1948. In accepting the award Dr. Bogert, 80 years old, said that international chemists' organizations, with which he has been active for

many years, are important in promoting world good will.

Colonel Justin G. Duryea, U. S. Marine Corps, retired, has been admitted to the practice of law in Pennsylvania and has associated with Schimpf & Steeley in Philadelphia.

William T. Van Atten, a trustee of the Society, has been elected president of the Albany County Society in New York.

Milton T. Vander Veer, vice-president of the Home Title Guarantee Company, is serving as chairman of corporate contributions for the Red Cross 1949 Fund Drive in Brooklyn.

Robert L. Smock has been appointed director of television and radio for Hewitt, Ogilvy, Benson & Mather, Inc., of New York and London.

John Jacob Vrooman, supervisor of historic sites for the New York State Department of Education, will be one of the faculty for the second of its annual seminars on American culture to be sponsored by the New York State Historical Association at Coopers-town from July 5 to 15.

Daniel Corbin Rapalje and Mrs. Rapalje are the parents of a son born April 4, 1949. **Ernest H. Rapalje** is the infant's paternal grandfather.

Francis C. Bradt has been transferred from the position of assistant manager at the Hotel Van Curler in Schenectady, N. Y., to the post of manager at the Hotel Minisink at Port Jervis, N. Y.

VANDERLYN PAINTED HUDSON RIVER DUTCH

By Walter H. Van Hoesen

A family heirloom cherished by many members of the Society is an oil painting of great grandfather or other early nineteenth ancestor who sat for his portrait to be done by John Vanderlyn. He was one of the most talented American artists of his day and undoubtedly in the forefront of those of Dutch descent.

The story is tradition with a member that a Vanderlyn portrait of an illustrious relative was mutilated many years ago by a family servant who was overcome by its hypnotic power. The painting hung over the great fireplace in the parlor, which she was required to clean and dust each day.

As the woman was about to leave the room one morning her mistress entered and noticed that there were two holes in the canvas where the eyes of the subject should appear. When the servant was questioned she declared that the steady gaze from the pair of eyes seemed to follow her about whenever she entered the room and in a moment of fright she had thrust them out with a fire poker. Evidence of repairs, which may be seen from the reverse side of the canvas, lend credence to the yarn when it is also remembered that Vanderlyn was especially noted for his skill in capturing facial expressions of the people he painted.

John Vanderlyn was born in Kingston, N. Y., on October 15, 1775. His grandfather was Peter Vanderlyn, an officer in the Royal Dutch Navy and

it was Peter who married the daughter of Rev. Peter Vas, who was pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Kingston. As a boy John worked for a local blacksmith and then his brother, who had become established as a physician in New York, used his influence to interest Aaron Burr in the artistic talent showing in the youth.

The backing of Burr gave Vanderlyn a chance to study under Gilbert Stuart and then, with his patron's help, he made a trip to Paris near the turn of the century in 1800. Later he went to Rome and became acquainted with the artistic and literary set on the Continent. In 1808 he exhibited at the Paris Salon and one of his paintings attracted the attention of Napoleon, who personally selected it for a gold medal.

Whether Vanderlyn quickly reached maturity which was as quickly exhausted, or that the times in America were not yet ripe for work of imagination, or that the slowness with which he worked interfered with his popularity as a portrait painter, certain it is that he became an unsuccessful and disappointed man. One day, in 1852, he reappeared at Kingston and borrowed money from a friend to pay for the transportation of his baggage to the hotel. Arrived there, he retired to his room, and the following morning was found dead.

Vanderlyn is buried at Wiltwyck Cemetery in Kingston.

MABIE HOUSE IS MOHAWK VALLEY LANDMARK

By John Jacob Vrooman
Supervisor of Historic Sites, New York
Department of Education

The Jan Pieterse Mabie house is credited as being the oldest structure in the Mohawk Valley, but its precise age is in doubt. Perhaps the best indication of when it was built is the fact that Jan Pieterse bought the land on which the house stands in 1706. He purchased the property from Daniel Janse Van Antwerp, who owned a village lot adjoining his own in Schenectady. The deed recites that the land being sold lay just west of his (Van Antwerp's) own house. The farms were located in what was then known as the "Woestina" or Wilderness, and now as Rotterdam Junction. It is possible the house was built a few years prior to the deed, or a few years later but, in either case, it would seem likely this transaction approximately dates the house.

In those early days the settlers of Schenectady owned a "house-lot" within the palisaded town as well as a "Bouwerie" or farm. Memories of the massacre and destruction of the settlement by the French in 1690 were still vivid in the minds of those fortunate enough to have survived the event.

The First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church stands on the house-lot of Daniel Janse Van Antwerp at the northeast corner of the intersection of Union and Church Streets. He gave this land to the Church in 1715, at which time he possibly took up residence in the Woestina. The Mabie lot was next north, facing Church Street.

Other "contenders" for the title "oldest house in the Mohawk Valley" are the Abraham Yates house, lower Union Street and the Brouwer-Rosa House, north Church Street, both in Schenectady. The exact age of these houses is not known but it is generally conceded they are later than the Mabie house. No house that survived the massacre of 1690 remains today. What the French and Indians failed to destroy with their torches, "progress" has since destroyed.

The Mabie house is of fieldstone (or bluestone—a type of limestone), laid in dry random bond, pointed and painted outside and plastered within. The walls are exceptionally heavy and thick. The house is one and a half stories high, with steeply pitched roof and small dormer windows, all characteristically Dutch in type. The steepness of the roof provides for head-room accommodations on the second floor and considerable space in the attic area above. The house faces east, with chimneys at both gable ends. The front wall of the house is entirely of stone, but the rear or west wall is stone to the plate (or eaves) and clap-board above to the gable, as so often occurs in houses of this type. Examples of it may be seen in the Huguenot Village at New Paltz, Ulster County.

Heavy, wide planks that have been hand dressed form the second story floor. They rest on sturdy hand-hewn beams which square over a foot and are seen in the ceiling of the ground floor.

The fireplace and wooden mantle are simplicity itself and built for service rather than adornment. In the basement may still be found the larger fireplace, where so often all cooking was done by slaves.

Beside the stone house is a smaller structure of brick which legend has it was the "slave house." It is beyond doubt of considerably later date and lacks the compelling interest of the old stone building. The exact location of the house situated as it is, directly on the south bank of the river must have brought to it considerable travel in those early days when all traffic was water-borne. The surrounding farm land is as choice as any in the Mohawk Valley, as it lays level and the soil itself is rich alluvium. Thus its occupants would have had two sources of income, for few indeed were the homes of this early day, especially those outside the towns, where travelers might not find "bed and board."

The Mabie family in the later years of westward advancing settlement are found along the lower reaches of Schoharie Creek, not far from Fort Hunter. Here they were associated with the early milling activities of the region. At least one home of the Mabies is still standing in this vicinity. One finds a dozen or more Mabies listed among the soldiers of the Revolutionary War.

Descendants of this pioneer family are now widely scattered throughout the Mohawk Valley, as well as the upper Hudson in the Albany-Troy area.

What is doubtless another branch of the family is found in the Ulster-Orange County area from the time of the Revolution and even earlier.

FURNISHINGS OF NEW AMSTERDAM HOMES

two plates, the upper one elaborately ornamented with flowers and gilding; but these were luxuries which few could afford. Pictures were plentiful, usually wretched engravings of Dutch towns in Holland, hung at regular intervals upon the parlor walls. The window curtains were generally of flowered chintz of inferior quality, simply run on a string.

Stoves were never dreamed of by the worthy Dutch. They had the cheerful fireplace, sometimes in the corner, sometimes extending almost across the length of the room, with huge back-log and glowing fire of fragrant hickory wood. The kitchen fire places were less pretentious and of immense size, so large that they would permit roasting a whole ox. Over the fire swung the hooks and trammels, for the reception of the immense iron cooking pots, long superseded by our modern stoves and ranges.

Every household had from two to five spinning wheels. Looms, too were in common use, and piles of home-spun cloth and snow-white linen attested to the industry of the active Dutch maidens. Cotton cloth was a fabric unknown in those times. Books were luxuries; with the exception of the libraries of the domine and the doctor, Bibles and prayer-books constituted the sole literature of the settlement. The intellectual wants of the community were satisfied by the weekly discourses of the domine in the Church of St. Nicholas, as yet the only one in the city.

THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO IN NEW NETHERLAND

By Ottomar H. Van Norden

February 18, 1648—The "Nine Men" have recommended to the Council that, while the immigration of persons who desire to make New Netherlands their permanent home should be encouraged, others who merely carry on a temporary trade and who trade with the Indians improperly and then smuggle their merchandise out of the country by night should be excluded.

March 10, 1648—It is proclaimed by the Director that hereafter no person will be allowed to carry on business in New Netherland except permanent residents, who have taken the oath of allegiance and are rated from two to three thousand guilders and who intend to "keep fire and light" in the Province. "Old Residents," however, though not possessing full property qualifications, are allowed trading privileges provided they use only the weights and measures of "Old Amsterdam to which we owe our name."

August 23, 1648—Director Stuyvesant has ordered that the bastions of Fort Orange at Beverswick (Albany) be faced with stone and all houses within the range of a musket shot be removed. Brandt Van Slechtenhorst, Commissary of the infant patroon Van Rensselaer, has protested this order and has cited the fact that in New Amsterdam the houses cluster around the Fort and up to its very walls.

September 8, 1648—A military force sent to Beverswick by Director Stuyvesant because of Commissary Van Slechtenhorst's refusal to obey his order of August 23rd, has removed the offending houses. The Mohawk savages cannot understand why "wooden leg" would destroy houses "which were to shelter them in storms and winter." A Mohawk Sachem remarked: "Come to us in the Maquaas (Mohawk) country and we will give you plenty of land."

September 11, 1648—Domine Backerus has asked for his "dismission" from his pastorate of the church in the Fort. Stuyvesant and the Consistory have approved and have requested the Classis of Amsterdam to send them "an old, experienced and Godly minister to the end that our very bewildered people might not, by the departure of their present clergyman, be left in destitution."

September 15, 1648—It is proclaimed that "all Scotch merchants and small dealers who come over from their own country with the intention of trading here shall not be permitted to carry on any trade in this land "until they have resided three years" in this province and unless they build "a decent, habitable tenement "within one year after their arrival."

September 18, 1648—The Council have decreed the establishment of an annual Kermis or Fair, to be held for ten days, commencing on Monday after St. Bartholomews Day, at which all persons are privileged to sell goods from their tents.

October 5, 1648—The East River is declared to be free and open "from Capsey Hoeck (Off the Battery) to the Stadtherberg" (Coenties Slip) for vessels under 50 tons. Larger vessels will anchor to the Eastward as far as Smits Vleye (Maiden Lane).

October 6, 1648—Jacob Reintsen and Jacob Schermerhorn and his brother have been convicted and sentenced to death for illicit trade in fire arms. The sentences, however, were commuted "by the intervention of many good men" to the confiscation of the goods of the convicts.

December 10, 1648—Director Stuyvesant has issued a proclamation forbidding the townspeople from harboring run-away servants, whether of the Company "or any other persons living here or elsewhere."

December 15, 1648—"For the last time" Director Stuyvesant has warned our community that vacant lots in the town of New Amsterdam must be improved. In default, such lots will be assigned to persons inclined to improve them and a reasonable compensation will be awarded to the original owner.

February 21, 1649—A controversy has arisen between Director Stuyvesant and his Council on the one hand and the "Nine Men" on the other and has resulted in the arrest and imprisonment of Adriaen Van der Donck, one of the "Nine Men." This resulted in a meeting of the Great Council, held in the Fort, consisting of delegates from the Burgher Guard, other Burghers, the "Nine Men," and the Directors Council. Van Dincklagen, the Vice-Director, protested against Stuyvesant's arbitrary proceedings and demanded that Van der Donck should be admitted to bail. This was refused, the Council siding with the Director.

April 21, 1649—There is general public complaint against Director Stuyvesant, it being charged that he is everything and does "the business of the whole country, having several shops himself; that he is a brewer and has breweries; is a part owner of ships, and a merchant and trader, as well in lawful as in contraband articles." The people also complain that he has set aside for himself a large bouwery on Manhattan Island, not far from the town, for his private purposes, together with buildings and stock; all of which should rightfully belong to the Company.

April 15, 1649—A ship arriving today reports that King Charles I of England has been beheaded by his rebellious subjects. It is further reported that the Dutch Government will not recognize the new English regime and that the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York escaped from England and have found asylum with their brother-in-law, William, Prince of Orange, the Stadtholder, at the Hague.

May 10, 1649—Because of the threatened war between Holland and England and the uncertainty, in such an event, of our future relations with the United Colonies of New England, and because of the recent death of Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts, which makes the situation more difficult, our Director Stuyvesant has written to the Governors of the New England Colonies suggesting a general conference to be held at New Amsterdam, at which the many points of controversy between New Netherland and the New England Colonies may be discussed and peaceably settled.

DID THE INDIANS SPEAK LATIN TO THE DUTCH

By Wilfred B. Talman

Adventures in historical research are fascinating. You never know where such an adventure will take you. I began one with the intention of proving that our ancestors taught local Indians how to count beaver pelts in Jersey Dutch. The adventure left me wondering whether the Indians didn't use Roman numerals.

Having made a list of all Jersey Dutch words I had heard around home since I was a child, I remembered some jabberwocky my father had rattled off a few times, like a tobacco auctioneer—something he called "Indian counting." It went

Een	Een ding
Teen	Teen ding
Tether	Tether ding
Feather	Feather ding
Fimp	Bunkum
Tather	Een bunkum
Lather	Teen bunkum
Po	Tether bunkum
Diff	Feather bunkum
Ding	Tigit

This might sound like Indian to someone who didn't know anything about it. But that "een" (one) sounded Dutch, and so did "ding" (ten). "Feather" (four) might be the Dutch for four. "Fimp" sounded German.

I couldn't trace any more Dutch in it, though—Jersey Dutch or otherwise. I looked through books on Indian languages and couldn't find an Indian system of enumeration that resembled it. But I did find a few people who had heard something similar as "Indian counting." One Holland Society member, Herbert S. Ackerman, had heard it from an aunt, but his version went this way: Een, teen, tether, feather, fip, sacra, larra, lerry, corry, dick, een dick, etc. Another man had heard it in a Kickapoo medicine show.

I could find no aboriginal language where the natives counted first to ten and then continued with series of fives. A native Dutchman said it might have some Dutch in it, but it sounded more like a nursery or counting-out rhyme, such as eeny, meeny, miney, mo. There the matter stood. My research hit a stone wall and stuck there.

A long time afterward my wife was reading E. B. White's "One Man's Meat" and called my attention to White's names for his sheep: Yain, Tain, Eddero, Peddero, Pitts, Tayter, Layter, Overo, Covero, Dix, Yain Dix, Tain Dix, etc. He had used "Celtic sheep counting," an ancient method of enumeration reprinted in a British agricultural journal.

It looked as if the British instead of the Dutch had brought over a simple method used by peasants to count sheep—something that could be done on the fingers without taxing the brain—and had taught it to the Indians, perhaps for trading purposes.

In 1944 there was published "A Treasury of American Folklore," edited by B. A. Botkin. In it were listed numerous versions of "The Anglo-Cymric Score"—a system of counting up to 20 attributed to the Wawenoc Indians of Maine, which "was really employed by the Indians in dealing with the colonists, having been remembered in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Ohio (where it passed for genuine Indian numeration)." It had been used in England in recent times "by shepherds to count their sheep, by old women to enumerate the stitches of their knitting, by boys and girls for 'counting out' and by nurses to amuse children."

It was much the same as my "Indian counting," and various versions from Wales, England, Ireland, and New England were given. The word for "one" was variously ane, een, aina, eina, or un. "Four" was feather, futher, peddera, peppera, or pedwar. "Ten" was dick, dig, or deg. "Fifteen" was bump, bumfrey, bumpit, bumfit, pumpi, or pymtheg. "Twenty" was dig it, giggy, ticket, or jicket.

So my research into the Jersey Dutch language ran off into Celtic and Cymric, and from counting beaver skins into counting sheep and stitches. But a little supposition applied as a historian is supposed to apply it, but not necessarily to swallow it, brought up some of the following questions:

Where did the Welsh, the Irish, and other Celts and Cymrics get this system of counting, which seems to have been handed down almost as a separate language? Un, peddero, and dix are certainly recognizable as derived either from Romance languages or the same roots.

Can it be that this score of numbers was transplanted to the British Isles during the Roman invasion of Britain? Or did it come from later intermingling of Celts and Gauls and Iberians?

What might the ancient Romans have counted on their fingers besides sheep? How about pigs? Can "the Anglo-Cymric score" or "Indian counting" be "pig Latin" or "hog Latin" passed down for centuries by word of mouth and varied in each country and locality? Could our American Indians have used a mangled version of a simple system by which Roman serfs counted their pigs?

This looks like something older than The Holland Society has ever delved into, and aside from the fact that our ancestors, too, seem to have used Indian counting, it hasn't much connection with Dutch colonial history. So I leave it for someone better versed in philology and etymology than I am to make the definite assertion that our ancestors and the Indians wrangled in Latin over piles of beaver pelts.

IN MEMORIAM

HENRY CRANE SCHENCK

Henry Crane Schenck, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the thirteenth of March, 1919 and number 129 in seniority, died at his home, 349 Teaneck Road, Ridgefield Park, New Jersey, the twenty-ninth of September, 1948. Death was caused by coronary thrombosis. He was the son of Henry Jacob and Belle (Crane) Schenck. He was born in the former City of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, the twenty-fourth of November, 1885. His father had also been a member of the Society. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Margaret M. Schenck and two sons, Henry A. Schenck of Kenmore, New York, and Charles E. Schenck of Ridgefield Park, New Jersey.

EVEREST B. KIERSTED

Everest B. Kiersted, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the twelfth of March, 1896 and number fourteen in seniority, died at The Hotel Edgemere, East Orange, New Jersey, the thirteenth of December, 1948. Mr. Kiersted was born in Hancock, New York, the twenty-eighth of April, 1855 and was in his ninety-fourth year. He was the son of Alexander C. and Drusilla Brewster (Beach) Kiersted. He was one of the earliest graduates of Cornell University. He carried the Charter of Psi Upsilon, a social fraternity, from Syracuse University to Cornell for the purpose of founding a unit at Cornell. For many years he had travelled extensively in Europe. After his marriage in 1912 to Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson of Jersey City, he settled in East Orange. He was a lawyer by profession. He was a prominent Mason and Knight Templar. He is survived by a stepdaughter, Mrs. Robert P. Bennett of Orange. His funeral was held from The Colonial Home, East Orange on Thursday, the sixteenth of December, 1948, with interment in Rosedale Cemetery, Orange.

EUGENE M. VAN VECHTEN

Eugene Montgomery Van Vechten, a Life Member of The Holland Society of New York since the seventeenth of June, 1910 and number seventy-five in seniority, died the thirteenth of December, 1948, at his home, 36 King Street, Hillside, New Jersey. He was born at Roselle, New Jersey, the seventh of May, 1889, the son of Arthur and Harriet Stevens (Clarkson) Van Vechten. He received his education at the Pingry School, Elizabeth. For many years he was a member of the New York sales division staff of the Grinnell Company of Providence, Rhode Island. He had a summer residence at Bay Head, New Jersey. He was a member of The Colonia Country Club, The Colonial Lords of The Manor and The Baltusrol and Spring Lake Country Clubs. He had also served as a member of the Vestry of Saint John's Episcopal Church of Elizabeth. He is survived by his wife, the former Helen Isabel Halsey and a brother, Arthur L. Van Vechten. His funeral took place on Wednesday, the fifteenth of December, 1948 from the Ogden Funeral Home, Elizabeth.

THOMAS W. LYDECKER

Thomas William Lydecker, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eighth of June,

1905 and number forty-six in seniority, died the twentieth of January, 1949, at his residence, 228 Grand Avenue, Englewood, New Jersey. He was one of the oldest residents of that community. He was born in the same homestead in which he died on the eleventh of August, 1869 and was the son of Abraham and Rachel (Demarest) Lydecker. For many years he operated large commercial green houses. He was a valuable and active member of The Bergen County Historical Society. He was also a member of The Sons of The American Revolution. He was ninth in descent from Ryck Lydecker who came from the Netherlands to New Netherland in 1640. His funeral was conducted from his late residence the twenty-second of January, 1949. He is survived by two nephews, Garrett of Pelham Manor, New York, and Robert of Englewood, N. J. and two nieces.

GEORGE S. VAN VLIET

George Stockwell Van Vliet, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the ninth of December, 1897 and number eighteen in seniority, died the twenty-ninth of January, 1949 at his home, Pleasant Plains, New York. He was an active member and a former Trustee of The Dutchess County Historical Society. He possessed a magnificent library of some two thousand volumes. He was born in the old family homestead at Pleasant Plains, N. Y., the seventeenth of September, 1865, the son of Henry R. and Hannah (Le Roy) Van Vliet. His wife, the former Mercedes Tremper, died in 1945. He is survived by a son, H. Richard Van Vliet, and a daughter Helena G. Van Vliet. His funeral was held on the thirty-first January, 1949, and interment was in Pleasant Plains.

On Our Book Shelf

- From Willis A. Boughton: *Arnold, Redway and Earle Families*, compiled by Willis Arnold Boughton, 1948.
- From Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church: *Year Book 1948*.
- From Cornell University: *Third and Fourth Annual Reports of the Curator, Collection of Regional History, 1946-1948*.
- From Harold Nichols De Witt: *Gasherie De Witt II, 1822-1874, His Ancestors and Descendants*. Compiled by Harold Nichols De Witt, 1948.
- From Harrison Deyo: *History of French Church of Saint Esprit (Old Huguenot Church)*. Began in 1628. Organized in 1688.
- From Major Louis du Bois: *Index to Charts 1 to 43, Descendants of Louis du Bois, New Paltz Patentee—Together with the Ancestry of William Shute du Bois and Sarah Mulford*, by Major Louis du Bois, 1948.
- From Arthur J. Goff: *Four copies of Zabriskie Bible Records*.
- From W. L. L. Peltz: *Peltz-De Witt, Certain of their Companies: Records of Rev. Philip Peltz, D.D., Reformed Protestant Dutch Church and of Rev. John De Witt, D.D., Reformed Protestant Dutch Church*. Compiled by W. L. L. Peltz, Albany, 1948.
- From Andrew J. Provost, Jr.: *"Ancestry of and Descent from Captain Pieter Praa (1655-1740) of Bushwick, Kings County, New York"*. Compiled by Andrew J. Provost, Jr. December, 1948. Fifth Monograph of a series under compilation on the Early Settlers of Bushwick, Kings County, N. Y. (83 pp.)
- From Raymond W. Storm: *Old Dirck's Book—A Brief account of the life and times of Dirck Storm of Holland, his antecedents, and the family he founded in America in 1662*, by Raymond W. Storm, 1949.

MEMORIAL FUNDS

Commencing with this issue of "de Halve Maen," the names of members and friends of the Holland Society of New York who, through acceptable gifts or bequests of One-thousand Dollars or more to the Society, help perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, will appear regularly in this space.

Funds received for this purpose will be kept intact and, as permanent recognition of their generosity, contributors' names will be engraved on a bronze tablet in the quarters occupied by the Society.

Qualifying under this arrangement are the following (deceased) persons, to whose memory grateful acknowledgment of gifts received is made:

H. Russell Voorhees

Ellen Peabody

Francklyn Hogeboom

Ulster Meeting

Vice-President David Van Zandt Bogert has announced that the annual dinner meeting of the Ulster County Branch will be held this year at the "Old Fort" in New Paltz on Saturday, May 14. It is a date significant as marking the anniversary of the peace agreement in 1654 marking the end of the war with the Esopus Indians. Preceding the meeting at 7 o'clock members and guests will be guided on a tour of the ancient houses along Huguenot Street and to other places of historic interest.

Church Service

The ninth annual church service of The Holland Society of New York was held at the Middle Collegiate Church, Second Avenue and Seventh Street, this city, at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, April 24. The Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, pastor and Domine of the Society, conducted the service and President Harold O. Voorhis read the names of the sixteen members who died during the year. The Burghers Guard, under Trustee T. Morris Van der Veer, carried the colors in the processional.



de Halve Maen



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of NEW YORK
JULY - OCTOBER, 1949

The Holland Society of New York

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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Dr. Harold O. Voorhis

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Kings County	John H. Van Siclen
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Frederick I. Bergen (1950)	David Van Alstyne, Jr. (1950)
Seth Toby Cole (1952)	William T. Van Atten (1952)
R. Bernard Crispell (1951)	Thomas M. Van der Veer (1952)
Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr. (1950)	John de C. Van Etten (1953)
P. Raymond Haulenbeek (1952)	Walter H. Van Hoesen (1950)
Col. Leigh K. Lydecker (1953)	Ottomar H. Van Norden (1953)
Franklyn J. Poucher (1952)	Norman W. Van Nostrand (1951)
Jacob Gould Schurman, Jr. (1953)	Frank H. Vedder (1950)
Howard D. Springsteen (1953)	Arthur R. Wendell (1951)

Editor:

Walter H. Van Hoesen

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Wilfred B. Talman	Thomas E. Van Winkle



General Lucius D. Clay Chosen Medalist for Annual Banquet

General Lucius D. Clay, former American Military Governor in occupied Germany, will be recipient of the Distinguished Achievement Medal and make the principal address at the sixty-fifth annual banquet of The Holland Society of New York to be held in the Sert Room of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, Fifty-ninth street and Park Avenue, this city, on Thursday evening, November 17.

General Clay will be honored for his accomplishments in the field of military science and his contributions toward the re-establishment of world order following the recent war. As head of the military forces of this country in Germany, he was responsible to a large degree for carrying out American policy and directing German reconstruction. He organized the Berlin airlift which successfully overcame efforts of Soviet Russia to blockade the city and held firm in spite of all Communist pressure on other fronts.

The award will be made by Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, president of the Society, who will preside, after General Clay has been presented by Colonel Leigh K. Lydecker, chairman of the Distinguished Achievement Medal committee. Dr. Voorhis has received word from Dr. E. N. Van Kleffens, Ambassador from The Netherlands to the United States, that he will be unable to be present and an aide will bring the good wishes of her Majesty Queen Juliana.

A reception to distinguished guests and cocktail hour will precede the grand march into the banquet hall. Arrangements are under direction of Trustee Frederick I. Bergen, and other members of the committee.

Society Funds are Tax Exempt Under Federal Bureau Ruling

A ruling by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made The Holland Society of New York exempt from income tax, the Trustees were informed by Colonel Leigh K. Lydecker at the quarterly meeting held on the evening of Thursday, October 13, at the Columbia University Club, this city.

Contributions are deductible by donors; legacies, bequests and transfers are exempt for estate tax purposes, and gifts of property are treated likewise in computing the net amount subject to levy, according to the report. The ruling was dated September 7 and is retroactive to May 6, 1947. It cites the aims and purposes of the Society to maintain a library, publish church and genealogical records, observe historic anniversaries and in other ways perpetuate the traditions of early Dutch settlers in New Amsterdam.

The trustees adopted a resolution by unanimous vote thanking Colonel Lydecker for his efforts in bringing about the ruling.

Reports by President Harold O. Voorhis and Secretary Harold E. Ditmars outlined activities of the Society and Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken submitted a statement of finances reflecting the sound state of affairs.

Reporting for the Committee on Genealogy, Trustee Wilfred B. Talman submitted the names of seventeen applicants for membership, which were approved. Added to a group of ten new members approved at the June meeting, they bring the Society roster to 925.

(Continued Page 7)

DRIVE AIMS TO FILL SOCIETY ROSTER

Increase of the Society's membership to the constitutional limit of 1,000 is the aim of a campaign now in progress under leadership of Trustee Ottomar H. Van Norden.

The membership is now 925 after the addition of seventeen whose papers were approved at the October meeting of the trustees. It is the plan to enroll at

least seventy-five more members from among the eligible men who are reported to be qualified by direct descent in the male line from residents of New Amsterdam prior to 1675.

The drive for members was started in June when Trustee Van Norden called a meeting of his enlarged

(Continued Page 7)

BRANCHES LEAD SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

Activities of the Society have been at a peak since late spring, with gatherings in six counties and a Burgher Guard picnic affording an opportunity for members to become better acquainted. The annual joint meeting of vice-presidents from all the branches with officers and trustees was held in New York in May.

A significant feature of each meeting was the presence of members from distant places. Considered from the standpoint of the Society's purpose to keep alive the aims and traditions of "the Dutch country", such occasions are of prime importance.

MIDDLESEX BRANCH

The annual dinner meeting of the Middlesex County branch was held at Colonial Farms Inn, Middlebush, N. J., on the evening of April 26. After a splendid turkey dinner those present were called on in turn by Percy L. Van Nuis, branch president, for remarks. Secretary Harold E. Ditmars offered the regrets of President Harold O. Voorhis over his inability to attend and then gave an account of the Society's functions. Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen stressed the need for members to participate in public affairs and Vice President Edward M. Van Buren, Jr., of Union County offered greetings.

LONG ISLAND BRANCH

The Long Island branch of the Society held its twenty-eighth annual dinner meeting at the Jamaica Club, Jamaica, L. I., on the evening of May 6. There were twenty-eight members and guests present. Dr. Charles Vosburgh, vice president for Queens County and branch president, was toastmaster and arrangements were in charge of John Henry Brinckerhoff, secretary and treasurer. The principal address was given by the guest of honor, Hert F. Richard, chief librarian and historian of the Borough of Queens, who told of the area's founding and first Dutch settlers.

ULSTER BRANCH

The evening of May 14 was occasion for the annual dinner meeting of the Ulster County branch in the main dining room of the Governor Clinton Hotel in Kingston. Marking the anniversary of the treaty between Dutch settlers and Indians to end the Esopus War, the gathering was attended by forty-eight members and guests to make it one of the largest in branch history. Vice-president David Van Zandt Bogert presided with his usual wit and charm. He called on Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken and Secretary Harold E. Ditmars of the Society. Trustees Walter H. Van Hoesen, Howard Springsteen, Leigh K. Lydecker, Cornelius Ackerson and Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr., made brief remarks. A social hour and the serving of Poucher's Punch preceded the dinner.

JOINT MEETING

Vice-presidents from the branches met with the trustees of the Society at the Metropolitan Club, this city, on the evening of May 20 for the annual exchange of ideas and discussion of plans for activities. Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, the president, presided. He called on Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken and Secretary Harold E. Ditmars to report and Trustee Ottomar

H. Van Norden to tell of plans for an enlarged committee to conduct a membership campaign. Each of the vice-presidents was asked to give suggestions and the remarks were mainly concerning ways of approaching eligibles to join the Society. A dinner was served following the business session, with the vice-presidents as guests.

ESSEX BRANCH

The annual dinner meeting of the Essex County branch was held in Pierre's Restaurant in East Orange, N. J., on the evening of May 26. Edgar B. Van Wagener, vice-president, presided and the arrangements committee consisted of Fred A. Lydecker, Sr., Richard Schermerhorn, Jr. and Thomas Earle Van Winkle. In spite of earnest efforts, only eighteen members were able to be present for the excellent food and interesting discourse which followed. President Harold O. Voorhis, Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken and Secretary Harold E. Ditmars were introduced and Dr. Voorhis made the address of the evening on Society aims and purposes.

Members of the Essex Branch and officers of the Society were guests of Howard N. Deyo, Mayor of Montclair, N. J., at his home on the evening of Friday, October 14.

UNION BRANCH

The annual picnic of the Union County branch was held in Echo Lake Park, Cranford, on the afternoon and evening of June 17. The sons of members who were present swelled attendance to a record. Softball and a program of darts, lawn bowling, golf driving and quoits occupied the period prior to supper. The Burley Trophy offered for competition each year was awarded to Frank Barnes Vanderbeek for leading in point scoring of events. Society Vice President Edward M. Van Buren, Jr. and Secretary George Blunt Wendell had charge of arrangements and co-operation of the Union County Park Commission, on which Trustee Arthur R. Wendell has served for more than twenty-five years, assured success of the gathering.

BURGHER GUARD

T. Morris Van der Veer, a Trustee and captain of the Burgher Guard, led members of the group and their wives on a picnic to Echo Lake Park, Cranford, N. J., on September 10. The afternoon was taken up with soft ball and other events followed by supper around an open fire.

The annual dinner meeting of the Burgher Guard was held at the Williams Club, this city, on Monday evening, October 17. Trustee Van der Veer, who presided, called on officers of the Society and others in attendance for remarks. The election of officers resulted as follows: Lieutenants—Richard H. Amerman, Frederick L. Hyer, Richard P. Terhune and Harold R. Van Sichen; adjutant, Norman Van Nostrand, Jr.; quartermaster sergeants—Joseph O. Hasbrouck, Dr. Frank B. Vanderbeek, Emerio R. van Liew and W. Randolph van Liew, Jr. A pleasant surprise was a visit by Lieutenant William T. Van Atten, Jr., who told of his experiences with the occupation forces in Trieste.

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DUTCH FREEMASONRY IN NEW YORK

By Harold V. B. Voorhis, F.P.S., F.A.F.L.

*Grand Historian Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons and Grand Commandery,
Knights Templar of New Jersey*

Speculative Freemasonry was introduced into Holland by the initiation of Francis, Duke of Lorraine (subsequently Grand Duke of Tuscany and Francis I, Co-Emperor of Austria and Emperor of Germany) in 1731, at The Hague. Dr. Desaguliers acted as Master of a Lodge set up for the purpose by Lord Lovell, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, a body then only fourteen years old. In a comparatively short time a number of Lodges were established and a Grand Lodge resulted. Many members of royal blood became attached to the Craft which continued to grow regardless of both political and religious interference. By 1816 Prince Frederick had become Grand Master National and he served until 1881—a term of sixty-five years, which is the longest ever served by any Grand Master in the world. The jurisdiction of Dutch Masonry has spread to all its colonies. However, it had no part whatever in the Freemasonry established in the American Colonies, later to become the United States of America.

Masonry was introduced in North America by the English about 1730, although there were scattered meetings of Masons prior to that date. It was not until 1787 that Dutchmen here took steps to form a Lodge of their own. This was three years after the departure of the Loyalists and in New York, a city of something less than 25,000 people and 3,000 houses.

Dutch customs persised in New York for some years after the Revolution. Half the shop signs on William Street, the great mart for drygoods, were in Dutch. At the market and on the wharfs a knowledge of Dutch was indispensable. The retreat of the Dutch language before the encroaching English had been very gradual. Prior to the war, pastors in the three Dutch churches were finding it necessary to preach in English, but even after the Revolution sermons were occasionally preached in Dutch and the prayers continued to be said in the same language. These facts supply additional motive to the Freemasons speaking with Dutch accents who met to “keep alive their original language and continue evidences of their natural pride” by forming a Lodge.

At the home of John Meyer, 30 John Street (now about No. 16), he and eight others, all members of St. John's Lodge of Ancient York Masons, on May 30, 1787, petitioned the newly formed independent Grand Lodge of New York—Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, Grand Master—for a Lodge warrant for HOLLAND LODGE in which they would “keep their Proceedings both in the English and Low Dutch Language.” This petition was duly presented to the Grand Lodge on June 6, but action was postponed until the next regular Grand Lodge meeting. On September 5, a second similar petition was presented and granted on the same date. The Lodge held its first meeting on September 18, although the warrant was actually dated September 20, 1787. The Lodge,

unlike most Masonic Lodges, was never “Under Dispensation” and it holds the distinction of being the first Lodge to receive a warrant issued by and bearing the name of THE GRAND LODGE of the STATE of NEW YORK. All previous warrants were issued by the Provincial Grand Lodge.

It will be of interest to note the names of the original petitioners: Reimer Jan Vanden Broek; Henry Benson; John Meyer; John Staag, Jr.; Henry Arnold Coster; Francis Childs; William J. Vredenburgh; Daniel Van Voorhis; and Carroll Z. Cammann.

On October 1, 1787 the Lodge was consecrated by members of Grand Lodge and one piece of business was transacted, to wit: “Brother Vanden Broek arose and proposed as a candidate for initiation in the Holland Lodge, Rudolph Henry Van Dorsten, Secretary of the Minister of the United Netherland.”

John Meyer, the owner of the tavern at 30 John Street, where the Lodge met, became the Charter Master and served three months, when R. J. Vanden Broek was elected. He served the following two years. Elias Hicks served the Lodge fourteen years as Master and Benjamin R. Winthrop for thirteen years.

In the early minutes of the Lodge are recorded the presence of many distinguished visitors—October 17, 1787, Grand Master Livingston; Brother Sanderstrom, Consul of Sweden, and Brother General the Baron von Steuben, who lived close by, at Wall and Broadway (Brothers Sanderstrom and von Steuben were made Honorary Members of the Lodge). On December 12, 1788, the Baron again visited at a St. John's Day Dinner given by the Lodge, as well as Van Berekel, Minister of the United Netherlands to the United States; Mr. Dayton, member of Congress; and the Reverend Abraham Beach, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church and Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge. On March 6, 1789, the Master proposed that “His Excellency George Washington, Esqre, a Master Mason, be a member of this Lodge.” The motion was unanimously carried.

For those who might like to glance at the Dutch language, we find the following on the outside of the minute book of the Lodge: “HANDELINGEN DER HOLLANDSCHE LOGE” (Minutes of Holland Lodge). The seal and arms of the Lodge show: (motto) “DEUGD ZY UW CIERAAD” (Let virtue be your jewel) — “HOLLANDSCHE LODGE STAAT VAN NIEUW YORK, 1787” (Holland Lodge State of New York, 1787).

On April 18, 1800 the hangings of the Lodge were changed from green used by St. John's Lodge from whence Holland Lodge sprang, to orange and its aprons and collars are bordered with that color to this day.

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SUSSEX CHURCH HOLDS ANNUAL SERVICE

By Walter H. Van Hoesen

A little chapel nestling in the foothills of Sussex County, a few miles below the New Jersey-New York boundary, opened its doors on Sunday afternoon, September 25, for the annual service which keeps alive, from year to year, the spark of religious fervor which goes back to 1707, when Dutch settlers organized the first congregation.

Known as the Old Clove Church, the present edifice dates back more than 100 years ago. Services were held each Sabbath for the first two centuries, but over the years since 1900 other communities have grown while Wantage Township has lost ground. People have moved away and others have not taken their places so that today the census takers list no population at all.

It was a beautiful sunny afternoon, the first tinge of fall in the air, when a handful of descendants of the pioneers and a few friends assembled for this year's services. Each year they are in charge of a minister assigned by the New Jersey Synod of the Presbyterian Church. The congregation switched from Dutch Reformed to Presbyterian in 1818 for a reason not known.

Agitation for a church developed among Dutch families who pioneered westward along the Old Mine Road in the early 1700's. At first they had only the services of a minister from Kingston. In 1737 John Casper Fryenmoet, then a boy of sixteen, was chosen

to study in Holland for the ministry. He was a native of Switzerland and already had received some education.

Four years later Fryenmoet returned to America and began his ministry in a parish which covered fifty miles and four churches, including the congregation at Old Clove. His parsonage was at Walpack, near Fort Nominac. In 1757, after sixteen years, he was forced to flee because of the increase of hostilities with the Indians.

The church was re-established in 1777 and until 1812 the minister was Rev. Elias Van Bunschooten. An account of Domine Van Bunschooten is contained in a pamphlet issued by the Dutch Reformed Church of New York in 1914 on the one hundredth anniversary of the Van Bunschooten Bequest.

Records of the years after 1818, when the congregation became Presbyterian, are quite complete and its records have been published by the New York Historical Society and they are to be found in Volume VIII of the Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society of 1928.

The present church building is kept in much the same condition as when it was completed in 1830. Each year the election of church officers is held and plans made for the annual service on the last Sunday in September.

OLD DIRCK'S BOOK ON DUTCH FAMILY

Old Dirck's Book: A brief account of the life and times of Dirck Storm of Holland, his antecedents, and the family he founded in America in 1662. By R. W. Storm. Reproduced by photo-lithography, 1949. 402 pages.

Here is a book on family history which anyone who ever had a yen to write such a book could wish he had produced. The author covers a period from early in the Christian era to the present in historical background and a genealogical period from 1390 on. He does it extremely well, not only in text but by countless photographs, and by maps excellently drawn by the author, some of them printed in color. Incredible minutiae on the history of Mr. Storm's own and other families is presented in readable style. The author has presented a copy to the Society's library.

Anyone contemplating photo-lithography as a medium of printing should examine Old Dirck's Book as an example of what can be done with this process. Photographs and documents are reproduced much more handily than possible with letterpress printing.

In a book of this scope, it must have been impossible for the author to check all facts and to express everything in such concise terms that no wrong impression would be given. The reviewer can, therefore, forgive the author for some of the latter's description of conditions in Tappan, then in Orange County, which make the area hardly recognizable as one the reviewer has known for a lifetime and studied historically for a quarter of a century.

Criticism of minor details, however, merely bears witness to the fact that more important matters are better set forth. As an instance of one of these minor matters, Mr. Storm goes down a false track by making much of the so-called "long S" in the word "voorlessor." The discussion is interesting, but "voorlesor" is the correctly derived and usual spelling. Even Dirck Storm, called by the Rev. David Cole "... a most important man ... one of the most cultured laymen of his place and time," could make an error in signing his title.

To the reviewer, however, the most important error is in including Theunis Toleman among the not-too-honorable English sheriffs appointed by Lord Cornbury. Theunis Taelman, like Old Dirck, was dismissed by Cornbury from his job for incompetence as a census-taker, since he was not able to sign his name. Far from being an Englishman, this Frisian whose father could and did sign his name was one sheriff with whom Dirck, the county clerk, could have talked Dutch.

Theunis's many-times-great grandson was nevertheless glad to sign his own name as Chairman of the Committee on Genealogy to Mr. Storm's recent application for membership in The Holland Society, and to initial this review of what he thinks is one of the most intelligently conceived and produced family histories of recent years.

W. B. T.

THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO IN NEW NETHERLAND

By Ottomar H. Van Norden

Three hundred and forty years ago (July 29, 1609) a battle of far more consequence to the nation than was Saratoga or Gettysburg was fought on the shores of Lake Champlain, near Ticonderoga. Only three white men took part in it and histories scarcely mention it, yet it was one of the decisive battles of the world.

Samuel de Champlain, Governor of French Canada, had made the first settlements at Quebec and Montreal during the summer of 1608. The Indians thereabouts, mostly Hurons, were numerous. They welcomed Champlain and his party and the French began a lucrative fur trade with them as well as with the savages of the great Ottawa nation that had its home around Lake Simcoe and along the upper reaches of the Ottawa River. Almost at once braves of these great Canadian tribes, in scores of canoes, swarmed down to Montreal to trade with the French and to behold the wonders they had never seen before. Most wonderful of them all were the French arquebus and cannon, weapons of thunder and fire and smoke that could kill at fifty paces.

For a generation prior to that time a bitter war of extermination had been going on between the Iroquois Confederacy in the Mohawk Valley of New York and the Hurons and Ottawas and other Canadian tribes. At first the Canadian Indians had won, then the Iroquois had the ascendancy and their war parties were devastating the Indian Villages along the Ottawa River and the St. Lawrence. The Canadian Indians were desperate. They knew what the white man's smoke guns could do. They begged Champlain for his help. Champlain wanted the friendship of these Indians. In an evil hour for France he agreed to go along with them and fight their battle.

Late in June, 1609, an expedition of Ottawas and Hurons was made up. It was planned to invade the Iroquois' territory and destroy their castles on the Mohawk River. Several hundred Indians started out. They went up the Richelieu River. The Indian allies quarrelled and the Ottawas went home, but the Hurons went on alone and reached Lake Champlain. There were only sixty Huron warriors with Champlain and his two white comrades, armed with their arquebus. They had twenty-four canoes.

The expedition proceeded leisurely down the great lake. One evening near Ticonderoga (July 29th), they sighted a large flotilla of Iroquois canoes going North to attack Canada. The Iroquois went ashore quickly. Their elm bark canoes could not maneuver against the light Canadian birch bark vessels. The Canadians remained in their canoes. The night passed with both sides shouting insults just out of arrow shot. Came the morning, the three white men put on their breast plates, their cuirasses, their plumed casques, all of shining steel. They loaded their muskets with four balls each. They donned their shoulder bandoliers and swords. They landed, the white men concealed behind the Indians, Champlain at the center, his companions at either end of the line.

The Iroquois, who had drawn up back in the woods, advanced. Champlain says they came out of their barricades, two hundred tall, strong men, carrying long shields of moose hide, their legs protected by armor of wood and cotton. They advanced like veterans in perfect extended order. In advance of them came three plumed chiefs.

The Hurons became panic stricken and screamed to Champlain to shoot. They pushed him out from his concealment and into the open before them. He went forward alone, his arquebus ready, his match burning. The Iroquois stopped. They were astounded. They saw an apparition, in bright metal, gleaming in the rays of the rising sun, a manitou, a God. No arrows had been fired. No hostilities had begun. Then, so says Champlain in his "Explorations," he saw the Iroquois making ready to shoot their arrows. He aimed his arquebus at the center chief. He fired, all three fell. The other white men fired. The Iroquois fled. Never had they seen man killed by smoke and flame and thunder.

The Iroquois never forgave that defeat. They told of it around their camp fires for a hundred years. From that morning they hated the French with a deadly hatred. Within fifty years they had almost destroyed the colony of French Canada, and nine years later, in 1618, at Fort Orange, the Iroquois made a compact of friendship and alliance with the Dutch, a treaty which they faithfully kept for a century and a half. By it the Iroquois got their firearms, the Dutch and English, peace, protection and furs.

The French were never able to correct Champlain's mistake. They flattered, they bribed, they sent their Jesuit Missionaries, they sent their high Ambassadors to Onondaga. All without avail, and so New Amsterdam and later New York grew and prospered behind the mighty protective wall of 2,500 Iroquois warriors who never permitted the French to reach the Hudson River.

Let us suppose that instead of firing his arquebus, Champlain had raised his hand for parley. He could have made the Iroquois his friends, visited them, even discovered the Hudson River, for Henry Hudson did not do that until more than a month later.

He could have claimed the Hudson and Manhattan Island for France. He had the soldiers to occupy it. France, then the most powerful country in Europe, would have supported him. England, then beginning her troubles with her King, would have been powerless to interfere. No longer would French Canada have had to supply herself through eight hundred miles of treacherous waters between Quebec and the sea. Instead of Dutch, Manhattan would have been French. Like Quebec, it would have been a French speaking city today. The Revolutionary war would never have been fought. The United States of America, as we know it, would not exist.

Let us be thankful that Champlain fired his arquebus that fateful July morning, three hundred and forty years ago.

HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS

David Van Alstyne, senator from Bergen county and presiding officer of the New Jersey Senate, has served as acting Governor of the State on various occasions during the year when Governor Driscoll has been absent. He is a trustee of the Society.

George S. Van Schaick, former Insurance Commissioner of New York State, has become associated with the firm of Oliver & Donnelly as counsel.

John Van Buren Wicoff was elected to the executive council of the American Friends of Lafayette at the annual meeting held at Philipse Manor, Tarrytown, N. Y., on May 21. **Harrison Deyo** was a member of the nominating committee.

Hendrick E. Hendricksen is serving his 22nd year as treasurer of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. He was installed with other officers at the annual meeting on May 12 and presented with a watch in recognition of his work.

Stephen F. Van Hoesen and Mrs. Van Hoesen are parents of a son, Stephen Dirk, born at Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J., on June 24.

Lewis B. Sebring, Jr., a member of the editorial staff of the New York Herald Tribune, has joined the administrative staff of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., as director of public relations.

John C. Traphagen was elected treasurer of the New York State Charities Aid Association at the annual meeting held on May 15.

John Van Brunt was recipient of an honorary degree as Doctor of Engineering at commencement exercises of Stevens Institute of Technology on June 11.

Donald Bogert Kip and Mrs. Kip are parents of a son, their fourth child, born at Memorial Hospital, Morristown, N. J., on June 8.

Myron S. Teller, a consulting engineer for many years, continues to aid in the restoration of old houses in and around Kingston, N. Y. He was active in the restoration projects at Philipse Manor and Irving's "Sunnyside" at Tarrytown and supervised removal of the old barn from the Schoonmaker farm at Hurley to Philipse Manor.

J. B. B. Stryker, Sr., celebrated, in August, the completion of fifty years service with the Perkins Glue Company of Lansdale, Pa. He was one of three people who founded the concern in 1899 and he continues to be active as president, a position he has held for many years.

John Van Voorhis, a member of the New York State Supreme Court, presided at a special term which convened on September 19 at Lake Pleasant to investigate alleged irregularities in the affairs of Hamilton County.

Enders M. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation told a Presidential fact finding board at hearings held in New York during August that "there is concentrated in labor leaders a complete and uncontrolled power heretofore unknown in American life."

Thomas Earle Van Winkle and Mrs. Van Winkle of Maplewood, N. J., announced on September 10 the

engagement of their daughter, Barbara, to Sidney Watson French, of Grand Rapids, Mich. Miss Van Winkle is a graduate of Smith College and Mr. French of Dartmouth.

William M. Morgan has been honored by the Brooklyn chapter of the Red Cross with recognition as the most experienced "gray lady." His record of service assisting in wards of the Brooklyn Naval Hospital goes back to 1917, fourteen years before the chapter's Gray Ladys Corps was formed. A retired banker and tax expert, he visits wards writing letters, reading, arranging outings and otherwise aiding patients.

John Wyckoff Van Siclen and Mrs. Van Siclen are parents of a son, John Remsen, born on July 31 in Doctor's Hospital, New York City.

Norman H. Polhemus of Poughkeepsie was elected president of the New York State Savings and Loan Association at the league's sixty-first annual convention at Saranac Inn on September 12.

Harold V. B. Voorhis, former captain of the Burgher Guard and former vice-president from Monmouth County, was elected at the annual meeting of the order in Chicago on September 27 to receive the Thirty-third Degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. The honor will be conferred at the annual meeting to be held next year in Boston. Mr. Voorhis, who has presided in twenty-nine Masonic bodies and taken nearly 700 Masonic degrees, is author of several books on Freemasonry.

Walter H. Van Hoesen, a trustee of the Society, is author of a book on "Crafts and Craftsmen of New Jersey" which is on the fall list of the American Historical Publishing Company. It deals with the Dutch and other craftsmen in the State's history, with listing by name, location and dates.

Donald K. Vaneman, Jr., has joined the Dupont Company organization at Wilmington, Del., following graduation in June from Penn State College.

Col. Walter E. Hopper, Jr., New York State president of the Reserve Officers Association, was one of the speakers at the annual meeting attended by more than 400 members at Essex House, this city, on September 26, when atomic bombs and military preparedness were principal topics of discussion.

BRANCHES LEAD SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Page 2)

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Dr. John M. Jacobus was re-elected president of the Dutchess County branch of the Society at the annual dinner meeting held at the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, on Monday evening, October 3, which marked the anniversary of the raising of the seize of Leyden. Fifty members and guests were present, including Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken and Secretary Harold E. Ditmars representing the Society and also Trustees Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr. and Seth Tobey Cole. Irving B. Lydecker and David Van Zandt Bogert, vice-

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DUTCH FREEMASONRY IN NEW YORK

(Continued from Page 3)

Until 1789 the Lodge had no number. In that year Grand Lodge affixed numbers to the City Lodges and Holland became No. 8. When the lodges were renumbered according to seniority in 1819, Holland became No. 16. In 1830 they were again renumbered following the so-called "Morgan Anti-Masonic" excitement and the Lodge became No. 13. In 1839, the final renumbering brought Holland back to the original No. 8, which it has retained ever since.

The struggle between the English and Dutch languages is frequently shown by the minutes. On June 15, 1790, a thousand blank summonses were ordered printed in Dutch, by vote. On March 18, 1791, DeWitt Clinton moved that they be printed in English and the motion was carried by a small majority. Brother Cammann, with true Dutch persistence, gave notice of a motion to reconsider, and on April 1st, 1791, the Dutch members of the Lodge came in such force that the former vote was reversed and it was directed that the summons be printed in Dutch. That was doubtless the last time that the blank summons (as the notices of meeting were then called) were printed in Dutch.

Holland Lodge has furnished more Grand Officers than any other lodge in the State of New York: Nine Grand Masters, including DeWitt Clinton and Morgan Lewis, each holding office fourteen years; four Senior Grand Wardens and three Junior Grand Wardens; four Grand Secretaries and two Grand Treasurers, including John Jacob Astor; numerous District Deputies, Grand Representatives and other Grand Officers of lesser rank. It had the first President of the United States as an Honorary Member, one President (Franklin Delano Roosevelt) as a full member. On May 16, 1931, it was distinguished by acting for Grand Lodge when Lord Amptill, Pro Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, was a guest. It has been the father of two other Lodges—Prince of Orange, No. 16 in 1858 and Howard, No. 35 in 1794.

While the membership of Holland Lodge has not been confined to those having Dutch names, there is no other lodge in which men of Dutch ancestry may be found in abundance among more than a thousand lodges in the State of New York.

DRIVE AIMS TO FILL SOCIETY ROSTER

(Continued from Page 1)

committee at Headquarters to discuss and form a plan. It was decided to prepare a bulletin setting forth the aims and purposes of the Society along with other data as to eligibility requirements and activities. It also included a list of family names dating from early New Amsterdam.

The bulletin was sent to each member of the Society and the many letters in response have contained information for the assistance of the committee.

BRANCHES LEAD SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Page 6)

presidents from Westchester and Ulster counties, respectively, brought greetings. Franklyn J. Poucher, Trustee of the Society was toastmaster and serving of the "hutspot" in traditional style was a highlight of the occasion.

WESTCHESTER BRANCH

The annual dinner meeting of the Westchester branch of the Society was held on the evening of October 21 at the Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville. Vice-president Irving B. Lydecker was the toastmaster and members from other counties helped to augment those from Westchester. After a short business session at which Mr. Lydecker was again chosen to be president of the branch, the meeting was devoted to open discussion.

SOCIETY FUNDS ARE TAX EXEMPT UNDER FEDERAL BUREAU RULING

(Continued from Page 1)

A resolution was proposed by Trustee Talman and approved in appreciation of the work on the part of William Miller Collier in obtaining sixteen new members since he joined the Society in 1945.

President Voorhis spoke in appreciation of the response to his recent plea for individual donations of \$15 for the purchase of books to be placed in the libraries of towns in Holland. Each such gift will be acknowledged direct to the donor by the local burgomaster and additional contributions will continue to be accepted, Dr. Voorhis stated.

The new members approved at the June and October meetings of the trustee follow:

CHARLES ELDER BANTA, Albany, N. Y.
ARTHUR ERVIN BLAUVELT, Port Byron, N. Y.
ARTHUR EUGENE BLAUVELT, Port Byron, N. Y.
WILLARD JAMES BLAUVELT, M.D., Auburn, N. Y.
DANIELS CARTER BRASTED, Philadelphia, Pa.
ROBERT HUSTON BRINKERHOFF, Darien, Conn.
JOHN SHELDON COLLIER, Concord, N. H.
LAWRENCE STEARNS CRISPELL, M.D., Hanover, N. H.
JOHN SHELDON DEMOREST, M.D., Foxboro, Ontario, Canada
EDGAR VANDERVEER DENISE, Fair Haven, N. J.
CLAYTON THEODORE DUSINBERRE, Red Bud, Ill.
GEORGE CONOVER HANCE, West Englewood, N. J.
ARTHUR FRANCIS LEFFERTS, Jenkintown, Pa.
GEORGE EIDT LENT, Chapel Hill, N. S.
BAYARD URQUHART LIVINGSTON, JR.,

Bernardsville, N. J.

WILLIAM LEONARD ONDERDONK, Rumson, N. J.
RICHARD REMSEN, JR., Garden City, N. Y.
WILLIAM C. S. REMSEN, Garden City, N. Y.
RAYMOND WILLIAM STORM, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
CHARLES S. VAN AUKEN, Paterson, N. J.
JOHN SOMERS VAN GILDER, New York City
ENOCH GARRET VAN HOESSEN, Fanwood, N. J.
STEPHEN EDWARD VAN HOESSEN, Plainfield, N. J.
KENDRICK VAN PELT, JR., New York City
DE FOREST VAN SLYCK, Washington, D. C.
BENJAMIN COLUMBUS VAN TINE, Long Branch, N. J.
WILLIAM WYNANT VAN ZANDT, New Hyde Park, N. Y.

IN MEMORIAM

WALTER H. VAN WINKLE

Walter H. Van Winkle, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the thirteenth of March, 1941, and number 563 in seniority, died Wednesday, the twentieth of April, 1949, in The Doctor's Hospital, New York City, after an operation. He was born in Newark, New Jersey, the twenty-third of June, 1888, the son of Walter Henry and Matilda (Ross) Van Winkle. He married Theodora Caldwell at Newburgh, New York, the ninth of October, 1912. He had resided in Maplewood, New Jersey, for the past fourteen years. He owned The Van Winkle-Chevrolet Company, of 213 Valley Street, South Orange, New Jersey. He was a past president of The Essex and Hudson County Chevrolet Dealers Association, and a Trustee of The Essex County Auto Dealers Association. He was an Army Captain in the first World War. His only close survivor is his wife. He was a member of The Holy Communion Episcopal Church of South Orange. His funeral services were conducted by The Reverend H. Ross Greer of Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church of South Orange, at The Colonial Home, 132 South Harrison Street, East Orange, New Jersey. Interment was in Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Newburgh.

CLINTON DE W. VAN SICLEN

Clinton De Witt Van Siclen, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the tenth of March, 1921, and number 318 in seniority, died in Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, the twenty-sixth of May, 1949. He was born in the old Town of New Lotts, Kings County, New York, the twenty-seventh of March, 1893. He was a son of W. Alonzo and H. Matilda (Duryea) Van Siclen. He resided at 264 Park Lane, Douglaston, Long Island, New York. He was a member of the law firm of Chadbourne, Hunt, Jaekel & Brown of New York. He was a graduate of The Columbia Law School. Besides our Society, he was a member of The Columbia University Club. He is survived by his widow, the former Mary Coyle; three sons, De Witt C., William C., and Wallace D. Van Siclen, and a daughter Emily M. Van Siclen.

JOHN OGDEN OUTWATER

John Ogden Outwater, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the tenth of March, 1921, and number 214 in seniority, died the thirtieth of July, 1949, at Skordsborg Badesanatorium, Kingdom of Denmark. He was born in New York City, the twenty-fifth of January, 1894, and was a son of Edwin and Anne (Gregor) Outwater. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1914 and was an infantry captain in World War One. He spent many years in Europe as a representative of The United States Steel Corporation. For some time he had been a resident of London. He returned to New York in 1942 and then resided at number 53 East Sixty-sixth Street. Besides our Society, he was a member of The Racquet & Tennis Club, University Club, and The Saint Nicholas Society of New York. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Nenny Boe Outwater, and two sons, John Ogden Outwater, Jr., and Eric Boe Outwater.

FRANK HAROLD CRISPELL

Frank Harold Crispell, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the ninth of October, 1924, and number 331 in seniority, died from a heart attack Monday, the twenty-second of August, 1949. He was born at Alligerville, New York, the fourteenth of May, 1895, and was a son of The Rev. Frank Burr and Evelyn L. (Smith) Crispell. He married M. Alice Wellman at Little Rock, Arkansas, the twenty-fifth of January, 1926. Since 1925 he had practiced medicine and surgery in Poughkeepsie. In the second world war he served in England in a mobile hospital unit. He was a member of the New York State Medical Society and The American Medical Association. He is survived by his mother, his wife, three children, a brother and a sister.

KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eighteenth of December, 1923 and number 344 in seniority, died suddenly at Post Cottage, Old Westbury, Long Island, New York, the twenty-third of August, 1949. He was a former Trustee of our Society and the Fifteenth Patroon of Rensselaerwyck, Thirteenth Lord of The Manor. He was a son of the late Kiliaen and Olivia (Atterbury) Van Rensselaer and was born the twenty-first of May, 1879. His ancestor emigrated to New Netherland in 1630. He received his education at Lawrenceville School. He served in the Spanish-American War as a member of the Twelfth Regiment of Infantry, N. G. N. Y. He had been a member of the firm of Thomas Manson & Company, from which he retired in 1939. His first wife was the former Dorothea Manson, who died in 1927. Seven years later he married Mrs. Lorraine Miller Wood, who survives him. He was a former President of The St. Nicholas Society of New York, a member of The Sons of The Revolution, a First Vice President of The Colonial Lords of The Manor, a former governor of the Union Club. A granddaughter, Mrs. Dorothea Van Rensselaer Sherman, also survives him. His funeral services were held at The Episcopal Church of The Advent, on the Jericho Turnpike, Westbury, and burial was in Greenwood Cemetery, in Brooklyn, New York.

Collegiate Church

Final services were held in Collegiate Reformed Church of Saint Nicholas, Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, this city on July 25. A few days later the removal of church property began and on September 15 tearing down of the historic structure was started to make way for a business development.

The ancient church bell has been stored at the Middle Collegiate Church, Second avenue and Ninth street, where Rev. Ernest R. Palen, Domine of the Society, is pastor. It is said to be the oldest in the nation except for the Liberty Bell and its history was told by Rev. Palen in an article in De Halve Maen in 1945.

MEMORIAL FUNDS

The names of members and friends of the Holland Society of New York who, through acceptable gifts or bequests of One-thousand Dollars or more to the Society, help perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, will appear regularly in this space.

Funds received for this purpose will be kept intact and, as permanent recognition of their generosity, contributors' names will be engraved on a bronze tablet in the quarters occupied by the Society.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that contributions are deductible from income tax of the donors, and bequests and legacies are exempt from the estate tax.

Qualifying under this arrangement are the following (deceased) persons, to whose memory grateful acknowledgment of gifts received is made:

H. Russell Voorhes

Ellen Peabody

Francklyn Hogeboom

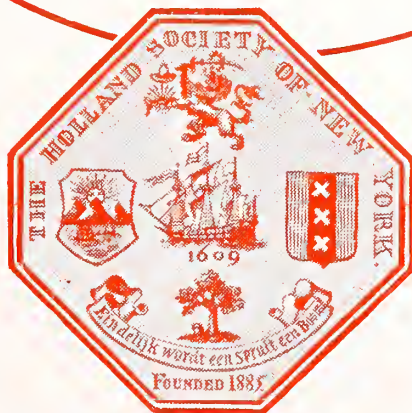
The Society was organized in 1885 "to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America, to foster and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, maintain a library, and to collect and publish genealogical and historical material"; membership limited to descendants in the direct male line from residents of the Dutch Colonies in America before 1675.



de Halve Maen



The
HOLLAND SOCIETY
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of **NEW YORK**
JANUARY, 1950

--- The Holland Society of New York ---

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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Dr. Harold O. Voorhis

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ANNUAL BANQUET HONORS GENERAL CLAY

An optimistic view as to the future of Germany in moving toward a democratic regime was expressed by General Lucius Du Bignon Clay, former United States Military Governor in that country, in an address as Distinguished Achievement Medalist at the sixty-fifth annual banquet of The Holland Society of New York on the evening of Thursday, November 17.

The affair was held in the Sert Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City and nearly three hundred members and guests attended to make it one of the outstanding gatherings of the Society in recent years.

General Clay struck a note of warning in relating his experiences dealing with Russians assigned to the military forces in Berlin. The threat of Communism to Europe and the world will be held in check only so long as the Soviets know the United States is strong enough and prepared to challenge any move at aggression, he declared.

After reciting the chain of events which led up to creating of the so-called Berlin airlift, General Clay said he maintained the confidence and respect of the Russians during the tense months by direct dealing without evasion or bluff. If he made a statement or promise they knew he would follow through and they followed the same course even though they would not co-operate, he added.

"If we had or could do something the Soviets wanted, it was worth conferring to bargain, but if we had nothing to offer and only wanted something, it was just as well to stay home and save our breath," General Clay stated. "I always made it a point never to meet the Russians unless we were definitely in a position to hold out for a point and that is the only way to deal with them."

A conflict of engagements did not permit General Clay to spend the entire evening at the banquet. He had also accepted an invitation to the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York before it was known the two gatherings would be on the same night at the same place. He attended the reception to honored guests which preceded the Society's banquet and returned to receive the Distinguished Achievement Award and make the address of the evening.

Colonel Leigh K. Lydecker, former president and a trustee, presented General Clay for award of the medal by Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, president of the Society. He gave an account of the General's career from the days at West Point, through World War II and events leading to his selection as American Military Governor in Germany.

Official duties in Washington prevented Dr. Eelco N. van Kleffens, ambassador from the Netherlands to the United States, from attending the banquet. His place was taken by Jonkheer Otto Reuchlin, Minister-Counselor of the Netherlands Embassy who brought the greetings of his government. He told several stories at the expense of the Soviets and to the merriment of those present.

The remarks of Dr. Reuchlin were in response to the traditional toasts to Queen Juliana, after a toast had first been offered to the President of the United States. The invocation and benediction were offered by Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, Domine of the Society and pastor of Middle Collegiate Church, this city.

Trustee Thomas M. Van der Veer, as captain, led the Burgher Guard in traditional parading of the colors and beaver and in bringing in the hutspot. Arrangements for the banquet were in charge of a committee, with Trustee Frederick I. Bergen as chairman.

Life Membership Change

Discussed by Trustees

A proposal to amend the Society's constitution by increasing life memberships from \$150 to \$300 was discussed at the quarterly meeting of the Trustees held at the University Club, 1 West 54th Street, this city, on Thursday evening, December 8.

It was reported the number of life members now on the rolls is 119 out of 925 as compared with the record of other societies with ratios up to forty per cent. There were views expressed in favor of limiting the number of life members to the present total, with the added fee. Support was also indicated for the present charge and no limit on the number of life members.

The proposed amendment will be submitted at the annual membership meeting to be held at the Union Club on April 6. A second amendment was approved to be submitted at that time as a change of the provision relating to endowment funds. It would restrict changes in the investment of such money to majority recommendations of the finance committee and allow for referring of such matters to the board of trustees if deemed necessary by the President, Treasurer or any committee member.

Resolutions of regret were adopted over the death of William Van Wyck, president and a former trustee of the Society. Trustee Seth Toby Cole was assigned by President Harold O. Voorhis to draft suitable resolutions to be spread on the minutes and a copy of which is to be sent to Mrs. Van Wyck.

The following committee was chosen to report a slate of officers for the annual meeting: Colonel Leigh K. Lydecker, Thomas M. Van der Veer, Wilfred B. Talman, John C. Lowe and Ernest H. Rapalje.

The reports of President Voorhis, Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken and Secretary Harold E. Ditmars were approved, as were those of Trustee Thomas M. Van der Veer for the Burgher Guard and Walter H. Van Hoesen, chairman of the Committee on Press and Publications. Treasurer Van Aken and Secretary Ditmars were empowered to take action on delinquent members.

Five applications for membership were reported by Trustee Talman on behalf of the Committee on Genealogy and they were elected, as follows:

Donald Lee Wiltsee, Blacksburg, Va.
Henry Bernardus Kouwenhoven, Bayside, N. Y.
Roland Voorhees, Charleston, W. Va.
Henry Lawrence Bogert, New York City
Hendrik Booraem, Jr., New York City.

Books for Holland

Through the medium of United Service to Holland, Inc., twenty parcels containing 180 books reflective of American life have been sent to the Netherlands for libraries damaged during the course of World War II, as gifts from members of the Society.

Each package had the name of the donor and his address, the library and town for whom the gift was intended and also that it was made through The Holland Society of New York on a suitably inscribed card. A copy of Webster's Standard Dictionary and Wagenknecht's "Abraham Lincoln" were included in every package besides other books in biographical, novel and historical form.

The libraries receiving packages are in Zevenbergen, Amersfoort, Amsterdam, The Hague and other towns which suffered at the hands of invading forces or air raids. The chief burgomaster of each town has acknowledged the gift in a letter addressed to the member of the Society listed as having contributed for purchase of the books.

The donors were: Seth Toby Cole, Reuben B. Crispell, Garret A. Denise, Paul R. Jansen, David Van Alstyne, Jr., William T. Van Atten, Harold O. Voorhis, Louis B. Vreeland and Arthur R. Wendell.

Weekly Luncheons

Luncheon gatherings held each week on Tuesday at 12 o'clock in the dining room of the Chamber of Commerce in the State of New York, Liberty Street, this city, continue popular with members. Besides the group whose business is in the vicinity, members from out of town attend to enjoy the company and take part in the discussion.

Banquet Notes

The sketch heading the Society's annual banquet notice was originated and executed by Miss Dorothy E. McGoldrick, a rising young artist from Brooklyn. The translation of the banquet menu from English into Dutch was done by Mr. A. Drost of the staff of the Java-Pacific Line. He has previously performed this service and was a friend of the late Walter M. Meserole, secretary of the Society for many years.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and consideration of other matters properly on the agenda will be held in the Union Club, 701 Park Avenue, this city, on the evening of Thursday, April 6. Report of the nominating committee and treasurer will be sent to members in advance according to custom.

NEW YORK WATER PROBLEM OLD STORY

By Walter H. Van Hoesen

The water shortage currently plaguing New York City is a problem which has come to the fore periodically for almost 300 years. Except for the first half century after Dutch settlers went ashore on Manhattan Island, the municipal fathers have struggled with the demands of an ever increasing population.

Until 1658, when the inhabitants were numbered at 800, the needs for water were met by streams on the island and it is doubtful if much thought was given to a public supply. Then, however, the burgo-masters of New Amsterdam apparently thought the time had come for action. It is quite likely they were under the necessity of doing something to combat sickness and pestilence from contaminated surface water. At any rate they ordered the first public well dug not far from the shore, in what is now Whitehall Street, south of Bowling Green.

The single well for public use, plus those of a few enterprising residents, served the populace until 1677, when the town fathers again took action to swell the water supply by ordering four public wells to be dug in Broad Street, two in Wall Street, two in Broadway and another in Whitehall Street.

For nearly a century the city's growing needs were satisfied by the construction of additional wells. In the more congested areas, the wells became polluted, forcing those who could afford it to send for water from distant wells. One of the most popular sources was the "Tea-water Pump" at Chatham Square.

Shortly before the Revolution, Christopher Colles, an English engineer, was authorized to start the city's first water system. He aimed to pump water through hollow logs from wells and Collect Pond into a reservoir at Broadway and White Street.

For a quarter of a century the Colles system served. Then with another crisis in the offing, the State Legislature authorized the incorporation in 1799 of the Manhattan Company, headed by Aaron Burr, to bring water from the Bronx River.

Instead, the Manhattan Company, which subsequently became the Bank of Manhattan Company, sank a well at Reade and Center Streets and pumped water into an iron tank reservoir on Chambers Street, the site of the present Hall of Records. Through wooden mains laid in the streets, 700,000 gallons daily was supplied.

Some of the old wooden mains remain in the ground, although over the years most of them were brought to light in the course of excavating for subways and building projects. Pieces are preserved in museums. During the current water shortage several lengths of the old pipe have been discovered by workers hunting for old wells to help out in the emergency.

In 1832, DeWitt Clinton, thrice Mayor and thrice Governor, was engaged to explore further sources. He recommended damming the Croton River at Yorktown, Westchester County, to tap a supply of 24,000,000 gallons daily. The costly proposal, with its necessary aqueduct, was approved in April, 1835.

One amusing argument advanced for a purer water supply was that "it will remove the popular pretext for using alcohol to correct the impurities of water now in use and will promote the great and noble cause of temperance."

It was 1842 before the first Croton water trickled into the city. Average daily consumption of twenty-two gallons per person indicated that New York had solved its problem for a long time.

However, consumption jumped in eight years to ninety gallons daily. And within twenty-five years, the aqueduct was pouring water into the city at its peak rate of 95,000,000 gallons daily.

Meanwhile, the need of storing water within the city to guard against breaks in the aqueduct were recognized. The supplemental billion-gallon new Central Park reservoir was constructed along with the Murray Hill distributing reservoir at 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue. The latter was on the site of present Public Library.

With all its efforts, the city experienced water shortages in 1869, 1876, 1880 and 1881, each time reaching out further for supplies. In 1880—population 1,212,000—the city was 45,000,000 gallons a day short of requirements. Water pressure was lowered so that supplies were not furnished above the second-story level in most parts of the city.

The result was a new Croton aqueduct proposed in 1882, quickly authorized and constructed.

The city's own Catskill reservoirs and aqueduct were completed in 1917.

The Catskill system has been expanded in the last three decades and the Delaware project is the latest in the unceasing effort.

MIDDLE CHURCH REGAINS LIBERTY BELL

History turned backward a few weeks ago for New York's Liberty Bell when it was returned to Middle Collegiate Church, Seventh Street and Second Avenue, after a hiatus of almost 80 years.

Removed from the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, when the structure was razed to make way for a commercial building, the bell was transferred to Middle Collegiate Church in mid-December. It was installed in the belfry after which it was rung for the first time on New Year's Eve.

"We take no joy in the circumstances under which the bell has come back to us" it was declared by Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, pastor of Middle Collegiate Church and Domine of the Society. "We are grateful over the chance to preserve it because of its historic significance and close association with the church.

According to Dr. Palen it is the first time a bell has been installed in the tower of Middle Collegiate Church in the 50 odd years since erection of the present structure. Everything was ready for the bell as though awaiting the event which took half a cen-

tury to transpire. Dr. Palen is planning a special dedication service on Sunday, February 19.

The Liberty Bell came to Middle Church—then at Nassau and Cedar Streets—in the early Seventeen Thirties. It pealed good news when John Peter Zenger was acquitted of printing seditious literature in 1735. It rang out also when news of the signing of the Declaration of Independence was received in New York July 9, 1776, and when George Washington was inaugurated first President.

Middle Church parishioners placed the bell in hiding when the British occupied the city after the Battle of Long Island. The invading troops converted the church to a prison and then to a riding school. The bell was brought back to the church when it was restored as a house of worship in 1790.

Later the Liberty Bell was installed in the new Middle Church on Lafayette Street. After the belfry of that building was destroyed in a storm the bell was transferred to the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, known at that time as the Forty-eighth Street Protestant Church.

HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS

William M. Collier and **Mrs. Collier** sailed December 23 on the S.S. African Enterprise for South Africa, where they are expected to stay until the latter part of May. It is Mr. Collier's 105th trip abroad and Mrs. Collier holds the record with one more ocean voyage to her credit.

William T. Van Atten, a trustee of the Society and vice-president of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was elected president of the New York Board of Trade at the annual meeting of members in December.

Arthur T. Lefferts and **Mrs. Lefferts** are parents of a son, Jonathan Magnor Lefferts, born at the Mercer Hospital, Trenton, N. J., on November 8.

Rev. Orion C. Hopper, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity from Lafayette College on October 22.

Garrett W. Nevius and **Miss Lowrie Allston Flag** became engaged on October 30. Miss Flag is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Allston Flag of New York City and Mr. Nevius is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Nevius, also of New York City. Mr. Nevius is an alumnus of Princeton University and Columbia Law School. He served as a lieutenant colonel in the Army Corp of Engineers in the war.

Jay A. LeFevre, son of Representative Jay LeFevre and Mrs. LeFevre of New Paltz has become engaged to Miss Barbara DeWitt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Miner, according to announcement by her parents on December 29. Mr. LeFevre is an alumnus of Lawrenceville School and the University of Pennsylvania.

Kenneth E. Hasbrouck and **Mrs. Hasbrouck** are parents of a son, Kenneth E., Jr., born on September 21, 1949 in Kingston City Hospital, N. Y.

Burgess Osterhout and **Mrs. Osterhout** have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hilda Marie, to Mr. Brinton Cox Young, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morris Young.

Albert L. Vreeland was awarded the Army's Commendation Medal on January 24 in recognition of war time services. A lieutenant-colonel in the Organized Reserve Corps and vice-president of the Celanese Corporation of America, Mr. Vreeland resigned as a member of Congress from New Jersey to serve in the recent conflict as commanding officer of the Counter Intelligence Corps of the South Pacific area.

Charles E. Lott, a stamp collector for more than thirty-five years and specialist in 19th century covers, was guest speaker at the December 13 meeting of the Niagara Frontier Stamp Club held in the Niagara Falls school.

MODENA VILLAGE AREA RICH IN HISTORY

By Kenneth E. Hasbrouck

Modena is a village in the northwestern part of the township of Plattekill, in the southern section of Ulster County, New York. It is bounded on the east by Ardonia and Clintondale, on the south by Sylva and the Flint, on the north by New Paltz, and on the west by Gardiner, Ireland Corners and New Hurley. It is on Route 32, midway between Kingston and Newburgh, New York.

Modena was a part of the large tract of land, granted to Captain John Evans by Governor Dongan approximately 1684. Between 1703 and 1705 this great tract was broken up into smaller patents. Old maps of the section show that Modena came in the Thomas Garland and Hudleston patents.

Before the 1730's the section was a nameless tract of wilderness, inhabited by bear, panther and other animals.

The Minsi or Wolf Clan of the Lenni-Lenapi (Delaware Indians), roamed the area. They had a fort near the DeWitt Crowell farm in Shawangunk Township.

In the 1730's a trail was made by the Dutch settlers which followed the Indian trail on the west bank of the North River (Hudson), at Marlboro and Milton, west through Lattingtown to Modena, Tuthilltown and through the Trapps to the Roundout Valley.

During the Revolutionary War, when British troops were passing through the Hudson Valley, settlers living on the west banks of the Hudson River, fearing the loss of their possessions, fled westward over the Marlboro Mountains to a sheltered section in sight of the Shawangunks; and between the two ranges of mountains they halted.

Having no homes wherein to store their possessions, they hid their treasures in hollow stumps of trees along the trail, and called the location "money stumps," later to be known as Modena.

As time passed and the British troops failed to appear in pursuit, the refugees decided to settle in the pleasant haven where food was abundant and the land fertile. Rude log cabins were built, to be replaced later with homes made of the stones from the field and mountain regions.

Two of these houses remain, one about two miles south of Modena Village and the other two miles north. The first mentioned house contains loopholes, in use during the Revolutionary War. The second house stands as it did two hundred and eleven years ago, in striking originality, but aged in appearance. The house was built by Evert Terwilliger in 1738 and was used as a trading post and tavern in its day. Evert married Sara Freer and the house came down in the Freer family until 1816, when it was sold to Colonel Josiah Hasbrouck.

Near the Terwilliger house, stands a huge, white colonial mansion, built by Col. Josiah in 1817, a silent reminder of a former plantation whose lands stretched to the Hudson River, and where it is darkly told that a slave was whipped to death.

The house was patterned after Mount Vernon and the ugly sort of platform on the front of the house was put there in an act of spite by a member of the family who always quarreled with his sister about everything. Because she liked the beautiful front doorway and entrance, he had it torn down.

The marks Col. Josiah scratched with his cane may still be seen in the mortar by the south door.

It was the custom of the last member of the family to have lived in the house to return at least once a year, open the shutters and spend the day in reliving the memories of the past grandeur of the great house by the Plattekill.

On the same estate, is another old stone house which may be reached by way of a dirt road through the woods. Still another stone house on the estate, is located south on Route 32.

Several other old stone houses are in the vicinity. One, located about one and a half miles north of the village, was the home of the McKinstry family. The house was greatly enlarged by later occupants and now belongs to Ralph Hunter.

The large red brick house, belonging to Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr., to the north of the village, dates back to 1800 and has been enlarged several times. John C. Cole bought it from a man by the name of Hansen and constructed one of the additions in 1820. The Hasbrouck family has made further changes through the years.

Most of the old houses still standing have been so remodelled that their original form has all but vanished. The Myron Shultz house was long the home of the descendants of A. A. Deyo. It stands on the west side of Route 32, about one half mile south of the village. Mr. Deyo was at one time sheriff of the county.

The Rhinehardt house on Sand Hill was formerly the Van Orden homestead. It is a venerable old house and it is worth pausing to give a short account of the founder of the family who lived there for many generations.

Peter Van Orden, the first of those by that name in Modena, was born in Schraalenburg, N. J., in 1761. His ancestors were French Huguenots who fled from France to Holland and changed their name from Mabile to Van Naarden (Naarden being the name of a town in Holland). His father, through endorsements for friends, lost most of his property, so the boy, Peter, was "bound out" to a neighboring farmer who evidently was a hard taskmaster and Peter made up his mind to run away. He told a fellow workman of this decision and one day as they were working in a potato field near the highway, a recruiting sergeant, followed by volunteers for the Revolutionary War, came marching past to the music of fife and drum. He immediately enlisted although he was but a boy of fourteen years. He evidently was large for his age

(Continued Page 7)

RESTORATION PROJECT FOR STATEN ISLAND

Reconstruction of a village center beginning with the 17th century Voorlezer's House and ending with 1920, when the county seat was moved away, is the objective of a National Foundation for the Restoration of Historic Richmondtown which has been formed under sponsorship of the Staten Island Historical Society.

The foundation's scheme is to show Dutch, French, English and American occupation during parts of four centuries. Dr. Vernon Boyer Hampton, director, says the project will differ from any similar restoration.

There are now standing from the eighteenth century the original Treasure House, built about 1700; the first and second courthouses; St. Andrew's Church, now entering its third century; the St. Andrew's Rectory, restored and owned by Loring McMillen. To be restored or reconstructed are the Village Common, the Dubois Tavern, jail, whipping post, stocks and gallows, Ketchum's freshwater mill, Tidemiller's

house, Marshall house, British fort, Latourette and Bedell houses.

Of the nineteenth century are numerous buildings, some owned and used by the Staten Island Historical Society, which has its museum in the County Clerk's and Surrogate's office. Dr. Hampton has noted that this will be the only village museum in the metropolitan area where the culture of ten generations may be studied by authentic landmarks.

A bronze plaque, the gift of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, marks the restoration of the Voorlezer's House, oldest elementary schoolbuilding in the United States, has been placed in the two-story, four-room frame schoolhouse on the Arthur Kill Road. It was built by early Dutch inhabitants in 1695 to serve as church, school and residence of the Voorlezer. In 1939 it was given to the Staten Island Historical Society and restored.

HISTORIANS DIFFER AS TO "HACKENSACK"

Dutch settlers striking northward from Manhattan Island and the lowlands of Pavonia on the Jersey shore reached the hills of Bergen County as early as 1645. Since then Hackensack has appeared in the records as a center of activities over a wide area, but after 300 years historians are not fully agreed on the town's proper spelling.

According to one source, Hackensack is situated on the site of a former Indian village called Achkinshacky by the natives, under Chief Oratamin, who settled there. Later it was called Hackinkasacky, then Achkinckeshacky. Early forms had it Hockquin-Dachque and Hachquinsack. Documents dated 1645 and 1660 refer to the area as Hackinkeshacky and Hackinkesack.

Another version of the evolution contends that the name was first applied to the river now known as

Hackensack, from which it was extended to the surrounding district, to the Indian reservation, and finally to the Indian chief, Hackquinsacq.

The most satisfactory interpretation is that the name stems from Hook and Sauk, mouth of a river, literally "hook-shaped mouth." This seems to describe the course of the river around Bergen Point by Kill van Kull to New York Bay.

The building of the Church on the Green in 1696 further complicated things. Its official name was the Dutch Reformed Church of Ackensack, and thus bestowed on the area a name that stuck for many years.

Finally, in 1921, the citizens of the town, tired of the whole mess, voted to correct the name of their ill-treated home, and it has remained Hackensack ever since.

PETER COOPER'S DUTCH BACKGROUND

The first chapter of Edward C. Mack's recently published biography of "Peter Cooper, Citizen of New York" (Duell, Sloan & Pearce) is entitled "Hudson Valley Dutch and English" and goes at length into his family background of ancestors in that region.

The story starts with Obadiah Cooper when he was living in Albany, in 1713. Obadiah is pictured as one of the town's solid citizens whose name appears frequently in church and land records. A short time prior to 1713 he had married a Huguenot heiress, Cornelia Gardenier, whom he had met while living at Kinderhook.

There were seven sons and five daughters born to Obadiah and his wife. These dozen children spread far and wide over the Hudson Valley and in turn were parents of numerous offspring, including the father of Peter Cooper. He was John, the last of five

children born to Obadiah and his second wife, Hester Bos, a twenty-two year old Dutch girl, in Fishkill, Dutchess County, in 1755.

Peter's father was a hatter in Fishkill up to the Revolution. He enlisted as a Minute Man and then in the militia for a total of six years. He was with the farmers who rushed to the defense of New York when the British ships of war loomed in the lower bay and toiled with the men on both Governors Island and Staten Island digging defenses. After returning to Fishkill John Cooper married Margaret Campbell, 17-year old daughter of an old New York family on Dec. 21, 1779. Peter was the third son born on Feb. 12, 1791 at which time his father was well established in New York, after various moves which had taken him from Fishkill to the fast growing city.

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)

MODENA VILLAGE AREA RICH IN HISTORY

(Continued from Page 5)

for as a man he measured six feet two inches and weighed two hundred pounds.

His record through the war is mainly through family tradition. He was wounded seven times seriously. One wound from a musket ball left a pronounced scar running from the edge of the hair on his forehead, back four inches over the top of his head.

He married Mary Warner and had a family of one son and three daughters. The son, Abraham, was born on the Modena farm in 1792.

Most of the early settlers came from sections of what is now Westchester County. Some of the family names were: Hait, Gee, Gregory, Nottingham, Terwilliger, Seymour, Deyo, Dusenberre, Westbrook and Clarke. The Schoonmakers and Ostranders had already settled along the Plattekill. The Hasbrouck, Brodhead, Noyes, Cole, Everitt, Elting, Church and Coutant families came in the early 1800's.

Later as houses increased in number, supplying sufficient room for families, the old houses were converted into taverns and one into a school.

During that period, a man by the name of Thomas Clarke gained prominence to such an extent that the name of the settlement was changed from Money Stump to Clarke's Corners.

Hait Hill, near Ardonia, was named for Thadeus Hait. It is interesting to note that he was the first to register a cattle mark in these parts. On May 24, 1796, his mark was registered as follows: "A slit in each ear and a half penny, the upper side of ye right."

In 1825 plans were made for a general post office, and a name other than "Clarke's Corners" was proposed, as other important persons had contributed to the growth and interest of the place. After deliberation, it was decided to call the settlement "Modena", derived from the Latin "Mutina", defined as a barricade or fortress or a "place of protection". A very appropriate name, as the earliest settlers, protecting their valuables in the money stump, would testify.

In 1829 the post office was established, and remained for many years in one location. About 1897, the office was moved to part of the hardware store owned by Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Sr. The office burned in 1908. A new office was built across the road. In 1938, because of the over-head viaduct, it was advisable to move the post office to a new location next to the Hasbrouck residence. When Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr., built his new hardware store in 1940, a part of the building was given over to the post office where it still remains.

In the old town clerk's office on Route 32, where the town board met until around 1940, John Warner operated a hat shop at an early date. Alexander Palmer operated a plant for the drying of fruit. Andrew Garrison owned the first sawmill. He also had a fueling mill at the same point.

The old tannery operated by Thadeus Hait was one of the earliest and most prominent enterprises. It was established in 1790 and was a success for many years. It was a good location on account of the dense woods which furnished the bark needed in the business.

At one time there was a distillery in operation just west of where the present fire house now stands. The foundation is still visible.

The first butcher shop was located across the street from the store at the end of the old wagon maker's shop. George Grimm, the elder, returned from the Civil War and started a butcher shop. His son, George, continued the business for many years.

Shortly after the Central New England R.R. was built in 1890, a creamery was incorporated, where dairy farmers drew their produce for shipment. This building was torn down about 1922, and the farmers hauled their milk to Borden's Creamery, at Gardiner.

In a stone house in the eastern section of the village, now used as a residence, Joseph Schoonmaker fashioned shoes for a number of years.

John Cole was the first lawyer in the village. Later Amos Cotlaw and Oscar Noyes practiced the profession until 1854.

Dr. Brodhead and Dr. Everitt practiced medicine in the village years ago. Dr. J. Wilson Poucher, recently deceased, of Poughkeepsie, practiced in two rooms of the hotel.

Dr. William Branner resided for some time south of the village.

Dr. William Dusenberre, from Rockland County, was the first doctor in the locality.

In 1863, a society known as the Modena Literary Society was organized. A hall-like structure used as the First Presbyterian Church of Highland and moved to Ardonia was bought by the Society, wherein meetings were held. In this hall many noted speakers of the day lectured, among them Horace Greeley and Theodore Tilden.

Hands Across the Sea

Dingman Versteeg once said "it is not necessary to assume the role of a professional genealogist to experience the fascinating discoveries and the thrills that make such an avocation a real joy."

Recently a search was undertaken by John A. Bogart concerning some data in Holland on his progenitor's family. In lieu of the usual channels for the procurement of such data, a letter was addressed to the burgomeister of a small town, and the fact was stated that his forefather came from Holland in 1652.

After several months had passed, a long-awaited reply was forthcoming. The burgomeister knew little about the subject, but he offered to refer the letter to an acquaintance whom he thought might be of assistance. He did not mention the name of the reference, but in about a month a letter was received from Mr. E. G. Middagh, which recalled that Aert T. Middagh was an early patentee of Brooklyn.

Mr. Middagh stated that he was completing a genealogy of his family in Holland and added that his progenitor married a Bogart in 1647. He is descended from Gysbert T. Middagh, a brother of Aert T. Middagh of New Netherlands, who remained in Holland.

After a lapse of nearly three-hundred years, members of these two families contacted each other through a simple and fascinating pastime. It is needless to say that a mutually helpful and valuable friendship has thus been established.

IN MEMORIAM

WILLIAM VAN WYCK

William Van Wyck, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the thirtieth of June, 1892 and number 6 in seniority, died the sixth of November, 1949, at his home in New York City, after a long illness. He was born in the old city of Brooklyn the eighth of October, 1870. He was the son of Augustus and Leila Gordon (Wilkins) Van Wyck. His immigrant ancestor settled in New Netherland in 1660. Mr. Van Wyck received his education in the schools of Brooklyn. He was a Trustee of our Society from 1933 to 1941, when he was elected President, which office he held from 1941 to 1943. He was reelected a Trustee in 1943 and served until a severe illness forced his resignation from the Board the twelfth of June, 1947. During his terms as Trustee he served as chairman of several important committees. He had served as Assistant District Attorney Wyck. He was a former President of The Netherlands of Kings County 1899 to 1902. He was an active member of the law firm of Macklin, Brown and Vanland-American Foundation and had been President of The New York Chapter, Sons of The American Revolution. His father, a distinguished Justice of The Supreme Court of the State of New York, had been a President of our Society and a cousin, Robert A. Van Wyck, a member of our Society was the first Mayor of the enlarged City of New York. Mr. Van Wyck is survived by his wife, Eugenia Van Wyck, and a sister, Mrs. Leila G. Osborne. His funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Ernest R. Palen, Domine of The Holland Society of New York.

LOUIS W. VAN GASSBEEK

Louis W. Van Gassbeek, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the tenth of December, 1914 and number 94 in seniority, died Tuesday, the eighteenth of October, 1949, in the Manhattan General Hospital. He was born in the former city of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, the twenty-third of August, 1886. He was the son of Abraham Hasbrouck and Elizabeth Josephene (Dennett) Van Gassbeek. For the past twenty-six years he had resided at 89-07 Hollis Court Boulevard, Bellaire, Long Island. For many years he had been an employee of The Manufacturers Trust Company. Besides our Society he was a member of The Sons of The Revolution in the State of New York. His funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Arthur Wells of The Hollis Congregational Church. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Gertrude D. Van Gassbeek, a son, Richard M. Van Gassbeek and a sister, Mrs. William H. Lange.

GEORGE E. BERGEN

George E. Bergen, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eleventh of December, 1941 and number 605 in seniority, died the second of October, 1949. He was the son of Benjamin Rhodes Bergen and Mary Alletta (Powell) Bergen and was born at Jamaica, Queens County, New York, the twenty-fifth of October, 1878. He was married to Elizabeth L. Hendrickson the fourth of November, 1902, at Elmont, Long Island. She survives him, as does a son, Robert Ludlum Bergen, a member of our Society. Mr. Bergen was an active member of The Saint Nicholas Society of Nassau Island. He traced his ancestry back to Hans Hansen Bergen, a seventeenth century settler in New Netherland.

On Our Book Shelf

From Mrs. Gertrude A. Barber: Deaths taken from the Delaware Co., N. Y. Newspaper, 1819-1844. Index of Wills of Greene Co., N. Y., 1803-1850. Index of Wills of Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1742-1811. Sullivan Co., N. Y. Graveyard Inscriptions.

From Willis A. Boughton: Bouton, Boughton and Farnam Families, compiled by Willis A. Boughton (1949).

From A. Day Bradley: Pieter Venema; Teacher, Textbook Author, and Freethinker.

From The Church Club of New York: List of Members 1949.

From Collegiate Church Corporation: Year Book 1949.

From Daughters of the Cincinnati: Report for 1949.

From George W. De Ridder: History of the De Ridder Family, 1683-1949, by George W. De Ridder and Gladys I. De Ridder (1949).

From Dutchess County Historical Society: Year Book 1948.

From the Dutch Settlers Society of Albany: Year Book 1948-1949.

From Arthur J. Goff: Bible and other records of the following families: Blackledge, Bogert, Brevoort, Chandler, Clark, Demarest, Duryea, Fifield, Freese, Hopper, Kearney, Kingsbury, Kingsland, Kough, Lott, Phillips, Ryerson, Schoonmaker, Shedden, Shelden, Slingerland, Suffern, Terhune-Zabriskie, Van Delynde, Van Derbeck, Van Dien, Van Saun, Voorheis, Zabriskie.

From Kenneth E. Hasbrouck: History of Modena, N. Y., by Kenneth E. Hasbrouck. History of Forest Road, N. Y., by Kenneth E. Hasbrouck.

From Maatschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde te Leiden: Jaerboek, 1946-1947.

From the Marine Museum of the City of New York: Annual Report 1948.

From William R. Mathews: The Arizona Daily Star, Tucson, Arizona, Oct. 3, 1949.

From Andrew J. Provost, Jr.: "Biography of and Descent from Dirck Volckertsen" compiled by Andrew J. Provost, Jr., July, 1949. Sixth Monograph of a series under compilation on the Early Settlers of Bushwick, Kings County, N. Y.

From St. George's Society of New York: Annual Report 1949.

From Richard Schermerhorn, Jr.: Typewritten manuscripts on the Van Wormer and Vosburgh Families.

From Societe d'Histoire du Protestantisme Belge: Bulletin, June 1949.

From Ottomar H. Van Norden: "Plockhoy and His Settlement at Zwaanendael, 1663" by Leland Harder, March, 1949.

From Veterans Corps of Artillery, State of New York: Year Book 1949.

MEMORIAL FUNDS

The names of members and friends of The Holland Society of New York who, through acceptable gifts or bequests of One-thousand Dollars or more to the Society, help perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, will appear regularly in this space.

Funds received for this purpose will be kept intact and, as permanent recognition of their generosity, contributors' names will be engraved on a bronze tablet in the quarters occupied by the Society.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that contributions are deductible from income tax of the donors, and bequests and legacies are exempt from the estate tax.

Qualifying under this arrangement are the following (deceased) persons, to whose memory grateful acknowledgment of gifts received is made:

H. Russell Voorhees

Ellen Peabody

Francklyn Hogeboom

The Society was organized in 1885 "to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America, to foster and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, maintain a library, and to collect and publish genealogical and historical material"; membership limited to descendants in the direct male line from residents of the Dutch Colonies in America before 1675.

PETER COOPER'S DUTCH BACKGROUND

(Continued from Page 6)

The author makes a point of the Cooper family Bible with entries written in Dutch well into the Eighteenth century, which he terms as curious if the family was English. It is equally strange, he points out, that Obadiah's children should have the Dutch names of Annatje and Maria. At least two of Peter Cooper's relatives were elders of the Dutch Church at Fishkill and another was a deacon. Mr. Mack declares and he takes it as indication that the Coopers were either Dutch, or they had become adjusted to life in a Dutch community. Cooper, in English, is a maker of barrels and the same name in Dutch is Kiuper, Kuper or Kuyper, he adds.

Branch Meetings

The annual dinner meeting of the Essex County Branch of the Society will be held at the Military Park Hotel, Newark, at 7 o'clock on the evening of February 2. Edgar B. Van Wagoner, president of the branch, is arranging the program.

The Union County Branch of the Society will hold its annual dinner meeting at Novak's Restaurant, Old Raritan Road, Scotch Plains, at 7 o'clock on the evening of Monday, March 6. Edward M. Van Buren, Jr. and George B. Wendell, president and secretary of the branch, are making arrangements.

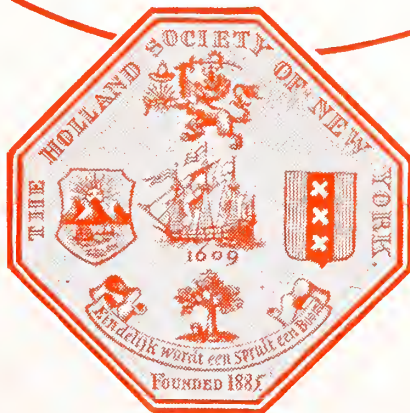


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The
HOLLAND SOCIETY
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of **NEW YORK**
APRIL, 1950

The Holland Society of New York

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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Frederick I. Bergen

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<i>Kings County</i>	John H. Van Siclen
<i>Queens County</i>	Nelson J. Springsteen
<i>Nassau County</i>	Douglas Van Riper
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<i>Essex County, N. J.</i>	John A. Amerman
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<i>Monmouth County, N. J.</i>	Garret A. Denise
<i>Mercer County, N. J.</i>	William S. Heyer
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<i>Pacific Coast</i>	Ozé Van Wyck
<i>United States Army</i>	Gen. George L. Van Deusen
<i>United States Navy</i>	Capt. J. E. Ostrander, Jr.

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Rufus Cole Van Aken

Secretary:

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Domine:

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Seth Toby Cole (1952)	William T. Van Atten (1952)
R. Bernard Crispell (1951)	Thomas M. Van der Veer (1952)
Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr. (1954)	John de C. Van Etten (1953)
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Howard D. Springsteen (1953)	Harold O. Voorhis (1954)
Wilfred B. Talman (1951)	Arthur R. Wendell (1951)

Editor:

Walter H. Van Hoesen

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Ottomar H. Van Norden

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FREDERICK I. BERGEN ELECTED PRESIDENT

Frederick I. Bergen of Bayside, L. I., a member since 1921 and active for many years as a trustee, was elected president of The Holland Society of New York at the sixty-fifth annual meeting held at the Union Club, Park avenue and 69th street, this city, on Thursday evening, April 6.

Mr. Bergen succeeds Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, vice-chancellor and secretary of New York University, who had served for three years. Dr. Voorhis was elected to the Board of Trustees.

Rufus Cole Van Aken was re-elected treasurer; Harold E. Ditmars, secretary, and Rev. Ernest R. Palen, S.T.D., domine. Trustees whose terms expired were re-elected, as follows: Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr., David Van Alstyne, Jr., Walter Hamilton Van Hoensen and Frank H. Vedder.

Nineteen of the twenty-two vice-presidents representing county and other branches of the Society were re-elected. The newly elected vice-presidents are Nelson J. Springsteen for Queens County, George B. Schoonmaker for Westchester County and John A. Amerman for Essex County.

Dr. Voorhis conducted the meeting, which was opened with parading of the Colors by the Burgher Guard under command of Trustee Thomas M. Van der Veer as captain. Dr. Voorhis spoke feelingly of his service as president and the purposes of the Society. Annual reports of Secretary Ditmars and Treasurer Van Aken were accepted and a motion of appreciation for the work of Mr. Van Aken offered by Harrison Deyo was unanimously adopted.

An amendment to Section 4, Article X, of the constitution recommended by the trustees was approved so as to provide that the endowment funds of the Society shall be in custody of the treasurer and no change in investments thereof shall be made without approval by a majority of the finance committee. The amendment provides that the committee shall, from

time to time, review investments and make such recommendations concerning the sale or retention thereof and the investment of available cash as, in the opinion of a majority, shall be for the best interests of the Society. If the recommendations are approved in writing by the president and treasurer they are to be executed without delay and if any member of the finance committee lodges written dissent with the treasurer within five days, the matter will be referred to the next meeting of the trustees.

The entire assembly stood in silence as Secretary Ditmars read the names of members who died during the year. The members who joined during the year stood to receive applause of welcome as their names were read and each one wore a white carnation to aid in becoming acquainted.

At the conclusion of the business meeting Dr. Voorhis named Colonel Leigh K. Lydecker and Ottomar H. Van Norden, both trustees and former presidents, to escort the incoming president to the dais. Mr. Bergen, in a brief address of thanks over the confidence reposed in him, asked for continued support and a concerted effort to obtain new members up to the constitutional limit of 1,000.

Dr. Eelco N. van Kleffens, ambassador from the Netherlands to the United States, was introduced by Dr. Voorhis for an address which turned out to be in the nature of a farewell. Dr. van Kleffens confirmed his recent decision to retire and return to Holland in the hopes of improving his wife's health. He declared the warmth and hospitality of Society members and the pleasure of attending annual banquets during the last three years will remain always as cherished memories.

A period for cocktails was followed by a buffet supper during the course of which members gathered around the dining tables for another of the enjoyable social occasions which are traditional in Society history.

Trustees Add 17 Members to Rolls of the Society

The Society's membership was increased to 921 as compared to 905 a year ago, with the approval of seventeen applications at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees held at the Union Club, this city, on the evening of March 9.

Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, completing his third year as president, called for reports of the various committee chairmen and then took occasion to express his appreciation of the co-operation during his tenure of office. The detailed and carefully prepared reports of Secretary Harold E. Ditmars were cited by Dr. Voorhis as evidence of the faithful discharge of responsibilities.

After explanation by Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken the annual budget was adopted and financial statement approved for submission to the members at the annual meeting. It showed total receipts of \$12,003.91 and disbursements of \$11,987.15, with cash balance on January 31 of \$4,798.89. Endowment funds on the same date amounted to \$31,921.62.

Reporting for a special committee, Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen declared high printing costs and the lack of funds impelled a recommendation to again postpone publication of a yearbook. The last volume was for 1930-37 and the expense of a yearbook including data from 1930 to date, with church and other early records, would involve from \$4,000 to \$5,000, it was estimated.

Trustee Seth Toby Cole submitted a resolution as a memorial to the late William Van Wyck, a former president and trustee of the Society. It was unanimously approved and ordered spread on the minutes, with a copy to be sent to his widow.

The applications of seventeen persons for membership were submitted by Trustee Wilfred B. Talman as chairman of the Committee on Genealogy and approved. Trustee Reuben B. Crispell offered the draft of a proposed amendment to the constitution providing for investment of endowment funds and it, too, was accepted.

The new members are:

GEORGE JOSEPH DEYO, Elizabeth, N. J.
RICHARD PHILIP VAN ETEN, Monticello, N. Y.
DAVID DE RYCK LENT, Troy, N. Y.
TRACY STEBBINS VOORHEES, Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAVID THOMPSON DEMAREST, East Orange, N. J.
LUDLOW VAN DEVENTER, Plainfield, N. J.
HENRY BRADT, Schenectady, N. Y.
CLEMENT ROY NEWKIRK, Utica, N. Y.
MARVIN PRESTON VANDER VEER, Rochester, N. Y.
JOHN MILTON DEMAREST, Summit, N. J.
ROBERT EUGENE HANCE, Freehold, N. J.
HARRY D. HANCE, Freehold, N. J.
BRUCE DENISE HANCE, Freehold, N. J.
FRED HOYT DURLAND, Hurleyville, N. Y.
ARTHUR FLOYD VAN DYCK, Old Greenwich, Conn.
SANFORD VINT VAN DERZEE, Selkirk, N. Y.
ROBERT YEARDLEY NEVIUS, New York City

Union Branch Hears Plea to Save Old Landmarks

The need for preserving old landmarks, private burial plots and other links to the past in this country was stressed by Charles D. Wardlaw, founder of the Plainfield, N. J. day school which bears his name, at the annual dinner meeting under auspices of the Union County branch of The Holland Society of New York, held at Novak's Restaurant, Old Raritan Road, Scotch Plains, the night of March 6.

The Revolutionary history of central New Jersey was outlined by Mr. Wardlaw at the start of his talk and he then referred to the old landmarks so closely connected with Washington during the time he spent in the State, including the Drake House in Plainfield, which Mr. Wardlaw is trying to save from demolition.

The speaker told of Cornelius Vermeule, who left Bergen County in 1703 and settled at the outskirts of the present Plainfield in a section then known as the Blue Hills Plantation. Vermeule was the great great grandfather of Cornelius C. Vermeule, a member of the Society since 1889, who died recently. Mr. Wardlaw said the original homestead had been torn down in 1830 and replaced by another dwelling, but the Vermeule burial yard is nearby and on a visit to the spot he saw the old headstones badly damaged.

Louis L. Blauvelt and Edgar B. Van Wagoner, two of the visiting delegation from Essex County, took part in the discussion and offered to copy graveyard records when notified of the locations. They told of various old structures torn down in recent years.

At the business meeting Edward M. Van Buren, Jr., was re-elected president of the branch and George B. Wendell the secretary-treasurer. Mr. Van Buren presided. Delegations were present from the branches in Essex, Middlesex, New York and Kings counties besides Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken and Secretary Harold E. Ditmars.

Essex Branch Dinner

Tuesday evening, February 2, the Essex County Branch of The Holland Society of New York held a meeting and dinner in the Barracuda Room of the Military Park Hotel, Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Edgar B. Van Wagoner, the able president of this branch, made the arrangements and presided. The dinner was well attended. Four members were present from Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Treasurer Van Aken, Secretary Ditmars and John H. Van Siclen from Kings County, Messrs. Bergen and Springsteen from Queens and Nassau Counties, respectively. Frederick A. Lydecker and two sons, Louis L. Blauvelt, F. C. Van Keuren and Richard Schermerhorn, Jr. were among those present from Essex County. The Rev. Orion C. Hopper asked the invocation and later on introduced his

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)

Van Wyck Memorial

The resolution adopted at the March meeting of the Board of Trustees as a memorial to the late William Van Wyck follows:

*"To live in the hearts
Of those we leave behind
Is not to die."*

Anon.

The Trustees of The Holland Society of New York, assembled in regular quarterly meeting at the Union Club in the City of New York on the ninth day of March, 1950, pause in their deliberations for the purpose of paying tribute to one of their number who has been summoned from material existence here on earth to the realm of light eternal.

WILLIAM VAN WYCK,

number six on the roster of the Society, passed away on the sixth day of November in the year Nineteen Hundred Forty-nine, after a protracted illness. We mourn the death of this able and upright man who, during the period of his membership in the Society, which began on June 30, 1892, has contributed so much to its well-being and progress, and we sincerely regret the loss of one whose outstanding social characteristic was his great capacity for friendship and love of his fellow men. Each Trustee of the Society and every member who knew William Van Wyck experienced a sense of personal loss when he was called away. He was a Trustee of the Society from 1933 to 1941, when he was elected to the Presidency, and served in that capacity until 1943. At the termination of his term as President, he was reelected a Trustee and continued to serve in that capacity until June 12, 1947, when illness compelled him to resign. He was Chairman of the Committee on Meetings for the years 1934, 1935 and 1936, Chairman of the Committee on Memorials for 1937, Chairman of the Committee on Membership for 1938, and Chairman of the Committee on Library, History and Tradition for 1946.

William Van Wyck was a lawyer by profession, having rendered service of an outstanding nature as Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, after which he devoted himself to the practice of maritime law. He was the son of Augustus Van Wyck who, in 1898, was a candidate for the office of Governor of New York State, opposing the late Theodore Roosevelt, and a nephew of Robert A. Van Wyck, one of the distinguished Mayors of the City of New York.

Let this Memorial to William Van Wyck, whose love for our Society and devotion to its principles and ideals was exceeded by no one, be inscribed in full on the minutes of this meeting of the Trustees, and the Secretary is hereby instructed to forward a copy to his widow.

Picnic in Union

Members of the Union county branch of The Holland Society of New York will hold their annual picnic on "the Hilltop" in Echo Lake Park, Cranford, on the afternoon and evening of Friday, June 16.

Middlesex Dinner

Members of the Middlesex County Branch held their annual dinner meeting at Colonial Farms, Middlebush, N. J., on the evening of Tuesday, April 25.

Percy L. Van Nuis, president of the branch, presided at a most interesting and informal discussion, after a roast beef dinner had been served. President Frederick I. Bergen of the parent Society urged an effort to bring the membership up to the constitutional limit of 1,000. Secretary Harold E. Ditmars told of Society activities and brought regrets from Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken, who was prevented from attending because of a previous engagement.

Each person present was called upon for remarks and at the conclusion of the evening Mr. Van Nuis was delegated to send a letter of greeting to Rev. Dr. William H. S. Demarest, former domine of the Society and president emeritus of Rutgers University, who was unable to attend. Members were present from the Bergen, Essex, Union and Long Island Branches.

Bergen Gathering

Thirty-five members of The Holland Society of New York residing in Bergen County met on the evening of Thursday, April 20, at the Hackensack Golf Club, Oradel and discussed plans for resuming activities as a Bergen branch. Paul R. Jansen, vice-president from Bergen County, presided. Irwin L. Tappen was named secretary-treasurer and a committee was selected to arrange for a dinner meeting to be held in the fall.

Memorial Services

The tenth annual church service of The Holland Society of New York in memory of nineteen members who died during the last year was held at the Middle Collegiate Church, Second Avenue and Seventh Street, this city, on Sunday, April 30, at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, pastor and domine of the Society, conducted the service and members stood with the congregation as the names of the departed were read by Frederick I. Bergen, president of the Society.

Long Island Branch

The annual meeting and dinner of the Long Island branch of The Holland Society of New York will be held on Friday, May 12, at 7 p.m. at the Jamaica Club, 89-31 161st Street, Jamaica, L. I. There will be a refreshment and social period starting at 6:30 p.m. Reservations may be sent to John H. Brinckerhoff, secretary and treasurer. Charles H. Vosburgh is president of the branch.

Joint Meeting

The annual spring meeting of vice presidents with members of the Board of Trustees of The Holland Society of New York will be held at the Union Club, 69th Street and Park Avenue, this city on Friday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, May 19.

EARLY ROCKLAND ROADS HARD TO FOLLOW

There were few roads in the early days of New Amsterdam and the "Dutch country" of New York and New Jersey. Those that existed were mainly horse-paths—routes between places of military or trading importance, as, for instance, the one between Stony Point, N. Y. and Morristown, N. J. or the Old Mine Road which ran from Kingston on the Hudson River to Sussex on the Delaware.

The early comers settled at first along waterways and used them for transportation whenever possible. Roads became necessary chiefly as connecting links between rivers or settlements and many of them followed Indian trails.

Because of the early activity in the iron industry in the Ringwood section of New Jersey and in the Southfields section of Orange county, N. Y., there are a number of very old roads in Rockland county which were freight paths to the Hudson River. Practically all old roads in this section lead to some landing, as Sneden's Landing, Tappen Landing or any of several along the Nyack shore.

It is easy enough to pick up an old road at the landing end. The difficulty is in following the route through to its original destination in the interior part of the county. One reason for this is that the place from which the road started is no longer industrially important. Again, since the opening of the railroads freight and produce have not been shipped cross-country to the river. Finally, with the introduction of the turnpikes, the old routes were abandoned.

In Rockland county the earlier roads were not necessarily where we would expect to find them today. They seem to wander aimlessly and interminably—to our way of thinking—to have chosen the worst, roughest, most hilly route possible. If you want to know whether you are on an old road or not the first thing you should do is to note whether you are on high land or not.

Except for those routes which follow rivers, most of the older roads were on high ground—which probably gives us our modern "highway." In early times there were no "road appropriations"—consequently our ancestors ran their routes over land that was dry all year round. It was obviously much easier to get their wagons over a hill than through a mud-hole.

An example of an old Rockland county road still easy to follow is "the way to Nyack via the Red Hill Road." The route was the shortest way from Hempstead (back of New City) to Nyack—with all its meanderings it is probably twice as far by this route as any other which today one might choose.

The Red Hill Road begins where the Clarkstown Road leaves the English Church Road (which goes to New City). It goes south and east, down over Red Hill; follows Middletown Road south a short distance and takes the first right turn which comes out on Route 304 at the State Troopers' Headquarters. The route goes east over the Germonds Road and southeast over the New City Road to the Strawtown

Road intersection; then east and north toward Valley Cottage, by the stone-crusher, through Poverty Hollow; past the Christian Herald Home and eventually hits the Old Mountain Road which runs along the north boundary of Mrs. John Bell's estate in Upper Nyack—thence down to the landing which was about where Julius Petersen now has his yacht yard.

Schenck House Saved

The Jan Martense Schenck house built in 1656 in the old Flatlands section of Flatbush at what is now known as 2133 East Sixty-third Street, has been acquired by the Brooklyn Museum by gift and is to be re-erected on the fourth floor of its building as another outstanding example of early Dutch architecture.

One of the oldest structures standing in the New York metropolitan area, the house has been occupied continuously, in 1784 the house was sold by the builder's grandson to Joris Martense, for whom a Flatbush street is named. Eventually it was inherited by the Crooke family, who in 1909 deeded it to the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company. It was the dredging concern that recently gave the house to Brooklyn Museum, after disposing of its other Flatlands property to housing developments.

It is said a ship was dismantled to build the house. Its thick oak ceiling-beams and paneled doors are painted over now. So are the hinges made from bayonets, and the brick walls and partitions have been plastered and papered. The Dutch tiles that lined the huge kitchen and living room fireplaces already have been removed to the Brooklyn Museum, and the fireplaces boarded up.

Old Ferry for Museum

A long struggle to save an ancient side-wheeler ferryboat from the wrecker's beach and make her a part of a permanent maritime exhibit appeared near realization yesterday.

The old ferry, the Brinkerhoff, now a relic as the last of her "walking beam" type, lies in the Hudson at Kingston, with her paddles stilled and other mechanical parts unequal to the task of moving her under her own power to the Marine Museum of the Marine Historical Association, Mystic, Conn., is to be taken there by a towing company free of charge.

Carl Cutler, curator, and Charles A. Brooks, business manager of the big museum, have accepted the towing offer and started preparing plans for moving the fifty-one-year-old craft and placing her in the institution's permanent exhibit site.

The Brinkerhoff is owned by the city of Bridgeport, Conn., and Mayor Jasper MacLevy already has agreed to turn over title if the ship could be moved. It is described as "a choice specimen of nineteenth century ferryboat architecture." She has a " quaint " pilot house, vehicle gangways measured for carts rather than trucks and huge old-fashioned range lights.

SERVICE TO SOCIETY NEAR 38 YEARS

A record of thirty-eight years close association with the Holland Society of New York is held by Miss Florence McAleer during which time she has been stenographer, assistant secretary and more recently the executive secretary.

Miss McAleer's first contact with the Society came in November, 1912, when she was employed as Private Secretary to Edward A. Van Winkle, who had been elected corresponding secretary at the annual meeting on April 8 of that year. Mr. Van Winkle was a patent attorney, with offices at 90 West Street. He succeeded Henry Lawrence Bogert, who had been chosen president of the Society. In order to conduct affairs of the Society more efficiently Mr. Van Winkle moved its offices from 99 Nassau Street to a room adjoining his own office at 90 West Street.

Miss McAleer recalls she gradually became acquainted with affairs of the Society through taking

dictation and performing other duties for Mr. Van Winkle. When he entered military service at the outbreak of World War I in 1917 she carried on for a short time until the late Frederic Keator was named secretary. She was his assistant and continued when the late Walter M. Meserole was named to the position after Mr. Keator's death in 1926.

Over the years Miss McAleer has become expert in the history of New Amsterdam and in tracing records of the early settlers to verify data on applications for membership in the Society. She has catalogued and arranged the extensive library at headquarters of the Society, which continue to be at 90 West Street. Since the death of Mr. Meserole and the late Franklin Hogeboom she has assisted the Committee on Genealogy in checking membership applications.

HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS

Charles A. Van Winkle, a former Trustee of the Society, has been elected a director of A. R. Purday, steel distributors, of Lyndhurst, N. J. He is president of the Rutherford Trust Co.

P. Raymond Haulenbeek, a Trustee of the Society, is general chairman of the 1950 campaign for the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies acting for 145 member agencies. Mr. Haulenbeek is administrative vice-president and a director of the Bowery Savings Bank.

Reuben B. Crispell and **Mrs. Crispell** announced, in January, the engagement of their daughter, Katherine Sands Crispell, to Robert Joyce Wood, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Wood. The wedding is planned for May.

David Van Alstyne Jr. and **Mrs. Van Alstyne** have announced the marriage of their daughter, Joan, to Edward Fuller Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rankin Johnson, which took place on April 1. Mr. Van Alstyne is a Trustee of the Society and a member of the New Jersey State Senate.

John C. Traphagen has been elected a director of the American Smelting & Refining Company.

Dr. William H. S. Demarest, a former domine of the Society, will be remembered by coming generations of students at Rutgers University as its past president and now ground has been broken for a new dormitory to be known as Demarest Hall. It is scheduled to be completed in February, 1951 and house 240 undergraduates.

Albert L. Vreeland was selected at the April primary in New Jersey to be the Republican candidate for Congress from the Eleventh District, which includes his home town of East Orange. He was a member of the House of Representatives at the outbreak of World War II and resigned to enter the army for service in the Pacific theater.

Tracy S. Voorhees has submitted his resignation as Under Secretary of the Army, effective June 30 and it has been accepted by President Truman with "particular reluctance". The President has referred to him as "one who saved millions of people from starving as food administrator for occupied areas after the war" and praised him for outstanding performance. Mr. Voorhees gave his reason for retirement the pressure from family, friends and doctors to ease his activities.

Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen completed eighteen years as pastor of the Middle Collegiate Reformed Church, this city, at services on Sunday, March 19. He is Domine of the Society and widely known for his radio sermons.

Enders Voorhees, chairman of the United States Steel Company's finance committee, was one of the country's outstanding business leaders awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Commercial Science when New York University celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its School of Commerce on April 14.

M. L. Van Slyck, a member of the executive staff of the New York Journal of Commerce, became managing editor of the Chicago Journal of Commerce in February and has removed to that city with his family from Larchmont, N. Y., where he had made his home since coming East in 1945.

MANY HISTORIC TIES IN HOLLAND

The many old ties with the United States which have held over more than three centuries and some of the newer ones are the subject of an illustrated booklet for American tourists published by the National Tourist Office at the Hague.

The author is J. van Rhyn, a native Hollander, who has sought to locate the historic sites in his country with any connection to the days of New Amsterdam and later period in the United States.

The first illustration in the booklet shows the main house at Westphalinx Farm, at Nykerk, which belonged to the Van Slechtenhorst family. Brant Aertsen Van Slechtenhorst became Director of the Colony of Fort Orange in 1624 and was a very important man in the history of the settlement which later became Albany, N. Y. The second illustration shows the canal, church and a dwelling in the ancient village of Breukelen (Province of Utrecht) which was the original spelling given to the Dutch settlement later known as Brooklyn, N. Y.

The front of a greengrocer's shop named "de Vyfhoek" (the Pentagon) on a street in Haarlem is the subject of another picture. On the same spot stood, in the 17th century, the bakery "de Gecroonde Vyfhoek" (the Crowned Pentagon) of Antonius de Mil. This baker was one of the ancestors of Cecil B. de Mille, well-known Hollywood motion picture producer and a member of the Society, according to author van Rhyn.

The old town gate and house at Kampen where Adrian Francis van der Kemp was born in 1752 is shown in another picture. He became a judge of the Ulster (N.Y.) County Court and is credited with having been the original planner of the Erie route by water. The ancient "Tower of Tears" in Amsterdam is pictured as having been the starting point when Henry Hudson set sail on April 4, 1609, on the vessel "Half Moon," for the voyage which took him to the river which bears his name.

Referring to documents in the Government archives at The Hague the booklet says one of the most important papers is a letter from P. Schagen, delegate of the Dutch West India Company to the States General of the Republic of the Seven United Provinces. A print of the letter is shown. It is dated Nov. 5, 1626 and states "Our people have purchased the Island Manhattan from the Indians for the value of 60 Guilders: it is 11,000 Morgens in size."

A view of the tablet in the town hall of Zierikzee to the memory of Pieter Cornelis Ploekhoy and a general view of the town are in the booklet. He is credited with being the founder of the Dutch colony at Swaanendael, Delaware. As a direct link to New York City the booklet shows a building, now used as a

home for aged people in Amsterdam, on the site of a structure in which directors of the Dutch West India Co., in 1623, discussed the settlement of New Amsterdam. A curiosity of the little village of Oud-Vossemeer is stated to be the so-called coat of arms of the Roosevelt family pictured along with others over the mantelpiece in the municipal hall.

A facsimile of Pieter Stuyvesant's entry in a student's album of Franeker University and a view of the Frisian village of Scherpenzeel are in the booklet. The doughty Stuyvesant, probably the most picturesque of New Amsterdam's governors, was born at Schertengeel in 1592. There is also a picture of the Corlaer mansion at Nykerk which stands on the site of a house which was the birthplace of Arendt Van Curler. He was the maker of the Covenant of Peace with the Iroquois Indians and founder of the city of Schenectady, N. Y. He was born in 1620 and died in 1667. Another picture shows the main street of Buren, Province of Gelderland, home of the ancestors of Martin Van Buren, Sage of Kinderhook, N. Y. and eighth president of the United States.

At Nykerk, the "old home beyond the sea" of many Dutch settlers in the Mohawk and Hudson valleys, can still be seen the tomb of the Van Renselaer family of which the jeweler Kiliaen Van Renselaer was the patroon of Renselaerwijck near Albany, according to the booklet. There is a picture of the Van Renselaer manor house near Nykerk and another of inscriptions on the family tomb.

The last illustration shows the original warehouses still standing in Amsterdam used by the Dutch West India Co. in the 17th century to store beaver skins received from New Amsterdam.

Other pictures and references include the church at Brielle, which was the first Dutch town visited by William Penn when he made a tour of the Netherlands in 1677 to meet members of the Society of Friends. There is a facsimile of the student entry by John Quincy Adams, sixth president of the United States, in the University at Leyden; another of the tablet at Leeuwarden in memory of the Netherlands States General's recognition of the United States as a nation in 1782. The spot at Leyden where John Robinson and the English Puritans who were to become the Pilgrim Fathers lived in the 17th century is pictured along with the memorial plaque and a scene at the port of Delfshaven from which they left on July 22, 1620 for their voyage to America. The church where they gathered to pray before embarking on the "Speedwell" appears in the picture. Modern touches to the booklet are pictures of a statue adorning a bridge in Rotterdam as a tribute to Henry Ford, motor car manufacturer and another of the house at Veere in which Hendrik Willem Van Loon wrote many of his books. Beneath a cut of a Dutch figure preparing to hit a ball with a long stick there is the caption "the game of golf originated in the Netherlands, where it was named Kolf."

IN MEMORIAM

HUGH HENRY LANSING

Hugh Henry Lansing, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eighth of June, 1899 and number 24 in seniority, died suddenly at his home, 1627 Third Avenue, Watervliet, New York, the fifth of January, 1950. He was born at Troy, New York, the fourteenth of March, 1870, the son of the late James Lansing, Surrogate of Rensselaer County and the late Sarah Richardson Lansing. He had served for forty-seven years in the school systems of Troy and Watervliet. For twenty years he had been superintendent of schools in Watervliet. He was graduated from Williams College in 1893 and began teaching in the Troy High School the same year. In 1896 he was principal of School 12 in Troy. With the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he served as a member of Company A—Second Regiment N.G.N.Y. At the close of the war he taught in the Troy High School until 1906. In 1907 he was made the superintendent of schools in Watervliet. In 1927 he resigned this office and was made Principal of School One in Troy in 1929, and served in this capacity until 1937, when he became the Principal of School Three. He retired from this position in June of 1940. Besides membership in our Society, he was a member of William Floyd Chapter, Sons of the Revolution; The Troy Citizens Corps, The Troy Burns Club, The New York State Teachers Association, and the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity. He is survived by his wife, the former Lillian Haswell; a son, James H. Lansing, of Shaker Heights, Ohio; two daughters, one sister, six grandchildren, and one great grandchild. His funeral was held at his residence on Monday, the ninth January, 1950, with the Reverend E. Edward Young officiating.

CORNELIUS C. VERMEULE

Cornelius Clarkson Vermeule, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the twenty-fourth of October, 1889 and number 3 in seniority, died the first of February, 1950, in the Middlesex Hospital, New Brunswick, New Jersey. He was born in New Brunswick, N. J., the fifth of September, 1858, a son of Adrian and Maria (Veghte) Vermeule. He was graduated from Rutgers University in the class of 1878, won his Civil Engineering Degree in 1880, and was awarded a masters degree in 1881. Soon after leaving college he was employed by the State of New Jersey on a geological survey and compiled a series of topographical maps, which were the first for any state in the nation. Until 1888 he was in the employ of the Federal Government. He had an office in New York as a consulting engineer until 1943, when he retired from practice. He was consultant for more than one hundred municipalities during his career. In 1894 he authored a report upon the development of a water supply system for the State of New Jersey. His wife, the former Carolyn Carpenter Reed, predeceased him. He is survived by his son, Warren C. Vermeule; a grandson Cornelius Clarkson Vermuele, III, and a sister Cornelia Vermuele. Besides our Society, he was a member of The Huguenot Society, The

New England Society of New York, The American Water Works Association, The Commerce and Industry Association, The American Society of Civil Engineers. Funeral Services were conducted for him at his home, River Road, New Brunswick, N. J., Friday, the third February, 1950, at three o'clock, P.M. Interment was in Saint George's Episcopal Cemetery, Newburgh, Orange County, New York.

FRANCIS J. N. TALLMAN

Francis John Newton Tallman, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eleventh of June, 1914 and number 91 in seniority, died the thirteenth of January, 1950. He was a son of Isaac Newton and Abigail Lydenia (Woods) Tallman. He was born at Nyack, New York, the ninth of February, 1860. He received his education in the public and private grade schools of Nyack and at Rockland College. He was a member of Rockland Lodge, #723, F. & A.M., of Nyack, N. Y., and the recipient on the twenty-seventh of December, 1939 of their "FIFTY-YEAR Gold Medal", which was conferred upon him by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, F. & A.M. On the twenty-sixth of December, 1883, he married Kitty Neilly Weiant at Nyack, New York. She died the first of September, 1936. He married Harriette E. Ketchum of Brooklyn, New York, the twentieth of April, 1938. He was a builder of pipe organs until 1910, when he was appointed a court officer and served in the magistrates and municipal courts of Brooklyn until March, 1934 when he retired. Besides our Society, he was a member of The Association of Blauvelt Descendants and The Texas State Historical Association. He was a member of The Episcopal Church of The Nativity, Ocean Avenue at Farragut Road, Brooklyn. Funeral Services were conducted at his home, Thursday evening, the second of February, 1950. He is survived by his widow, a son, John B. Tallman, and three daughters.

FRANK BISHOP SMIDT

Frank Bishop Smidt, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the twenty-ninth March, 1888 and number 2 in seniority, died at his residence, 229 West Seventy-eighth Street, New York City, on Sunday, the twelfth February, 1950. He was a son of John Cornelius Tunis and Jane Ann (Lee) Smidt, and was born in New York, the twentieth of February, 1860. His early education was received at Trinity School and he was graduated from Columbia College in the class of 1882, with a B.A. Degree. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He entered the banking business with the Central Trust Company, which was afterward merged into the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company. He had served this institution as a Vice President. He was a Trustee of the New York Savings Bank and a member of its finance committee. He was a member of the Episcopal Church of Saint Matthew and Saint Timothy. Besides our Society he was a member of The Saint Nicholas Society in the City of New York, Columbia University Club and University Club.

IN MEMORIAM

CHARLES A. DU BOIS

Charles A. Du Bois, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the tenth of March, 1904 and number 32 in seniority, died at his home, 600 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, New York City, on the eighteenth of February, 1950, after an illness of six months. He had long been active in many historical and genealogical societies. He was formerly a member of the 102nd Regiment, N.G.N.Y. and had been a major in the 22nd Regiment, N.G.N.Y. and was the last survivor of the detail that escorted the remains of U. S. Grant to his tomb on Riverside Drive in 1885. Besides our Society, he was a member of The St. Nicholas Society in the City of New York, The Defendans Association, a member and former officer of The Empire State Society, S.A.R., a charter member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, a member of The Veterans of Foreign Wars, The Old Guard of New York, Guiding Star Lodge, F. & A.M., The Saratoga Battle Field Association and The New York Historical Society. He was born at Newburgh, Orange County, New York, the third of July, 1861, and was the son of John P. and Amanda Louise (Jackson) Du Bois. He was a descendant of Louis Du Bois, one of the twelve New Paltz Patentees. He had been in the real estate business in New York for many years.

HENRY H. TREDWELL

Henry Hewlett Tredwell, a life member of The Holland Society of New York since the tenth of December, 1925 and number 210 in seniority, died the ninth of March, 1950, in Haddington, a house situated upon Guinea Road, Old Westbury, L. I., a building in which six generations of his family had lived and died. He had been ill for six months. He was born in North Hempstead, L. I., New York, the sixth of October, 1872, the son of Timothy and Annie M. Hewlett Tredwell. He received his education at The Friends Academy, Locust Valley, L. I., New York. For some time he operated a nursery business on land that was once part of the ancestral Tredwell farm. He served our Society as Vice President for Nassau County in 1937 and 1938. About twenty years ago he founded the Williston National Bank in East Williston, N. Y., and had been its only president. His family had migrated from Connecticut 300 years ago, first settling in the vicinity of the Hamptons. Besides our Society he was a member of The St. Nicholas Society in the City of New York, The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, The Society of American Wars and the Society of Mayflower Descendants. His widow, Mrs. Florence Tredwell; a daughter, Mrs. Charles Covert, two sons, Henry Hewlett Tredwell, Jr. and Timothy C. Tredwell, and four grandchildren survive him. His funeral was held at his home, Saturday, the eleventh of March, 1950 at two o'clock P.M.

EDWARD W. BANTA

Dr. Edward W. Banta, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the thirteenth of December, 1900 and number 26 in seniority, died Sunday,

the twelfth of March, 1950, in Saint Luke's Hospital, Amsterdam Avenue at 113th Street, New York City. He had resided at 300 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, that city. He was the son of William and Charlotte Jane (Magill) Banta. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in the class of 1899 and since then had practiced medicine in New York City. Besides our Society he was an active member of The Medical Society of the County of New York, and The American Medical Association. There are no immediate survivors.

JEREMIAH R. VAN BRUNT

Jeremiah Rutger Van Brunt, a life member of The Holland Society of New York since the ninth of March, 1905 and number 40 in seniority, died the thirteenth of March, 1950, at his home in Kichawan, Westchester County, New York. He was the son of Jeremiah and Mary Lott (Van Pelt) Van Brunt. He was born in the former town of New Utrecht, Kings County, N. Y., the third of December, 1867. He received his early training in Public School #10 of Brooklyn. He married Anna Gertrude Remsen of Flatlands, N. Y. the 22nd October, 1890. She died in 1946. His ancestors founded the New Utrecht Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in 1677. Mr. Van Brunt was president of the New Utrecht Liberty Pole Association. He was a member of The Saint Nicholas Society of Nassau Island. He commenced his business career with Wallace & Sons, 89 Chambers Street, N. Y. C., in 1890. In 1896 he became associated with the U. T. Hungerford Brass & Copper Company, becoming its president in 1926. In 1927 he became Vice President of The Chase Companies of Waterbury, Connecticut. He became Treasurer of the Hallenbeck-Hungerford Realty Corporation in 1913. He is survived by four daughters, Mrs. I. Staunton Jackson, Mrs. George G. Cochrane and the Misses Elizabeth R. and Catherine S. Van Brunt.

DR. ROY VAN WAGNER

Dr. Roy Van Wagner, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the tenth of October, 1907, and number fifty-four in seniority, died the thirtieth of January, 1950, in The New England Baptist Hospital at Boston, Massachusetts, after a long illness. He was born in New York, the tenth of February, 1878, the youngest son of Dr. George Henry and Lydia Ann (Shelton) Van Wagner. He was a Quaker and a member of The Society of Friends. He was graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College of Temple University in 1901. The same year he commenced the practice of dentistry in Waterbury, Connecticut for thirty years. Six years ago he moved to Cheshire, Connecticut and remained in active practice until June, 1949. He was a member of Harmony Lodge, F. & A. M. and of Scottish Rite organizations. He was a member of Clark Commandery, K. T., and a thirty-second degree Mason. He was a member of Sphinx Temple, of Hartford, Connecticut. He also served in The Governor's Foot Guards of New Haven, Connecticut. He was a member of The Empire State Society, Sons of The American Revolution.

MEMORIAL FUNDS

The names of members and friends of The Holland Society of New York who, through acceptable gifts or bequests of One-thousand Dollars or more to the Society, help perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, will appear regularly in this space.

Funds received for this purpose will be kept intact and, as permanent recognition of their generosity, contributors' names will be engraved on a bronze tablet in the quarters occupied by the Society.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that contributions are deductible from income tax of the donors, and bequests and legacies are exempt from the estate tax.

Qualifying under this arrangement are the following (deceased) persons, to whose memory grateful acknowledgment of gifts received is made:

H. Russell Voorhees

Ellen Peabody

Francklyn Hogeboom

The Society was organized in 1885 "to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America, to foster and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, maintain a library, and to collect and publish genealogical and historical material"; membership limited to descendants in the direct male line from residents of the Dutch Colonies in America before 1675.

UNION BRANCH HEARS PLEA TO SAVE OLD LANDMARKS

(Continued from Page Two)

guest, Dr. William R. Ward, who is well known in Presbyterian circles in Newark. Dr. Ward gave an interesting historical talk concerning the migration of dissatisfied colonists from Connecticut to Newark. Secretary Ditmars informed the gathering that his deceased father, a member of The Holland Society (1888-1934) designed and supervised the erection of the R. C. Cathedral of St. Patrick in Newark. Treasurer Van Aken spoke on the strength of the Society. John A. Amerman was elected to the presidency of the branch, as Mr. Van Wagoner desired to relinquish that office.

On Our Book Shelf

From Arthur F. Lefferts: The Old York Branch of the Lefferts Family Tree, 1851 to 1949, by Arthur Francis Lefferts.

From The Marine Historical Association: George Blunt Wendell, Clipper Ship Master, 1831-1881.

From William R. Mathews: Indonesia Report (1949).

From Louis B. Vreeland: Annals of the Vreeland Family, compiled and arranged by Louis Beach Vreeland (1950).

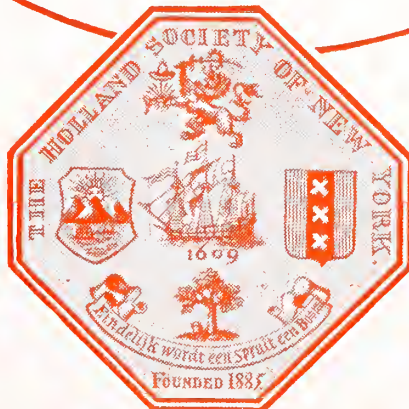


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The Holland Society of New York

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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JUDGE HAROLD R. MEDINA BANQUET MEDALIST

Harold Raymond Medina, eminent jurist and member of the legal profession, will receive the Distinguished Achievement Medal and make the principal address at the sixty-sixth annual banquet of The Holland Society of New York to be held in the Sert Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Fiftieth Street and Park Avenue, this city, on Thursday evening, Nov. 16.

Judge Medina, who was named to the Federal Court for the Southern District of New York two years ago by President Truman, will be honored for his accomplishments in the law and his contributions toward maintaining the American way of life from opposing forces. As a lawyer for more than thirty years and head of a leading firm of attorneys, he was active in the settlement of many important suits and also on behalf of thousands of persons seeking to get started on a legal career.

The award will be made by Frederick I. Bergen, president of the Society, who will preside. Judge Medina will be presented for the award by Harold O. Voorhis, former president and chairman of the Distinguished Achievement Medal committee. The Dutch Ambassador to the United States and the Consul General in New York will bring the good wishes of her Majesty Queen Juliana.

Ladies will attend the banquet for the first time in a number of years and the committee is making special plans to have the occasion one of the most colorful in Society annals. A reception to distinguished guests will begin at 7 o'clock and the grand march to the banquet hall will follow at 7:45 p.m. Arrangements are under direction of Trustee P. Raymond Haulenbeek and his committee.

TRUSTEES VOTE CHECK ON HISTORIC MARKERS

A check on bronze tablets erected by the Society in the sixty-six years since its founding to mark historic sites on Manhattan Island was decided upon at the Fall meeting of the board of trustees held at the Metropolitan Club, 5th Ave. and 59th Street, this city, on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 11.

The Committee on Library, History and Tradition was selected to have charge of this project and its chairman, Trustee Frank H. Vedder, was empowered to call on other members needed to carry on the work.

Interest in the historical markers was increased by a report from Secretary Harold E. Ditmars, who told of the activity of David Mc Mullen, marine engineer, who had assumed the task during the last summer of visiting the various places which have been marked

by the Society. Mr. Mc Mullen discovered that the tablet in the rotunda of the Customs House, at Bowling Green, is in a darkened location where it is seen with difficulty. It marks the site of the first fort and church within its walls. Efforts will be made to have the marker lighted.

The marker on the building at 71 Pearl Street, where the first "Stadt Huys", or city hall stood, was found by Mr. McMullen to be above the third floor level where it is seen only by riders on the Third Avenue elevated railroad. Action has been taken by the city to have the elevated railroad torn down and the Society will cooperate with the building's owner in having the marker reinstalled over the main doorway.

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TRUSTEES VOTE CHECK ON HISTORIC MARKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

It was voted to extend a resolution of thanks to Mr. Mc Mullen for his work, which was in part responsible for decision to check on all of the Society's markers. Further interest was occasioned by a report of plans afoot to place markers at various sites on Governor's Island in New York's upper bay, but discussion failed to reveal any spots of particular significance as regards the early Dutch settlers.

President Frederick I. Bergen, who conducted the meeting, reported on activities during the summer, which were given in further detail by Secretary Ditmars. The financial report of Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken was accepted and after discussion it was decided to postpone action until the next meeting on a report of the Finance Committee headed by Trustee Howard D. Springsteen, for reinvesting some of the Society's endowment funds.

Trustee Vedder expressed special satisfaction in a report on valuable church records acquired for the Society's library. They were transcribed from the original records of the Reformed churches at New Hurley and Guilford by Kenneth E. Hasbrouck and include baptisms, marriages, deaths and cemetery inscriptions in the 18th and 19th centuries. The records are typed and placed in looseleaf binders.

Trustee T. Morris Van der Veer, as captain of the Burgher Guard, reported it is up to full strength of fifty members. The annual picnic of the group was held at Echo Lake Park, Cranford, N. J. in September and the annual dinner was held at the Williams Club on the evening of Oct. 9.

Four applications for membership were approved as recommended by Trustee Wilfred B. Talman on behalf of the Committee on Genealogy, which supplements a list of nine applications approved at the meeting held on June 8. The new members are:

ROBERT PERRY SCHERMERHORN, Buffalo, N. Y.
LAWRENCE HAROLD SUYDAM, New Brunswick, N. J.
CHARLES AUGUSTUS WINANS, Wyckoff, N. J.
RICHARD SANDYS KEATOR, New York, N. Y.
ARCHIBALD WHITCOMB VOORHIS, Wilton, Conn.
LIVINGSTON LANSING, Boonville, New York
GORDON ROBERTS BICE, Utica, N. Y.
LE ROY STEWART SCHERMERHORN, Utica, N. Y.
ELLIS HAROLD SCHOONMAKER, Norwood, N. J.
JOHN MUHLENBERG DE YOE, Mahwah, N. J.
HENLEY VROOMAN, Moylan, Pa.
GUERNSEY VANDERVEER NEVIUS, Winnetka, Ill.
PETER TEN EYCK NEVIUS, New York, N. Y.

J. Sebring Ackerman Heads Branch in Dutchess County

J. Sebring Ackerman of Poughkeepsie was elected president of the Dutchess County branch of the Society at the annual "Hutspot" dinner meeting held at the Nelson house, Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 3. He succeeds Dr. John M. Jacobus, who was unable to continue in office owing to other duties.

The sixty-first annual gathering of the members from Dutchess County, officers of the parent Society and guests was marked by an address by Dr. William Cnoop Koopmans, the Dutch Consul General at New York. He gave a most interesting discourse on the origin of "Hutspot", a most delectable combination of beef and vegetables reduced to a stew, which was the first food served to the residents of Leyden when the city in Holland was freed from a siege by invading forces. According to Dr. Koopmans, hutspot was introduced to the Hollanders by Spaniards.

The dinner was preceded by a reception during which Poucher's punch was served. At a brief business session Kenneth E. Hasbrouck was re-elected secretary and Alfred Hasbrouck treasurer.

H. V. B. Voorhis Heads Masonic Body

Harold V. B. Voorhis of Red Bank, N. J., recently made a Thirty-third Degree Mason, has become the Supreme Magus, IX° of the Societas Rosicrucian In Civitatibus Foederatis, which is the ruling officer of that body. This Order was introduced in the United States in 1880 from Scotland where it had been in operation for many years. Mr. Voorhis visited Ontario College in Toronto, Canada, to make his first visit, officially, as Supreme Magus.

Harold V. B. Voorhis of Bergen Place, Red Bank, was crowned a Sovereign Grand Inspector General, 33° and Honorary Member of the Supreme Council of Inspectors General 33° of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on September 27, 1950.

Bergen Dinner Meeting

The Bergen and Rockland County branches of the Society will hold a buffet supper and meeting at the Hackensack Golf Club located just off Soldier Hill Road, Oradell starting at 6:45 p.m. on Oct. 26. Arrangements are in charge of Paul R. Jansen, vice-president for Bergen County. Plans for reactivating the two groups have been considered during the summer by an executive committee and will be discussed at the meeting.

Members in Service

Members of the Society who are recalled to active duty in the armed forces are requested to advise Secretary Harold E. Ditmars at Headquarters, 90 West Street, New York City, in order that the records may be complete.

Albany Dinner Meeting

The annual dinner of the Capital District Branch of The Holland Society of New York, very appropriately, was held in the Fort Orange Club in Albany on the evening of Wednesday, May 24, 1950. It was attended by a goodly number of members of the Society representative of the good Dutch stock that has contributed so much to the professional, industrial, civic and social life of Albany and Schenectady and their environs. A guest at the dinner was Howard B. Smith, of Montclair, New Jersey, who recently retired as Trust Officer of the Chemical Bank & Trust Company and Chairman of the New York Stock Transfer Association.

The evening was divided into three parts — preprandial, prandial and postprandial. The first part was devoted to conversation, reminiscence, the partaking of refreshments and a reception to the Society's distinguished President, Frederick I. Bergen, who represented the Society officially. After a delightful hour thus spent, all present repaired to the private dining room of the Club where a feast, such as only the Fort Orange Club can provide, was enjoyed, the **piece de resistance** being fillet mignon. The proceedings were presided over by C. Reeve Vanneman, President of the Branch and Vice President of the Society for Albany County, whose efforts were duly seconded by Horace S. Van Voast, Jr., Vice President of the Branch and also Vice President of the Society for Schenectady County, and Mr. Albert E. Oliver, of Albany, Secretary-Treasurer of the Branch.

When each burgher had eaten his full and washed it down with copious draughts of fine wine, President Vanneman of the Branch called upon President Bergen of the Society and the latter responded in well chosen words, stressing the distinction which attends upon membership in the Society and the desirability of enrolling a sufficient number of new members to bring the roster up to the maximum of one thousand provided by the constitution. Remarks were made by Seth Toby Cole, of Catskill, a Trustee of the Society and by others present, including Mills Ten Eyck, of Schenectady, former President of the Branch; Mr. Smith and Dr. Edgar A. Vander Veer, of Albany, who is No. 13 on the roster of the Society and a member since 1895.

Messrs. Vanneman, Van Voast and Oliver were unanimously re-elected to their respective offices and the sentiment was expressed that the next dinner of the Branch should be held in Schenectady.

Blauvelt Gathering

Members of the Association of Blauvelt Descendants, whose ancestor first settled in this country in 1638, met at the Sleepy Hollow Dutch Reformed Church in North Tarrytown, N. Y., on September 16 to celebrate their twenty-fourth annual reunion with a picnic on the grounds of near-by Philipse Manor and a tour of the manor house.

Mrs. Elise Blauvelt, eighty-seven, of Passaic, N. J., was the oldest member present and the youngest member was her great-granddaughter, Nancy Lewis, nine months. The Blauvelt family traces its descent from Gerrit Hendrickson Blauvelt, who first owned land in Lower Manhattan and then settled in Sleepy Hollow country.

Louis L. Blauvelt, of East Orange, N. J., was re-elected secretary of the association, beginning his twenty-fifth year in office.

Long Island Dinner

The twenty-ninth annual meeting and dinner of The Long Island Branch of The Holland Society of New York was held in the Jamaica Club, Jamaica, Queens County, New York, on Friday evening, the twelfth of May, 1950. Dr. Charles H. Vosburgh, a retiring Vice President of The Holland Society of New York and President of The Long Island Branch, presided. The event was managed by John Henry Brinckerhoff, secretary-treasurer of the Branch.

At the request of Dr. Vosburgh, Secretary Ditmars asked the Invocation. At the conclusion of the dinner there was a brief business meeting at which Nelson J. Springsteen, recently elected Vice President for Queens County, was elected to the presidency of The Long Island Branch. John W. Van Siclen of Hollis, L. I., was elected Secretary-Treasurer to succeed John Henry Brinckerhoff, who also desired to retire from office.

President Frederick I. Bergen, Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken and Secretary Harold E. Ditmars of the parent Society made addresses. Several other members of the group also spoke briefly. The address of the evening was delivered by the Honorable Nicholas M. Pette, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the Tenth Judicial District. Justice Pette is well known to many members of the Long Island Branch and was greeted with applause when introduced by Dr. Vosburgh. He spoke upon "Loyalty and Improved Public Morality." He advocated more attention by the educational authorities to indoctrinating school children with proper respect for their elders and for those placed over them. He thought that the discipline should be stiffened considerably. He stated that he thought societies such as ours served a most useful purpose in any community.

Among those present were Preston C. Keator, Jacob V. Ryerson, Trustee Howard D. Springston, Charles V. Rapalje and John H. Van Siclen, Bruce S. Cornell, A. Lloyd Lott, and other loyal supporters of the activities of the Branch. There were several guests present, among them Ralph Tocher and George D. Conant. It was a most enjoyable evening.

NEW YORK'S GROWTH FROM DUTCH COLONY

The steady march of trade and commerce northward on Manhattan Island has been an absorbing study for historians who have sought the reasons for a concentration of population, wealth and business such as the world has never before seen.

In a little more than three centuries the colony founded by Dutch traders has expanded from a fort where the Customs House now stands at Bowling Green to the upper limits of the island. It has spilled over a vast metropolitan area. The first dwellings were on ground now listed as 32 and 40 Broadway. Prior to outbreak of the Revolution trade was concentrated along the East River from Pearl and Whitehall Streets to the foot of Wall Street, at which point a wall or barrier crossed the entire island from east to west, as a protection from the Indians.

It is not easy to visualize Pearl Street, which starts at State Street and meanders more than a mile before emerging on Broadway, as the original water front. Old maps, however, show how sailing vessels crowded along the eastern side of Manhattan so as to lift canvas in a favorable wind to sail out of the harbor with the tide. The western side of the island, first known as the North River and later as the Hudson River front, was fanned by a breeze which came from the Jersey shore and it was not until advent of the steam-boat that trade spread over from the East River.

A great deal of lower Manhattan Island is built on filled in land. Pearl Street is now three blocks removed from the water front and Battery Park is completely made acreage. Trinity Church, once only a block from the water, is now three blocks away and Broad Street was originally a canal above Beaver Street.

Several streams coursed through the Island's lower portions at one time and swamps caused the malaria which spread death among the population. Large areas have been drained, ponds have been filled and running brooks have been diverted to make way for great building projects. The New York State Building is on the site of the Collect, a fresh water pond which was large enough in 1796 for John Fitch to test his steam-driven boat.

A New World poet of Dutch descent, Jacob Steendam, was the first booster of Manhattan Island of which there is record. He wrote a piece in 1659 describing the business and social benefits "Of Living in Nieuw Amsterdam". He mentioned the harbor popping with fish with whale, porpoise and seal as constant and friendly visitors. His purpose was to encourage more settlers and time has justified his enthusiasm.

In 1784, when residents of Manhattan returned to their city, with its buildings destroyed by the great fire or in poor repair, the strictly Dutch era had come to an abrupt end. Much of the early architecture was lost and even streets were changed in their course as the citizens set about to rebuild. On May 4, 1784, five commissioners were appointed to lay out streets in the devastated parts of the city resulting from the fires of 1776 and 1778. By 1789 when Washington arrived for his inaugural as first president of the United

States the population was 23,614 concentrated almost entirely below Chambers Street, with only farms and wild land to the north.

The almost complete stopping of immigration from Holland when the Dutch West India Company gave way to the English in 1675 and the increasing rate at which settlers began to arrive from other countries resulted in a decided change of population trend on Manhattan Island. Dutch continued to be spoken in certain quarters but the old way of life came to be centered more and more on Long Island, up the Hudson River valley and in New Jersey.

Writing to friends back home, John Lambert, an English visitor, had this to say about New York in 1818: "It is the first city of the United States for wealth, commerce and population. Broadway is lined with large commodious shops of every description, well stocked with European and India goods, and exhibiting as splendid and varied a show in their windows as can be met with in London.

"There are several extensive book-stores, print-shops, music-shops, jewellers, and silver-smiths; hatters, linen-drapers, milliners, pastry-cooks, and couch makers. The ground floor of the hotel is converted into shops. Every day except Sunday is market day in New York. Meat is cut up and sold by the joint or in pieces, by the licensed butchers. Each must sell at his own stall, and conclude his sales by one o'clock between May 1 and November 1. Two o'clock the rest of the year. The ladies seem more partial to the light, various, and dashing drapery of the Parisian belles than our London Beauties."

Lambert then gives attention to the old Dutch quarter between Broadway and the East River which he criticizes for its irregular streets, but "which is nevertheless the chief seat of business." He describes warehouses, shops, and piers which are crowded with ships. "Bales of cotton, wool, and merchandize; barrels of potash, rice, flour and salt provisions, hogsheds of sugar, chests of tea, puncheons of rum, and pipes of wine, boxes, cases, packs, and packages of all sizes and denominations were strewed upon wharfs and landing places, or upon the docks of the shipping."

He tells of the hurly-burly of merchants, brokers, traders, and politicians haunting the Tontine Coffee House. Streets were jammed with drays—"Everything was in motion, all was life, bustle, and activity. The people were scampering in all directions to trade with each other, and to ship off their purchases for the European, African, and West Indian markets. Every thought, word, look, and action of the multitude seemed to be absorbed by commerce and all were eager in the pursuit of riches."

LAST DUTCH FORT CRUMBLING IN SUSSEX

Fort Nomanock, last remaining citadel of seven built along the New Jersey side of the Delaware River to protect the early Dutch settlers from Indian attacks, is headed for oblivion unless some historical group takes it under its wing.

The fort, situated on the farm now owned by David Cron, is falling to pieces. It is hidden from general view on Old mine road by farm buildings and sloping ground.

It was built in 1775 on lands of Cornelius and Antje Roosa Westbrook, just South of Minisink Village, the first white settlement in Sussex County, New Jersey. When the Indians began their uprisings in New York and Pennsylvania, the settlers constructed stockades and small forts around their homes. Between 1755 and 1758, seven forts, of which Nomanock was one, were set up along the river.

Often the settlers escaped the Red Men's wrath by rushing to the nearest fort, but sometimes they didn't succeed. One such instance was the attack on the home of Nicholas Cole, in what is now Montague Township.

Thirteen Indians invaded the house while Cole was absent, bound Mrs. Cole, tomahawked her son-in-law, two daughters and a son, killed an infant, then

rifled the house and carried off Mrs. Cole and another son.

When Cole returned, he hurried to Fort Nomanock for aid. With the help of soldiers, the Indians were stalked into the main road along the Delaware and Mrs. Cole and her son were freed.

Many who know the history of the section wonder whether the old fort will be allowed to crumble into oblivion. It is dilapidated and unsafe. A large section of the stone sidewall has fallen out and some of the timbers have caved in.

As one stands before the old building, it is difficult to imagine the hardships the early settlers from Esopus (now Kingston, N. Y.) endured to establish homes in the Minisink Valley.

For a number of years, the Dutch and Indians lived peacefully in their respective villages. One of the old graveyards contains both whites and Indians. Historians say that unfairness on the part of some of the settlers in Pennsylvania prompted the Indian uprisings.

The disorders spread and the valley rang with Indian war whoops, flying arrows and swinging tomahawks, of which Fort Nomanock is a fading reminder.

Wendell Saga of Sea

A book on the life and activities of George Blunt Wendell, 1831-1881, clipper ship master, has been written by Carl C. Cutler and published by The Marine Historical Association. Drawn largely from material, including letters, gathered over many years by a son, Arthur R. Wendell, former president and a trustee of the Society, it forms an almost day by day chronicle of the times when voyages were made from Portsmouth and other New England ports for purposes of trade with the Far East.

George Blunt Wendell was born at Portsmouth, N. H., on January 31, 1831, the son of Jacob Wendell and seventh in descent from Everet Jansen Wendell, who emigrated to New Amsterdam from East Friesland in 1640. His first voyage was at the age of 16 as a cabin boy on the Clipper Ship John Cumming which left Boston on May 9, 1847. He later became master of the Galaea which he took on three trips after he had previously been in command of the Piscataqua. After retiring from the sea he settled at Quincy, Mass., and entered upon a business career which earned him the esteem of the entire community.

Newark Church Service

A special service will be held on Sunday evening, October 29, in the North Reformed Church, 510 Broad St., Newark, to receive and place in the Church, a stone sent by Austin Friars' Dutch Church in London. The stone was taken from the ruins of the building, which was destroyed during World War II after it had stood for almost seven hundred years. Austin Friars' is the oldest Dutch Reformed Church in the world and the Newark Church is especially proud to have this historic relic.

The Dutch Government has consented to have a representative present at the service and the Holland Society of New York will be represented by John A. Amerman, Vice President for Essex County, who has promised to attend and pass the word along to all members from Essex.

All members of the Society will be welcomed at the service, which will be held at 7:45 p.m. and at the reception which will follow. If the members will wear the insignia of the Society, it will help to get acquainted.

HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS

Enders M. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee of the U. S. Steel Corp., was elected a director of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York at its annual meeting on May 16.

Peter A. H. Voorhis has joined the Broad Street Sales Corporation, general distributor of investment securities, as Eastern wholesale manager.

Garret A. Denise, vice-president of the Society from Monmouth County, is president of the Central National Bank of Freehold, which reached its sixtieth anniversary in July. Other members who are directors of the institution are Tunis Denise and Pierre D. Van Mater.

William M. Van Buren was guest of honor at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on the night of June 12 to mark his fortieth anniversary as head of the buying agency which he formed in 1910.

Jay LeFevre of New Paltz has announced his retirement as a member of Congress at the end of the year. He is serving a fifth term as representative of Ulster, Dutchess, Greene, Schoharie and Columbia counties.

Henry Philip Staats and **Mrs. Staats** announced on July 5 the engagement of their daughter, Juliette Gay, to Robert H. Huffman of Dayton, Ohio.

Harold Nicols DeWitt and **Mrs. DeWitt** gave their daughter in marriage to Arthur Charles Friedel, Jr., at a wedding ceremony performed in Hadley Chapel, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Syracuse, on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 21.

Tracy S. Voorhees, former Under Secretary for the Army and a graduate and trustee of Rutgers University, was the speaker at the 184th commencement exercises which were held at New Brunswick on June 8. He received the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

Dr. and Mrs. Louis Ashley Van Kleeck of Great Neck, L. I. announced on June 14 the engagement of their daughter, Martha Louise, to Paul A. Knoke, Jr., of Lancaster, Pa.

Hendrick E. Hendrickson of Laurelton, L. I., was elected to his twenty-third term as treasurer of the New York Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association in June.

Walter Earl Ditmars of New York City sponsored page advertisement in the Hartford, Conn., papers on May 1 urging that the "oath" of allegiance should be changed to a "vow" as a patriotic challenge to communism. Mr. Ditmars is president of the Gray Manufacturing Company of Hartford.

Ernest R. Acker, president of the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corp., took a leading part in a golden jubilee party attended by more than 1,000 employees in the Newburgh, N. Y. Armory on the evening of Friday, Sept. 22, in observance of the concern's fiftieth anniversary.

Charles A. Van Winkle of Rutherford, N. J., has been honored by the trustees of Centenary Junior College at Hackettstown, N. J., who have voted to name a new student resident dormitory after him. The building will be dedicated at the annual Charter Day next March. Mr. Van Winkle was elected a trustee in 1941 and has been secretary since 1942 without missing a meeting.

Douglas Van Riper received the annual silver plaque award of the New York Times at the July convention of the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards at Lake George, N. Y. Mr. Van Riper, a real estate broker in Port Washington, L. I. was recognized as having had the best classified advertisement in the paper.

William Wyckoff Kouwenhoven and **Mrs. Kouwenhoven** of Garden City, L. I., gave their daughter, Miss Joyce Kouwenhoven, in marriage to Frank Jay Tapen, also of Garden City, at a ceremony performed in the Cathedral of the Incarnation, that city, on Saturday afternoon, September 16.

Harrison Deyo has been elected a member of the executive council of The Society of the American Friends of Lafayette.

Richard H. Amerman and **Mrs. Amerman** are the parents of a second son, Stephen Voorhees, born on September 29.

William T. Van Atten is a member of the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc., which is conducting the "Crusade for Freedom" to combat the spread of communism.

Howard N. Deyo, as mayor of Montclair, N. J., headed that city's greeting to the mayor of Graz, Austria, when he was feted on October 7 by Montclair Overseas Neighbors, a local organization sponsoring "Graz Week" in honor of the Austrian community's cultural prowess.

Dr. George J. Deyo of Elizabeth, N. J., was re-elected president of the Boston University Club of New Jersey at its annual dinner meeting on October 6.

Duncan Van Norden, who emerged from the last war as lieutenant-commander, has returned to active service in the Navy. He has charge of recruiting activities in New York State.

AUDUBON SOCIETY TAKES DEMAREST HOUSE

The Demarest House which has been standing in New Bridge, north of Hackensack, N. J., since 1678, is to be saved from further threat of destruction by terms of an agreement between the Demarest Foundation and the New Jersey Audubon Society whereby it will become headquarters for the last mentioned group, with a three-acre surrounding tract as a bird sanctuary.

Acquired by Hiram B. D. Blauvelt in 1939 when about to be torn down for the stone, the ancient structure has marked time since then while the Demarest Association sought an appropriate use to which it might be dedicated and the funds necessary for restoration.

The Audubon Society has purchased a dwelling near the Demarest House for occupancy until the refurbished building is ready to be taken over. "The two societies have much in common and the agreement is a great advance for two worthy causes," Mr. Blauvelt declared in announcing the plan as head of the Demarest Association.

The two-room house, which has been a part of the Heine and Riemann estates since 1876, was built by David des Marest, a Huguenot who came to this country in 1663 and settled beside the Hackensack River in 1677. In that year he built a mill on the river, just below the hill on which the house stands, and bought the surrounding land from the Tappan Indians by indenture of Sir George Carteret, Lord Proprietor of the Province on East Jersey.

The deed reads: "To Have and to Holde the afore-said tract of land, together with all the Woods, Underwood, Trees, Marshes, Meadows, Pastures, Mynes, Minerals, Creeks, Rivers, or Rivulets, Hawking, Hunting, Fishing and all other the Commodities, benefits or Improvements that are or shall be there Unto belonging & appertayning To him the said David des Marest his Heires, Executors or Assignes for Ever."

It was in this house that des Marests and a few other French families organized, in 1682, the first and only French church in the Province of New Jersey. They later built a church, the foundations of which may still be seen, which was abandoned in 1696, but the Demarest Heart-Stone of that date is still in the old Church on the Gheen, opposite the Bergen County Court House.

The land on which the house stands, which was marked by Surveyor-Gen. John Erskine, Geographer-in-Chief of the Continental Army contains many relics of its early history. The piles of David des Marest's old mill may be seen in the river at low tide, and it has been discovered recently that what was known as the Old French Cemetery, although not actually on the land, was in adjoining territory. It was through this district, at New Bridge, that Washington and his army marched in November, 1776, in their retreat across the Jerseys.

The house belonged to the Demarests, as they came to be known until 1876.

IN MEMORIAM

ARTHUR WESLEY BENNETT

Arthur Wesley Bennett, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the fourteenth of March, 1935 and 413 in seniority, died suddenly from a heart attack at his residence, 8415 Fourth Avenue, in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, the third of April, 1950. He was born in the former village of New Utrecht, Kings County, New York, the eleventh of February, 1884. He was a son of Jaques and Phebe Ann (Wyckoff) Bennett. He was a descendant of William Adriance Bennett, who migrated from England to New Netherland. He was a graduate of Public School No. 10 of the old City of Brooklyn, N. Y. For a number of years he had been an employee of The Anaconda Copper Company. Besides our Society he was a member of The Saint Nicholas Society of Nassau Island, Minerva Lodge No. 792, F. & A. M., Longi Grotto, M.O.V.P.E.R., and the Seventh Assembly District Republican Club. For eighteen years he had served as a member of The Consistory of The Twelfth Street Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, just outside the Park Slope section of Brooklyn. His funeral was held from the Fred Herbst Sons' Memorial Chapel, on Thursday evening, the sixth of April, 1950, with burial in Green-Wood

Cemetery. He is survived by his widow, Kathryn Bennett and a brother, Clifford Bennett.

WILLIAM SUITOR WESTERVELT

William Sutor Westervelt, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eleventh of October, 1928 and 291 in seniority, died Thursday, the twentieth of April, 1950, at The Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, after an illness of several weeks. He was born in Paterson, Passaic County, New Jersey, the twenty-third of December, 1887, the son of John Henry and Margaret (Sutor) Westervelt. He was Vice President of Deering Milliken and Company, textile manufacturers, with whom he had been associated for thirty-one years and a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, F. & A. M. of Paterson. He served on the Glen Rock Library Board and was also a member of a number of organizations connected with the textile trade. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Margaret S. Westervelt, his wife, Carolyn K. Westervelt and a son, Robert K. Westervelt. Funeral services were held for him at the establishment of C. C. Van Emburgh, Ridgewood, N. J., on Monday, the 24th April, 1950 at 2:30 o'clock, P.M.

GEORGE ALFRED POST

George Alfred Post, a member of The Holland Society of New York, since the eleventh of March, 1948 and 866 in seniority, died in Beaumont, Texas, the twenty-fourth of March, 1950. He was born in Paterson, New Jersey, the nineteenth of February, 1869, the son of Alfred Henry and Henrietta Ruth (Zabriskie) Post. He married Eleanor Collier Sanderson in Paterson, the thirtieth of October, 1889. His winter residence was at 9 Alden Place, Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y. He maintained a summer home at Allenhurst, New Jersey. He was a former president of Post & Sheldon Corporation, one of the largest silk manufacturing companies in the United States. He retired from business in 1931. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Russell E. Dill and a grandson, George Post Dill.

WILLIAM CHAUNCEY KEATOR

William Chauncey Keator, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the tenth of March, 1910 and 67 in seniority, died at his home in Delray Beach, Florida, the twelfth of April, 1950. He was born in Rock Island, Illinois, the twenty-seventh of December, 1874. He was the son of Samuel Jerman and Clara Church (More) Keator. His first wife was the former Caroline Reed, who died about 1926. His second wife, Mrs. M. Troy Smith, married him the fourteenth of July, 1937, in New York City. Besides our Society, he was a member of The Saint Nicholas Society in the City of N. Y. His son, W. C. Keator, Jr., is a member of our Society. His funeral took place in Old Saint David's Church, at Radnor, Pennsylvania.

LEON MONROE SCHOONMAKER

Leon Monroe Schoonmaker, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the thirteenth of March, 1930 and 303 in seniority, died the thirtieth of May, 1950, at his residence, 111-21 Puritan Avenue, Forest Hills, New York, of coronary thrombosis. He was born at Singac, New York, the twenty-seventh of March, 1882, the son of Winslow and Lillie (Klotz) Schoonmaker. He was married to Florence Wilma Lawson the seventh of May, 1924, in St. Thomas' Church, New York City. He was a member of the class of 1900 of the Montclair Military Academy and of the class of 1904 at Princeton University. He was well known as a fencer. He was a member of several engineering societies, the Princeton Club of New York, The Country Club of Westhampton Beach, Suffolk County, N. Y. and several other social organizations. He was a member of the Episcopal Church. Besides his wife, he is survived by one son, Gerrit Lawson Schoonmaker and two sisters.

BENJAMIN GARRISON DEMAREST

Benjamin Garrison Demarest, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eighth of June, 1899 and 23 in seniority, died the thirtieth of May, 1950. He was born in Passaic, New Jersey, the twenty-sixth of June, 1867, the son of Daniel and Mary C. Garrison Demarest. He was graduated from Columbia University Law School in the class of 1886. For some years he practiced law in Newark, New Jersey and New York City. He was a member of The Huguenot Society, The Sons of the American Revolution and other hereditary societies. He is survived by his widow, the former Edna Lord Murphy. Funeral services were held Thursday, the first of June, 1950, at the Tomlinson Homestead in Danbury, Connecticut and interment in the Village Cemetery, at Newtown, Connecticut.

JOSEPH ELTING SLOAT

Joseph Elting Sloat, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eleventh of October, 1923 and 177 in seniority, died the sixth of June, 1950. He was born in Closter, New Jersey, the seventeenth of January, 1878. He was the son of Jenkins and Clara Hogle (Snedden) Sloat. He was married in New York City to Myrtle M. Hurd, a native of that place, the twenty-fourth of October, 1924. She was born the eleventh of November, 1886. He is survived by his wife and one son, William Arthur Taulman Sloat, a former member of our Society. His funeral services were held at the Moritz Funeral Home, at Tappan, N. Y., Friday, the ninth of June, 1950, at 2:30 o'clock, P. M., with the interment in Palisades Cemetery.

DE WITT RAPALJE

De Witt Rapalje, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eighteenth of December, 1923, a life member since April 1924, and 172 in seniority, died the twenty-third of June, 1950, in The Ward Homestead, Maplewood, New Jersey. He was born in Amoy, China, the sixth of August, 1880, the son of Daniel and Susan Alice (Ostrom) Rapalje. His parents served in China for forty-one years as missionaries of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. He was graduated in the class of 1900 from Rutgers University as a civil engineer. His wife the former Beatrice Cameron, predeceased him. Most of his professional life was spent in the study of fire prevention. He was a member of many technical societies and The Railway Fire Protection Association. Surviving him are a sister, two daughters, a brother, Ernest H. Rapalje and a nephew Daniel C. Rapalje, both members of our Society. His funeral was held the twenty-sixth of June, 1950, with interment in Hillside Cemetery, Plainfield, N. J.

MEMORIAL FUNDS

The names of members and friends of The Holland Society of New York who, through acceptable gifts or bequests of One-thousand Dollars or more to the Society, help perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, will appear regularly in this space.

Funds received for this purpose will be kept intact and, as permanent recognition of their generosity, contributors' names will be engraved on a bronze tablet in the quarters occupied by the Society.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that contributions are deductible from income tax of the donors, and bequests and legacies are exempt from the estate tax.

Qualifying under this arrangement are the following (deceased) persons, to whose memory grateful acknowledgment of gifts received is made:

H. Russell Voorhees
Ellen Peabody
Francklyn Hogeboom
Sarah A. Van Nostrand
Towsend Wandell
John E. Van Nostrand

The Society was organized in 1885 "to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America, to foster and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, maintain a library, and to collect and publish genealogical and historical material"; membership limited to descendants in the direct male line from residents of the Dutch Colonies in America before 1675.

On Our Book Shelf

From The Church Club of New York: List of Members, 1950.

From Daughters of the Cincinnati: Year Book 1950.

From Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc.: Compulsory Medical Care and the Welfare State.

From Charles A. Lott: Lott Family Chart, by Charles A. Lott (1947).

From The New Canaan Historical Society: Annual 1950.

From New England Society in the City of New York: Annual Report 1949.

From The New Jersey Historical Society: Charter, By-Laws, List of Members 1950. New Jersey Archives, Vol. 41.

From Department of Education, State of New Jersey: New Jersey Archives, Vol. 42.

From The New York State Library: New York State Freedom Train (1950).

From W. L. L. Peltz: De Witt-Peltz—A Supplement to Peltz-De Witt (1948), compiled by W.L.L. Peltz, Albany, 1950.

From Gilbert Stoutenburgh: Speech made by Gilbert Stoutenburgh before the Hyde Park and Dutchess County Historical Society, June 4-1950.

From Charles A. Winans: Winans Family in America (1939).

Quackenbush Genealogy, published in 1915; revised and supplemented by Helen Russell (Quackenbush) Winans in 1937.

From Societe d'Histoire du Protestantisme Belge: Bulletin, March 1950.

From Collegiate Church Corporation: 1950 Year Book of the (Collegiate) Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

From Hon. William Miller Collier: "The Dutch Influence on American Literature", by Jane Collier (1950).

From Kenneth E. Hasbrouck: History of New Hurley, N. Y. (1949).

From the Marine Museum of the City of New York: Annual Report 1949.

From Donald C. McClure: CASPER, a Collier, Hallenbeck, Conyn name; with memoranda as to bearers of it and incidental reference to Colliers named Jochem (Jehoiakim), Michael and Isaac, by William Miller Collier.

From St. George's Society of New York: Annual Report 1950.

From Myron S. Teller: Indexed Court Minutes of Fort Orange 1652-1701, compiled by George Teller of Kingston, N. Y.

From Rutger Van Woert: Ulster County Gazette, Vol. II, No. 88, January 4-1800.

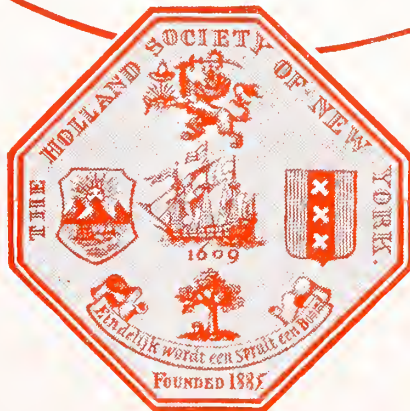


de Halve Maen



1609

The
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of **NEW YORK**
JANUARY - MARCH, 1951

The Holland Society of New York

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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Frederick I. Bergen

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JUDGE MEDINA TELLS OF PROBLEMS ON BENCH AT SOCIETY'S ANNUAL BANQUET

Carefully refraining from any reference to the trial of Communist Party members which has gained him national recognition as an outstanding jurist, Judge Harold R. Medina of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, discussed "What Judges Worry About" as Distinguished Achievement Medalist at the sixty-sixth annual banquet of The Holland Society of New York on the evening of Thursday, November 16.

The affair was held in the Sert Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City. The attendance of more than 300 members, their ladies and guests made it one of the outstanding gatherings of the Society in recent years.

Judge Medina was presented with the medal award and illuminated scroll by Frederick I. Bergen, president of the Society, after introductory remarks by Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, former president of the Society and vice-chancellor of New York University. Explaining that it would not be appropriate for him to discuss communist issues or other matters which have been in his court and are still pending for final decision, Judge Medina declared his address would be limited to a discussion of judges' problems.

The dinner was held in a brilliant setting following a reception for the medalist and honored guests who attended as representatives of other societies. President Bergen escorted Judge Medina into the banquet room at the head of the procession made up of officers and trustees of the Society as escorts for the honored guests.

Dr. Jan Herman van Roijen, the new Ambassador from the Netherlands to this country, was in attendance and in a brief address expressed his delight at the opportunity of meeting with descendants of the Dutch settlers who founded New Amsterdam. The son of an American mother and a father who was ambassador from the Netherlands to this country thirty years ago, Dr. van Royen has discharged many difficult diplomatic assignments for his government and is an authority on international affairs.

The remarks of Dr. van Roijen were in response to the traditional toast to Queen Juliana, after a toast had first

been offered to the health of the President of the United States. The invocation and benediction were offered by Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, Domine of the Society and pastor of Middle Collegiate Church, this city.

Trustee Thomas M. Van der Veer, as captain, led the Burgher Guard in traditional parading of the colors and beaver and in bringing in the Hutspot. Arrangements for the banquet were in charge of a committee led by Trustee P. Raymond Haulenbeek as chairman.

Judge Medina spoke in part as follows:

"One of the things that has impressed me from the very start of my professional career is that many of the most grievous mistakes made by lawyers and by judges are the result of doing things in a hurry. And yet there has been a hue and cry against the law's delays from the times of the Egyptians.

"It is hard for me to understand how it can ever be necessary to resort to this 'hurry, hurry' business in the administration of justice. After all the courts are not mere sausage mills; and the quality of justice must depend in some substantial measure upon careful deliberation and the complete elimination of all this hurry and bustle.

"The funny part of it all is that a good proportion of the lay public think judges are lazy. Practically everyone not connected in some way with the administration of justice thinks the judge is working only when he is on the bench. He is supposed to know all the law by some process of intuition. Probably part of the hurry-up process is due to an attempt on the part of judges to respond to the demands of the uninformed public that they work harder.

"So there you have judge's worry No. 1. Everyone in general is bedeviling him to get rid of the cases on the docket. But every individual litigant is demanding and is entitled to justice according to law. How far should a judge cut corners in order to keep things moving? It sounds easy in the abstract. I often wonder how some judges dispose of a hundred or more cases in a month. I can't do it. I sometimes wonder if one should.

"Then there is the problem of keeping current with

(Continued on Page 6)

TRUSTEES SEEK ADDED PUBLICATION FUNDS

Members of the Society will be given the opportunity of contributing toward expense of De Halve Maen and other publications under terms of a plan approved at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees at the Metropolitan Club, this city, on the evening of Thursday, December 14.

Statements for 1951 dues scheduled to go out on February 1 will include an additional \$2 for optional payment by members who wish to help meet increased costs of printing the Society's magazine. It is hoped that sufficient revenue will result as a supplement to the customary budget allotment so that the present schedule of three issues a year may be increased to four. Remaining funds will be used for enlarging the publication or underwriting special projects.

In suggesting the plan for voluntary subscriptions Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen, chairman of the Committee on Press and Publications, reported a new jump in printing costs otherwise will force further curtailment of De Halve Maen. He pointed out that the magazine is the only contact for members scattered all over the United States, who are unable to attend meetings of the Society in New York, or gathering of county branches in the surrounding metropolitan area. It is sought by libraries and historical groups, he added and helps in carrying out the Society's aims and traditions.

Two applications for membership were favorably reported by Trustee Wilfred B. Talman as chairman of the Committee on Genealogy and they were accepted.

Trustee Frank H. Vedder, as chairman of the Committee on Library, History and Tradition, reported on a visit to the Customs House facing Bowling Green for the purpose of inspecting the tablet affixed to a wall in the rotunda of the building to mark the site of the first fort erected by the Dutch on Manhattan Island. The committee was authorized at a previous meeting to make a check on the historic tablets erected by the Society and to report on the present condition. Trustee Vedder, who was accom-

panied by Secretary Harold E. Ditmars and Trustee Van Hoesen, stated that arrangements would be made with the Collector of the Port to have the tablet at the Customs House refurbished and lighted so as to be seen better by the public.

In accordance with a motion by Rev. Ernest R. Palen, Domine of the Society, a nominating committee to report a slate of officers for the annual meeting in April was confirmed. Trustee P. Raymond Haulenbeek is chairman and the other members are Trustee Frank H. Vedder, Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen, Albert E. Oliver and Richard Remsen, Trustee John de C. Van Etten, chairman of the Committee on Meetings, reported on several places at which the annual gathering might be held and it was agreed to withhold decision until the March session of the board.

The report of Secretary Ditmars recounting activities of the Society and the report of Rufus C. Van Aken showing the financial condition of the Society as satisfactory were accepted. Trustee Vedder presided in the absence of Frederick I. Bergen, who was recovering from injuries received in an auto mishap.

The new members are:

CHESTER HUYLER BOGERT, Englewood, N. J.

HOWARD WILLIAMS CONOVER, East Orange, N. J.

Van Atten Named to Defense Post

William Van Atten, chairman of the New York Board of Trade, president of Dun and Bradstreet, and a trustee of the Society, was appointed vice chairman of the Munitions Board on January 3.

He will be concerned mainly with war production of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Westchester Meeting

The Westchester Branch of The Holland Society of New York held its annual dinner meeting at The Morgan Inn in White Plains, N. Y., on the evening of December 7. Recompense for braving the wind and rain was a steak dinner topped with freshly made apple pie. The president of the Branch, George B. Schoonmaker, expressed appreciation for the large attendance of members of the Society from without the county.

The Society was represented by President Frederick I. Bergen, Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken, and Trustees Howard D. Springsteen, Ottomar H. Van Norden and Frank H. Vedder. The Burgher Guard was represented by Bruce Cornell and Harrison Deyo.

A general discussion took place and it was agreed to hold the annual gathering each year in November.

On Our Book Shelf

From Harold A. Sonn: *The Beaver Log of the Beaver Family Association of New Jersey*, Vol. 8, Nov. 1950.

From Fordham University Press: *The Manor of Fordham and its Founder* (1950), by Harry C. W. Melick.

From W. L. L. Peltz: *The Learned Family* (1882).

Publications also received during the year from C. V. Compton, Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, State Historical Society of Iowa, Kentucky Historical Society, Knapp Family Association of America, Maatschappij tot nut van't Algemeen, Genealogical Society of New Jersey, New Jersey Historical Society, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New-York Historical Society, New York State Historical Association, University of the State of New York, Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Smithsonian Institution, Staten Island Historical Society, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Wyckoff Association in America.

MANY MEMBERS AT MEETING IN BERGEN

Sixty members of the Holland Society of New York and guests attended a jointly sponsored dinner meeting of the Bergen, N. J. and Rockland N. Y. county branches at the Hackensack Country Club on Thursday evening, October 26. A paper on "Early Dutch Influences in New Jersey" read by Richard H. Amerman was enthusiastically received and led to discussion of plans for gathering data on the religious and other phases of life in the area in the days of New Amsterdam.

Paul R. Jansen of West Englewood, vice-president of the Society from Bergen county, presided after a social hour and buffet supper had afforded an opportunity for those present to talk over old times or get acquainted. It was the first such gathering of the Bergen or Rockland groups in more than a decade and every speaker called on by the toastmaster spoke strongly in favor of a meeting at least each year.

Frederick I. Bergen brought greetings as president of the parent Society. Others who spoke were Trustees Leigh K. Lydecker, of Maywood; Thomas M. Van der Veer of Rutherford; Walter H. Van Hoesen, of Fanwood; Wilfred B. Talman, of Spring Valley, N. Y.; Ottomar H. Van Norden, of New York, and former Trustee Charles A. Van Winkle, of Rutherford.

Mr. Amerman's paper traced the historical development of New Jersey from the first Dutch settlements through the English conquest to the union of East and West Jersey in 1702.

The earliest identification of New Jersey with the Dutch, Mr. Amerman said, occurred about 1618 with the founding of a trading post called Bergen in what is now Hudson County. The name Bergen County derives from this settlement.

"Concerning the origin of the word Bergen itself," he continued, "there is no such freedom from doubt. Some hold Norwegians among the settlers conferred the name in honor of the City of Bergen in Norway. Others believe a Netherlander with the Dutch family name of Bergen was the father, so to speak, of this part of the New World and so gave it his name.

"Still others say the name derives from Bergen-op-Zoom, a Dutch town in the province of North Brabant about 20 miles north of Antwerp. Others assert the Dutch word 'bergen', meaning an elevated topographic feature, was the source of the name.

"Dutch settlers of the colonial era established family lines in Northern New Jersey which flourish to this day, among them the Blauvelts, Demarests, Van Winkles, Voorheeses, Coopers and DeGroots.

"The Dutch West India Company failed in its effort to colonize New Jersey by the patroon system. While not oppressive in practice, it proved incapable of inducing Dutchmen in any considerable number to leave Holland for the New World.

"The patroonship system was basically feudal in character. It involved a grant of land with manorial rights, such as a power to hold courts, exclusive hunting and

fishing privileges, extensive riparian rights. To obtain such a grant, the patroon would agree to transport settlers to the New World and to establish them in a farming community. The settlers on their part agreed to farm the land for a fixed period, usually ten years, to use the patroon's mill, and to give him the first offer for their stock and produce."

As examples of patroonships in New Jersey, Mr. Amerman cited those of Myndert Van der Horst and of Michael Pauw. Pauw's land, called Pavonia, a Latinized version of the patroon's name, included the area which is now Hoboken, Jersey City and Staten Island.

In 1664 New Netherland became an English possession. James, Duke of York, granted part of the vast domain to his friends, Lord Berkeley of Stratton and Sir George Carteret, who thereby became lords proprietary of the region now known as New Jersey. The name New Jersey, Mr. Amerman said, is an anglicized form of the words Nova Caesarea, Latin name of the Channel island of Jersey, home of the Carterets.

Carteret received the northern part of the state, Berkeley the southern. In this manner was created the "two Jerseys," which continued until united in 1702 as a royal colony in the reign of Queen Anne. Mr. Amerman explained and added that common belief that 17th Century Indians were seldom compensated for their lands has little basis in historical fact.

"The Dutch settlers instituted the practice of paying for the land they acquired. This practice in fact was generally followed by settlers in the New World at that time. The Puritans in New England repeatedly purchased lands. At Beverly, Mass., for example, the payment for a tract was six pounds, six shillings and eight pence, which was more than Peter Minuit paid for Manhattan Island.

"In 1638 a Dutch woman in Bergen County named Sarah Kierstede received an Indian grant of 2100 acres along Overpeck Creek. The land was granted in recognition of her services as interpreter in treaty negotiations with the Dutch."

Wherever Dutch colonists settled, Mr. Amerman said, they set up a church, school and a basically liberal and democratic form of government.

Others present were: Jansen H. Van Etten, Cornelius V. R. Bogert, Chester H. Bogert, Gilbert Stoutenburgh, John L. Vanderbilt, Enoch G. Van Hoesen, Irwin L. Tappen, Frederick C. Zabriskie, Dr. Ten Eyck Elmendorf, Richard P. Terhune, Kendrick Van Pelt Jr., Treasurer; Rufus Cole Van Aken, Dr. Robert Wheeler De Groat, Hiram B. D. Blauvelt, Percy G. Beatty, Dr. Robert J. DeGroat, Dr. Frank B. Vanderbeek, Edward M. Van Buren Jr., Thomas S. Doughty, Edgar W. Hatfield, Ralph D. Terhune, W. L. Onderdonk, Otto Lent, E. Harold Schoonmaker, G. P. Stoutenburgh, John R. Van Oostenbruyge, Richard Ackerman and Ray H. Bogert.

VAN PATTEN FARMHOUSE ON BATTLE SITE

(The following article is taken from material gathered by the Knickerbocker News at Albany on historic homes in the area which was first settled by the Dutch as Fort Orange in the early days of New Amsterdam.)

A white farm house built about 1760 near McCormack's Corners marks the site of Albany County's only Revolutionary War engagement and is the sole remaining building which stood in the area at that time.

The sprawling structure of typical early Dutch style was built by Nicholas Van Patten and is said to have played a part in the Battle of The Normanskill, as the engagement is known. The house was used by Tories as a temporary fortress and in the adjoining barn, according to legend, thirteen of them were found by patriots hidden under the hay.

Historians described the Battle of the Normanskill as follows:

"On the thirteenth of August, 1777, the same day on which Colonel Harper led troops to Schoharie, Lieut. Col. Schermerhorn proceeded to Normanskill with a group of Schenectady militia and forty Rhode Island troops, numbering in all about 100 men, to break up a Tory gathering at the latter place. The expedition was very successful. David Springer, a noted Royalist, was killed, thirteen of his comrades captured and the remaining Tories dispersed. Confidence was restored among the inhabitants of the area without the loss of a single man."

The old farm house, with the exception of a few improvements, maintains the same rustic and crude qualities of nearly two centuries ago. It is built of oak timbers, with the ceilings so low they can be touched with the entire palm of the hand. There is no electricity or plumbing. Heat comes from a large wood stove in the kitchen, which is also used for cooking. There are no fireplaces.

The house is lighted with kerosene lamps and water is obtained from a pump in the front yard. The water is considered of exceptional quality and according to the present occupants people from Albany and Schenectady make trips to fill jugs.

On the outer doors are Maltese crosses typical of the Colonial period and intended to indicate the leanings of the occupants. Among the relics still in use are a hand made butter churn, an early American sideboard and, in the barn, a hand carved oxen yoke. The yoke is unique in that it is adjustable in width according to the path travelled by the oxen.

Many arrow heads and Indian pottery remnants have been found on the surrounding fields which are said to have been the site of one of the largest Indian settlements in the East before the white man came.

Records indicate the farm continued in the ownership of successive generations of Van Pattens until the late 1800s, when it was purchased by Vosburghs. It was sold to Lyman Malthias in 1904. Vosburgh Road, a dirt lane leading from Route 20 to the farm, has been a subject of controversy for many years. Albany County officials refuse to concede it is a county highway, but they insisted it should not be shut off as a private road and will not provide funds for maintenance. Present owners of the farm charge a 10c fee for each vehicle using the lane.

The Battle of the Normanskill was not more than a skirmish, but it was important in bolstering the morale of the settlers. The Burgoyne campaign, with the capture of Albany as its objective, was underway at the time and the patriots were hemmed in on every side by rapidly advancing British troops. One historian's description of the results of the engagement follows:

"The report of the nearby victory over the Tories on the Normanskill and their flight from Schoharie was the forerunner of later news as to the successful defense of Fort Stanwix, the old stockade that never surrendered. The word came later that the British had been stopped at Kingston and within five weeks there was victory at Saratoga. The Battle of the Normanskill became the turning point of the Revolution in rallying the patriots of the Albany area.

HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS

Charles A. Van Patten has been made a Commander of the National Order of Merit by the Government of Ecuador in recognition of his efforts in promoting goodwill between that country and the United States. His translation of the Ecuadorian Constitution appeared in a recent book "Constitutions of the Nations."

Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, former president of the Society, was elected president of the Greater New York Council for Foreign Students at the November annual meeting held at International House, this city.

Herbert D. Banta and Mrs. Banta of Linden, N. J., observed their fiftieth wedding anniversary on November 27. Mr. Banta retired in 1948 after thirty years as tax collector of Linden and has been active in many civic affairs.

Rev. Dr. Orion C. Hopper, for twenty-one years pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J., has been named alumni secretary and director of placement at Princeton Theological Seminary.

David Van Alstyne, Jr., a trustee of the Society and member of the New Jersey Senate from Bergen County, has been convalescing at his home in Englewood from effects of a major spinal operation performed in November.

Arthur R. Wendell began his twenty-ninth year in December as a member of the Union County, N. J., Park Commission. He is one of the two surviving from the original board which was appointed by the late Supreme Court Justice Francis J. Bergen. President of the board on numerous occasions, Mr. Wendell is vice-president for 1951.

John Van Voorhis of Irondequoit was redesignated as a justice in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York State by Governor Thomas E. Dewey on December 30. The term is for five years.

Robert H. Vreeland and Mrs. Vreeland are parents of a son, Scott Robert, who was born on January 8, 1951.

PRESERVING DEWITT HOUSE AT TAPPAN

Something more solid than sentiment and the exchange of good wishes will result from this year's sale of Christmas cards by members of the Free and Accepted Order of Masons to many of their 300,000 members in New York State. Proceeds from the annual Christmas sale will help to restore and maintain the George Washington Masonic Shrine at Tappan.

The shrine is the 250-year-old Dutch house of the DeWitt family, in which George Washington spent many days during the stormiest period of the War of the Revolution.

History has established that Gen. Washington was there during the trial and the hanging of Maj. John Andre, the spy. He is believed to have been there November 25, 1783, when the British evacuated New York. There is a tree in the yard called the tar-barrel tree, where a blazing barrel of tar is said to have been hoisted to tell riders on the Palisades that the peace treaty had been signed.

The Masons have cleared away wings and rooms that were added by owners across the centuries and have re-

stored the sloping-roofed, two-story brick structure to its original architectural appearance. In the four rooms, two on the ground floor and two upstairs, has been placed period furniture.

Floor coverings were ripped from the hall's cypress planks that are held in place by hand-made, square-headed nails. The big kitchen fireplace has been restored. Also that in the parlor. This is decorated with Biblical tiles in white and lavender which are said to be the finest of their kind in the country. A modern heating system has been installed.

If there should be any modern witches in the area, they're supposed to be properly scared by the renovated HL (Holiness to the Lord) hand-wrought hinges on case-metal windows and closet doors.

Part of the proceeds from the Christmas card sale will pay for reinforcements in the old walls whose bricks came from Holland as ships' ballast more than 250 years ago. The date the house was built, 1700, is carved into brick in the rear wall.

Many Westchester Historic Places

Many of us who have admired the restorations of Colonial buildings at Williamsburg and made historical pilgrimages to the great eighteenth-century houses of Virginia are blissfully ignorant of the past's relics which can be found near our own doorsteps. If New Yorkers are prone to let out-of-town visitors go to the top of the Empire State Building and never go there themselves, so are they inclined to ignore the historical monuments of Westchester.

The first prominent citizen to make his home north of Manhattan was Jonas Bronck. In 1639 he built a fine farmhouse near the site of Willis Avenue and 132d Street in the borough since named after him. One of the most important citizens was Vredryck Flypsen, a carpenter and builder for Peter Stuyvesant, who anglicized his name to Frederick Philipse and founded one of the wealthiest families in America. The Philipse estates were enormous. Their Manor Hall still stands in Yonkers, a monument to eighteenth century elegance, and their restored country house, Philipse Castle, is the pride of North Tarrytown. There are legendary stories of several Philipses, including the one about the beautiful Mary, who is said to have rejected George Washington in 1756.

Other Westchester people in history are Major André; Washington Irving, whose "cottage," Sleepy Hollow, is a well-kept literary shrine; Anne Hutchinson, the religious zealot who defied the theocracy of Massachusetts Bay only to be massacred with most of her family by Indians in the Bronx; John Peter Zenger, the first American champion of the freedom of the press.

Columbia County Houses to be Opened

Some of Columbia County's oldest houses will be opened to the public for the first time this Spring at a date still to be announced for the benefit of Trinity Episcopal Church at Claverack. Seven homes and the historic Red Mill will comprise the tour.

Columbia County was settled mostly by Dutch who pushed southward from Fort Orange, later to be known as Albany.

Architecture and furnishings recall the county's early Dutch history as well as Revolutionary and later periods. Claverack, since 1760, situated between Van Rensselaer and Livingston manors, has been an independent community and its importance in Colonial and Federal days as a political, legal and educational center led to the building of many fine homes, some of which appear now much as they did originally.

Among the structures to be opened are the Ludlow house, home of Robert Fulton Ludlow; the old Court House, where Alexander Hamilton tried cases; the old granary, storehouse of supplies for Washington's army in the relief of Boston; the Old Mesick house; the Hogeboom-Van Rensselaer house; the William Bay house; Talavera; the Red Mill, which turned out gunpowder for the Continental Army; the Dutch Reformed Church, dating from 1767.

Several county houses to be open command a view of thousands of acres of Columbia County's apple orchards.

JUDGE MEDINA TELLS OF PROBLEMS

(Continued from Page 1)

one's work. The average layman sees no problem here at all.

"It didn't take me very long to see that there was only one way to keep current and that was to move heaven and earth to decide every case just as soon as it was over, while everything was fresh in my mind. And so I began to keep the most detailed and comprehensive notes. If there was some part of the testimony which seemed particularly significant, I would have the reporter read it over to me and get it in my notes verbatim. If I felt some point of law hovering in the background, I would stop and get the lawyers to explain it to me and even take the time to get the cases and study them before going ahead.

"But I see now this note taking and 100% concentration on the cases is something I shall not be physically able to continue indefinitely. And some of the cases are bound to be so complicated and difficult that they simply cannot be decided at once. With some of the tough ones no amount of constant application, studying authorities in the evening and so on can suffice to clear the atmosphere and make it possible for one's judgment to jell.

"Perhaps after a few years my resolution to keep current will have gone by the board. I have stuck to it so far because I know just what will happen if I begin to let undecided cases pile up. I will fuss with them, drop them and go back to them and finally get myself in a perpetual state of indecision and doubt which will in turn lead to the piling up of more cases, all of which will make me very unhappy.

"Just imagine what fun a judge has on his vacation, if he has a half a dozen undecided cases, with thousands of pages of testimony and hundreds of exhibits, together with voluminous briefs by the lawyers, chasing one another around in the back of his head. So there you have judge's worry No. 2.

"As a lawyer I never could understand why judges were so tender about slapping down crooks and perjurers. Even in the most flagrant cases it did seem as though the instructions to the jury were a mere mumbo-jumbo of platitudes culled from charges to juries by distinguished jurists of the past, without any helpful discussion of the evidence, or, in non-jury cases, the inevitable reserving of decision and giving several weeks or even months for the filing of briefs by the lawyers.

"In jury cases the jury must decide questions of credibility and questions of guilt or innocence. In many jurisdictions a judge may not comment on the evidence and he must always and in all American courts be careful to leave the determination of questions of fact to the jury. But there is nothing to prevent the judge from telling the jury what the case is about and summarizing the evidence pro and con. And I never could see the utility or the justice of confusing the jury with a mere jumble of meaningless platitudes.

"In the ordinary non-jury case where you decide the

facts, there will be lots of instances where you will decide the fact one way or another without thinking that anybody is deliberately perjuring himself. In the majority of cases, there is some way of accommodating, interest causes a witness to exaggerate, sometimes he imagines that something happened that didn't; but there will be times when you have somebody who, you are convinced, is going in there and deliberately falsifying the facts. I don't say often. It has very seldom happened with me.

"There you have judges' worry No. 3. And I shall now conclude with something about judge's worry No. 4. There are lots of others, but we can leave them for some other time.

"As I got older and many of my intimate friends became judges, I could not help noticing that they were continually fussing and worrying about getting reversed. I suppose it is not a very pleasant experience, particularly if it happens with some regularity; and yet trying in my small way to penetrate the depths of the judicial process, it did seem to me that this fretting over what an appellate court is going to do with one's judgment is bound in the long run to destroy the courage and independence which are the most important of all judicial attributes.

"It seems to me that the job of the trial court is one thing and the job of an appellate court is something entirely different and apart. If a trial judge does a good, conscientious job of finding the facts and applying the law, according to his lights, he is doing all that the bar and community can reasonably expect him to do. It is futile to attempt to calculate what the judges on an appellate court will do by studying their individual philosophies and points of view as revealed in their opinions and so on. When one begins doing that sort of thing, he is bound to come out with a judgment that does not at all represent his own independent view of the case but rather his guess as to what someone else may think about it.

"Of course, I am not now talking about following the settled law as laid down by the higher courts. Naturally, a trial judge must do that. That is not what I am talking about. With all the mass of new legislation and with the vastly increased burdens now placed upon the Federal judicial system, it is not strange to find that new questions of law are continually arising and the solution of these is no more difficult than the application of old principles to the infinite variety of combinations of fact which come before the courts.

"So that is the story. I hope you have understood what I have been trying to do. These things I have been talking about are of the very essence of the true administration of justice. At first blush each of these problems seems easy of solution; but after a time we come to see that there are two or more sides to every one of them. Perhaps it is well for us to realize that in human affairs there are no absolutes. What is important as I suggested in the beginning, is that each of us shall bring to the various problems as they arise his own peculiar talents and such genius as he may possess, under the guidance of an abiding sense of what he should or should not do, based upon his experience and the dictates of a true and understanding heart."

PETER D. VROOM, NEW JERSEY GOVERNOR

It was natural that the early settlement of large areas in New Jersey by Dutch families resulted in a marked influence on the State's course. Many of them had a prominent hand in the formative years and succeeding generations have continued to hold important places in public affairs.

The ninth governor of New Jersey was Peter Dumont Vroom, who was born in Hillsborough Township, Somerset County, on December 12, 1791. He was the son of Colonel Peter Vroom, one of the first men in the State who raised a company of militia to fight in the American Revolution.

An article on page 5 of *de Halve Maen* for July, 1944, tells of the "Pine Bank" cemetery on the road leading from South Branch to Raritan in Somerset County, where Colonel Peter Vroom, his illustrious son and others of the Vroom and Dumont families are buried. It recounts that the first Vroom in this country was Cornelis Vroom, of Langner, Holland, who settled in the New Amsterdam colony. His son, Hendrick Corsen Vroom, took up land in the Raritan grant before 1700.

Peter Dumont Vroom was born and raised on a part of the original family holdings. He was graduated from the Somerville Academy and Columbia College. After studying law and winning admission to the bar he opened his first law office at Schooley's Mountain, moved from there to Hackettstown, then to Sussex, then to Flemington and finally to Somerville. He roved politically, too. As a youth he was a Federalist but in 1824 he joined the Jackson Democratic party and as one of its members rose to the Governorship.

He served in the Assembly from Somerset County in 1826, '27 and '29 and when Garret D. Wall was elected Governor in 1829 but declined to serve, Vroom was chosen by the Legislature.

There were two spans to Vroom's terms. He served from 1829 to 1832 and from 1833 to 1836. During the brief interim when he was out of office, the state had two Governors, Samuel L. Southard and Elias P. Seeley.

After his retirement as Governor, President Van Buren named Vroom to a commission that settled the claims of

the Choctaw Indians of Mississippi against the government.

Upon his return from the South in 1838, he was a candidate for Congress and thus became involved in the "Broad Seal War"—a controversy between the Governor of New Jersey and Congress. There was no doubt that Vroom had received a majority in his candidacy for Congress, but Whig Governor William Pennington declined to give him a certificate of election. Congress, however, decided that he was elected and permitted him to take his seat.

In 1844 he was a member of the state Constitutional Convention, serving as chairman of the Legislative Committee. In 1846 he was a member of a special commission which brought the laws of the state into conformity with the new constitution.

Vroom was named a member of a special commission that went to Berlin in 1853 to reach an agreement with the Prussian Government as to whether Prussians who became American citizens and then returned to Prussia could be conscripted there for military service. The agreement permitted their conscription.

That same year, 1853, he was named to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court but Vroom declined.

In 1861 he was a member of an unsuccessful Washington conference that attempted to adjust North-South disputes on the slavery issue. Vroom opposed slavery but he also was opposed to the methods Northern abolitionists used in fighting it.

After the Civil War's outbreak, there was strong opposition to military conscription in Somerset. Vroom, then a resident of Trenton, went back to his home county and made a telling speech that induced the Somerset people to obey the law.

His interest in politics, his profession and government continued until shortly before his death November 18, 1874.

The house where Vroom lived in Somerville across the street from the Hotel Somerset is still standing.

IN MEMORIAM

LEWIS B. SEBRING, SR.

Lewis Beck Sebring, Sr., a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eighth of March, 1934 and number 358 in seniority, died the tenth of October, 1950, in the Ellis Hospital at Schenectady, New York, after an illness of four weeks' duration. He was born at Ghent, Columbia County, New York, the twenty-third of January, 1868. He was the son of the Reverend Elbert Nevius and Annie (Beck) Sebring. He was graduated from The Catskill Academy in the class of 1887, and was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. as a Civil Engineer in the class of 1892. He married Agnes Buila the twenty-fourth of June, 1897. He had been village engineer for the Village of Scotia, New York, and

at five different times had held the office of city engineer of Schenectady, N. Y. He was an active member of Saint George Lodge, F. & A. M., and had served as an elder in the Consistory of The Second Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. He was a member of a number of engineering and historical societies, and his residence was at 320 Summit Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y. He was a philatelist and also interested in collecting rare coins and in amateur photography. He had served as a member of the graduate council of Union College. He is survived by his wife and a son, Lewis B. Sebring, Jr., a member of our Society.

HENRY RANDOLPH SUTPHEN

Henry Randolph Sutphen, a member of The Holland

Society of New York since the thirteenth of June, 1912 and number 159 in seniority, died the tenth of December, 1950, in his sleep from a heart attack. His death occurred at his residence, 876 Park Avenue, this city. He was born at Morristown, New Jersey, the thirteenth of May, 1875. He was the son of the Reverend Morris Crater and Eleanor (Brush) Sutphen. He was educated at the Morristown Academy and the New York University. For many years he was intimately connected with the ship-building industry. In the first world war he developed and built eighty-foot submarine chasers for the British Royal Navy. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee of The Electric Boat Company and a Director of The American Savings Bank in New York City. He belonged to many engineering societies and was a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. He had a summer home at East Hampton, Long Island, and belonged to a large number of Golf and Country Clubs and was also a prominent member of The Metropolitan Club, in the City of New York. He is survived by his wife, the former Susanna Preston, and two sons, Preston L. and Henry R., Jr. His funeral was held on Tuesday, the twelfth of December, 1950, in the Chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and burial was at East Hampton, Long Island, New York.

GILLIAM SCHENCK VAN SICLEN

Gilliam Schenck Van Siclen, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eleventh of March, 1909 and number 52 in Seniority, died in the Methodist Hospital, in Brooklyn, N. Y. on Saturday, the twenty-third of September, 1950. He had resided at number 110 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, for more than fifty years. Born in the old town of New Lots, Kings County, N. Y., the seventh of December, 1864, he was the oldest son of Albert Henry Wyckoff and Gertrude Cornell (Schenck) Van Siclen. He received his elementary education in Brooklyn public schools and studied at Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute until he reached the age of eighteen. From then on until his retirement he served with the old National City Bank of Brooklyn and The Peoples Trust Company of Brooklyn, N. Y. He was married first to Georgianna Lott on the eleventh of December, 1886. Their daughter is Mabel Lott Van Siclen. His second wife, the former Louise Winifred Noe survives him, as does his daughter, Mrs. Lenk; two grandsons; his sister, Mrs. Walter Suydam Rapalje, and a nephew, Walter R. Lott. He was a member of The Saint Nicholas Society of Nassau Island which he joined in 1909. His funeral was held on Tuesday, the 26th December, 1950 and burial was in Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Van Siclen had long been a full member of The Old First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Seventh Avenue at Carroll St. in the Park Slope Section of Brooklyn, New York.

JOSEPH W. VREELAND

Joseph Warren Vreeland, a member of the Holland Society of New York since the eleventh of March, 1909 and number 61 in seniority, died on Sunday, the seventeenth of December, 1950. He resided at 2595 Boulevard, Jersey City, Hudson County, New Jersey. He was born in Bergen, New Jersey, the sixteenth of November, 1858, the son of Michael De Mott and Ann Elizabeth (Welsh) Vreeland. He was descended from Michael Jansen, who

came to New Netherland in 1636 and an accountant by profession. His late wife was the former Jennie Woodward. His funeral took place on Tuesday, the nineteenth of December, 1950, with interment following in Arlington Cemetery.

SEELY VANDER VEER

Seely Vander Veer, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the thirteenth of December, 1906, and number 43 in seniority, died at his home in San Rafael, California, on Saturday, the twenty-third of December, 1950. He was born at Rural Grove, Montgomery County, New York, the fifth of September, 1880, the son of Marvin and Mary (Olmstead) Vander Veer. He was educated in Rural elementary schools, the Canajoharie (N. Y.) High School, and The Albany Business College. He was married at Newton, New Jersey, the twenty-ninth of June 1912 to Mabel Vernon Toomath. He served one year as a member of Troop "B", Cavalry Division, National Guard, State of New York. Until his retirement he occupied various executive positions with several dental supply companies. He was a charter and life Member of Larchmont Lodge number 1,030, F. & A. M., and a charter member of The Rye Golf Club, Inc. He is survived by a daughter.

FRANKLYN JACOB POUCHER

Franklyn Jacob Poucher, a life member of The Holland Society of New York since the thirteenth of October, 1921, number 134 in seniority and a member of The Board of Trustees, died the twentieth of December, 1950, in The Vassar Hospital, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. He was born at Poughkeepsie, the thirtieth of May, 1898. He was the only son of the late Dr. John Wilson Poucher and Catherine Le Fevre Poucher. He attended Riverview Academy and then entered The Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey. After graduation he enlisted in the American Field Ambulance Service and served for eighteen months in World War I. After the war he was employed by the former Pou-Vail* Smith Corporation and later on by John Van Benschoten. About fifteen years ago, with Harvey Wood and Edward Wallin, he formed the Poucher, Wood & Wallin Corporation, dealers in electrical supplies and equipment. Like his highly esteemed father, Mr. Poucher was a most active and loyal member of our Society and did much to promote its welfare as a past president of our Dutchess County Branch. He was a Trustee of The Dutchess County Historical Society, The N. Y. State Society of The Cincinnati, and the sons of The Revolution in the State of New York. He was also a member of Triune Lodge, F. & A. M., Tri-Bo-Bed Grotto, The Amrita Club, The Poughkeepsie Club and The Balsam Lake Club. For ten years he served as Supervisor of the Eighth Ward in Poughkeepsie, and was the first to occupy that office after this area was annexed to the city. In 1925 he married Miss Eleanor Graeme Taylor of Poughkeepsie. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, Eleanor Graeme Poucher; a son John Le Fevre Poucher, and a sister, Mrs. John R. Schwartz, wife of the distinguished County Judge. He had been a lifetime member of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church from which his funeral was held on Friday, the twenty-second December, 1950.

MEMORIAL FUNDS

The names of members and friends of The Holland Society of New York who, through acceptable gifts or bequests of One-thousand Dollars or more to the Society, help perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, will appear regularly in this space.

Funds received for this purpose will be kept intact and, as permanent recognition of their generosity, contributors' names will be engraved on a bronze tablet in the quarters occupied by the Society.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that contributions are deductible from income tax of the donors, and bequests and legacies are exempt from the estate tax.

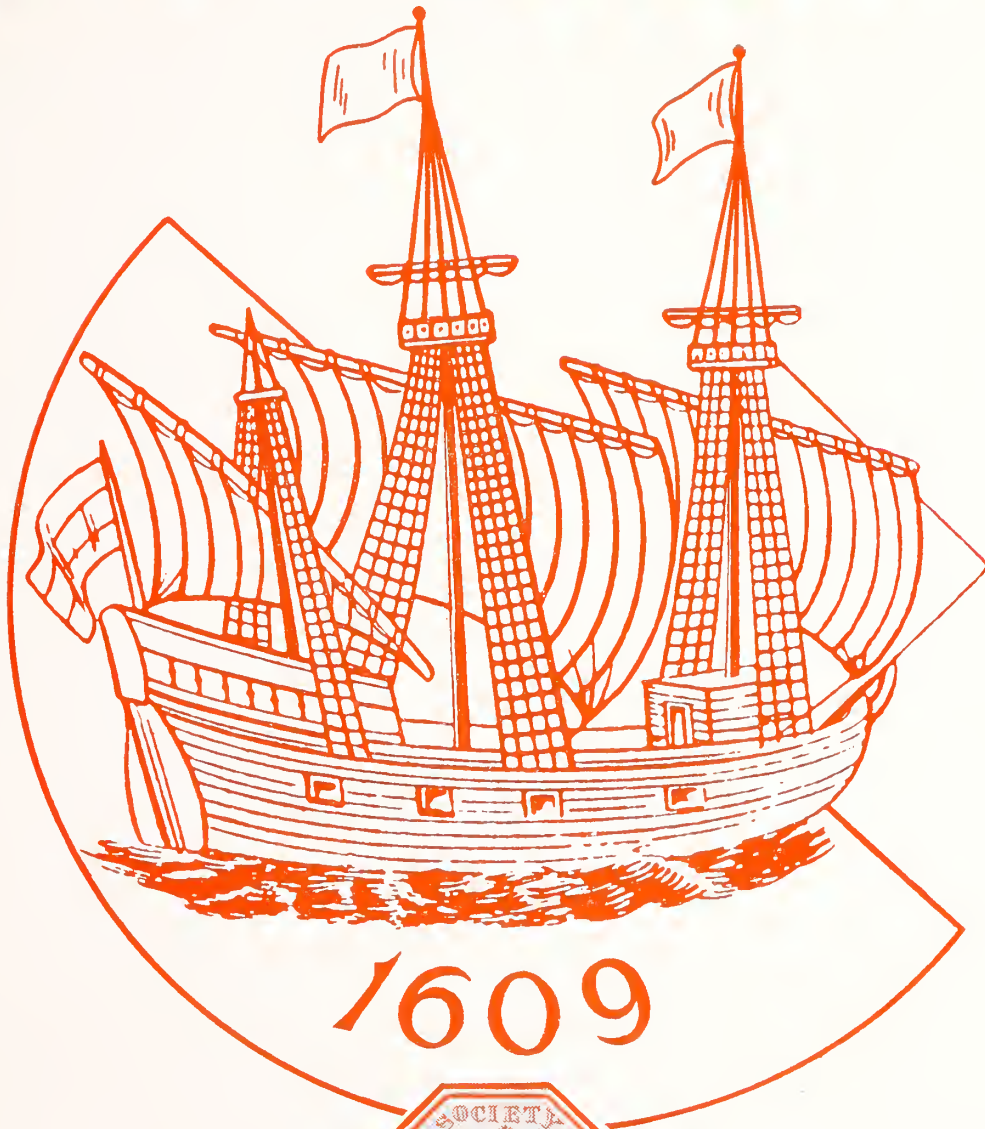
Qualifying under this arrangement are the following (deceased) persons, to whose memory grateful acknowledgment of gifts received is made:

H. Russell Voorhces
Ellen Peabody
Francklyn Hogeboom
Sarah A. Van Nostrand
Towsend Wandell
John E. Van Nostrand

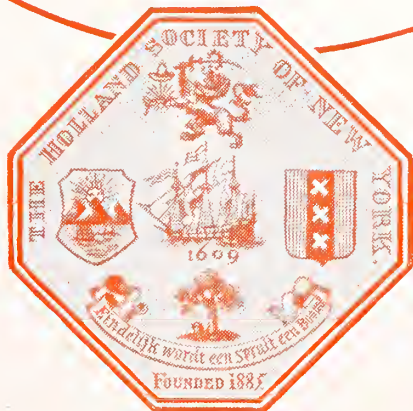
The Society was organized in 1885 "to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America, to foster and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, maintain a library, and to collect and publish genealogical and historical material"; membership limited to descendants in the direct male line from residents of the Dutch Colonies in America before 1675.



de Halve Maen



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HOLLAND SOCIETY
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APRIL-JUNE · 1951

The Holland Society of New York

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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Frederick I. Bergen

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FREDERICK I. BERGEN HEADS SOCIETY AGAIN

*Re-elected at Sixty-Sixth Annual Meeting Which Names DeMille a Vice-President
and Sends Greetings to Sole Survivor of First Year.*

Frederick I. Bergen was re-elected president of The Holland Society of New York for a second term at the sixty-sixth annual meeting held at the Union Club, Park avenue and 69th street, this city, on Friday evening, April 6.

Other officers of the Society were re-elected. They are Rufus Cole Van Aken, treasurer; Harold E. Ditmars, secretary, and Rev. Ernest R. Palen, S.T.D., domine. Trustees returned to office were Cornelius Ackerson, R. Bernard Crispell, Wilfred B. Talman and Arthur R. Wendell and in place of Norman W. Van Nostrand, who declined for reasons of health, Bruce S. Cornell was elected to the board.

Twenty of the twenty-two vice-presidents representing county and other branches of the Society were re-elected. The newly elected vice-presidents were J. Sebring Ackerman in place of John M. Jacobus for Dutchess county and Cecil B. DeMille succeeding Oze Van Wyck for the Pacific Coast. Brigadier General John B. Ackerman was chosen vice-president representing the United States Air Force members of the Society.

The report of the nominating committee was read by the chairman, P. Raymond Haulenbeek, who referred to a letter received from Mr. DeMille accepting the invitation to become a vice-president. It was written from

Sarasota, Florida, where he has been directing production of a new motion picture and expressed his pride in the Dutch ancestry which makes it possible for him to be a member of the Society. The naming of a vice-president for the Air Force for the first time reflects the expanded importance of that branch of the country's armed forces, Mr. Haulenbeek declared.

The election was unanimous, with Secretary Ditmars casting a single ballot according to terms of a resolution. Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, past president and a trustee, served as temporary chairman and delegated John de C. Van Etten, also a past president, to escort President Bergen to the platform.

Report of Society activities during the year was given by Secretary Ditmars and the members stood in silence while he read the names of twenty-five who had died since the last annual meeting. Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen referred to Arthur Van Brunt, the only living member from 1885, the year when the Society was organized and the Secretary was instructed to send Mr. Van Brunt a letter of good cheer.

Dr. Adriaan Jacob Barnouw, medalist at the sixty-first annual banquet in 1945, was introduced by President Bergen and expressed his pleasure over the occasion.

(Continued on Page 2)

PRINTING FUND PLEA RESPONSE GENEROUS

The response of members to an invitation approved by the Trustees of the Society to make voluntary contributions to funds for printing and publication costs has been gratifying. According to Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken nearly \$1,000 had been received up to April 1.

Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen, chairman of the com-

mittee on press and publications, states that the extra funds will meet additional cost of printing De Halve Maen and at the same time permit the return to a quarterly schedule instead of three times per year. It may be possible to take action on compiling a year book or a volume on old churches of the Dutch era, he adds.

Essex Branch Dinner

The annual banquet of the Essex County Branch of the Holland Society of New York was held in the Rutgers Room of the Military Park Hotel, Newark, on Thursday evening, February 1. Following a social period, the members and guests gathered at the banquet table. The invocation was given by the Reverend Howard G. Hageman, pastor of the North Reformed Church of Newark.

After an excellent dinner John A. Amerman, Vice President for Essex County, presided during the speaking which followed. President Frederick I. Bergen, Secretary Harold E. Ditmars and Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken were guests of the Essex County Branch and brought greetings from the parent Society. President Bergen also emphasized the need for new members in order to complete the membership quota. Mr. Ditmars read figures as to the membership, and remarked upon the excellent status thereof with regard to the payment of dues. Mr. Van Aken spoke of the good financial condition of the Society and of its investments. Others who spoke and conveyed good wishes were George B. Schoonmaker, Vice President for Westchester County, T. Morris Van der Veer, Trustee and Captain of the Burgher Guard, and John H. Van Sichen, Vice President for Kings County.

Mr. Amerman, who was reelected President of the Essex County Branch, mentioned the number of letters of regret which he had received and read some of them, including from former President Harold O. Voorhis, Rev. Dr. Orion C. Hopper, former Congressman Albert L. Vreeland, Senator David Van Alstyne, Jr., of Bergen County, and Mayor Howard N. Deyo, of Montclair. Mr. Deyo has invited the Essex County Branch to another evening at his home some time during the spring. The invitation was gladly accepted by the members, who remember the similar very enjoyable occasion several years ago.

The speaker of the evening was former Judge and Attorney General of New Jersey Walter D. Van Riper, a member of the Society and of the Essex County Branch. Judge Van Riper, in his usual spirited style, gave a most interesting and challenging talk. Starting in a humorous vein, he turned later to the duty of all Americans to be alert and active in these days to preserve their liberties and their form of Government and indicated that he felt that the Society should take an active part in efforts to preserve the America that history has known.

Others present were Frederick A. Lydecker, Robert C. Lydecker, S. Griffing Amerman, Louis L. Blauvelt, Edgar B. Van Wagoner, Kendrick Van Pelt, Jr., Clarence R. Britten, Wilson A. Britten, Howard W. Conover, Fred C. Van Keuren, Thomas E. Van Winkle, Dr. George J. Deyo, George D. Hulst, Ogden Brouwer, Jr., and five guests of members.

Meeting of Trustees

A resolution in memory of the late Franklyn J. Poucher, former vice-president and a trustee at the time of his death in December, was adopted at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Society held at the Union Club, Park avenue and 69th street, New York City, on the evening of March 8.

Well chosen words were used by Trustee Seth Tobey Cole, as chairman of the Committee on Memorials, to record the many years of loyal service Trustee Poucher had given to the Society as head of the Dutchess county branch and in other capacities. The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote after a moment of silence. Copies were ordered sent to the family and spread on the minutes.

The proposed budget to finance activities of the Society for 1951 was approved as submitted by Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken and recommended by the Finance Committee under chairmanship of Trustee Howard D. Springsteen. It will be up for formal adoption at the annual meeting of the Society to be held at the Union Club on April 6.

Secretary Harold E. Ditmars made his usual report of Society activities and referred particularly to the annual memorial service for members who have died to be held in Middle Collegiate Church, this city, of which Domine Ernest R. Palen is pastor, on Sunday, April 29.

Eight applications for members favorably reported by Trustee Wilfred B. Talman were approved. The new members are:

GUY BOGART, Beaumont, Calif.
GEORGE JAY DE GARMO, JR., Freehold, N. J.
EUGENE EZRA DEMAREST, Hackensack, N. J.
RAYMOND FRANCISCO DEY, West Caldwell, N. J.
LESLIE AUSTIN HALLENBECK, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
RALPH HENRY HALLENBECK, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
HOMER WHITCOMB LOTT, Freehold, N. J.
W. EMLER ROOSEVELT, New York City

FREDERICK I. BERGEN HEADS SOCIETY AGAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

Henry Martin Moolman, director of the South African Information in this country, urged members to visit his country next April when there will be observance of 300 years since arrival of the first Dutch settlers. Greetings were extended by Dr. Jan Van Haitman, an official of the Netherlands Consulate at New York.

The beaver and colors were paraded into the meeting room and retired at the conclusion of the business program by members of the Burgher Guard under direction of Captain T. Morris Van der Veer. A social period, followed by the serving of a bounteous collation, allowed opportunity for members to mingle and exchange greetings.

On Our Book Shelf

From The Brevoort Savings Bank of Brooklyn: The Community in which you Live.

From Lincoln C. Cocheu: van Kouwenhoven-Conover items abstracted in 1938 from a manuscript by Tunis G. Bergen. Schenck Family, copies from a manuscript by the late Tunis G. Bergen.

From Dutchess County Historical Society: Year Book 1949.

From Harvard Club of New York City: List of Members, Constitution, etc. 1950

From William J. Hoffman: DE NEDERLANDSCHE LEEUW,

1931-1940. ONS EIGEN LAND, 1883-1908. 3 Vols. Doopboek Delft, 1590-1602.

From The Marine Museum of the City of New York: Annual Report 1950.

From Norman H. Polhemus: FEESTWIJZER VOOR DE EEN EN VIJFTIGSTE FEESTVIERING DER 3 OCTOBER-VEREENIGING, DONDERDAG 3 October 1946.

From Howard A. Thomas: Descendants of Dirck Vanderburgh, compiled from genealogical notes of Richard Schermerhorn, Jr. Later generations from family records of Ida Thomas (1950).

NEW YORK'S CUSTOM HOUSE ON FORT'S SITE

One of the first structures on Manhattan Island was a log fort and storage building without windows on land which has been occupied since the early years of the present century by the Customs House. It was used as a storage place by the few traders who were sent over in 1614 by the Dutch East India Company to barter with the Indians for fur pelts.

At the start the site was almost at the water's edge and marked the southwest tip of the island. It commanded a view of the approach from the lower bay making it at once a natural landing place owing to the sloping sandy soil and a vantage point from which an enemy could be withstood. The structure was a blockhouse in the event of need and was soon known as "Fort Manhattan," which stuck until the colony had really come into being and Governor Peter Minuit caused it to be replaced with a fortification he called "Fort Amsterdam."

It is difficult for people of this day to visualize the site as it was nearly three and one-half centuries ago and the changes which have taken place gradually over the years. The principal reason is that landfill has pushed the shoreline west of Whitehall street and south so that all of Battery Park and the area below Bridge street have been added.

The first crude map sent back to Holland and preserved with other records of the Dutch East India Company show that the shore ran along the present Greenwich street. It curved eastward to what is now State street and rounded into South street.

The second fort had walls of earth ten feet high, which enclosed several small houses built of rough hewn planks. The largest was for the governor and the others for his staff, with an open place as a parade ground and refuge for colonists in the event of trouble with the Indians.

Van Twiller arrived to take over as governor in 1633. He strengthened the walls of the fort, built for himself a larger house of brick from Holland and close to the south end parapet he erected a windmill to grind grain. He set up a guard house for the company of soldiers who came from Holland with him and stoned the rampart facing north. Despite all this the defenses were in a poor state when he was replaced by Governor Kieft in 1638 and when there was trouble with the Indians in 1641 quick repairs had to be made when the island's settlers demanded protection.

After peace was restored some of the colonists built houses close to the east wall of the fort and a crude house of worship near the water's edge was replaced by a stone church inside the fortifications. The fort remained with few other changes until after Governor Stuyvesant arrived and about 1658 negro slaves were put at work to stone the walls.

Governor Stuyvesant gave up to the English in 1664 without a fight and the fort was renamed Fort James. It continued through the years on past 1675 when the Dutch again held control for a brief period and there were few changes. Soon after the British regained the upper hand a decision was reached to set up a battery of guns under the walls of the fort at the water edge. It was not ready until 1684 and thus it gave "The Battery" its name which has continued through the years.

The fort was in a sad state of repair when Jacob Leisler was named by the English to command military forces in the colony. He assumed the role of Governor for the Province. The fort was renamed Fort William to suit the new king and the Battery, which had been set up five years before and then neglected was replaced by a "half moon" fortification mounting seven guns. Leisler had just about completed the improvement when he was locked up in the fort's prison which he had just put in good condition and soon afterward he was hanged as a traitor.

The church which Governor Kieft had built during his regime was in such poor repair by 1694 it was torn down and a new church built on the same site. The Battery was considered worthless for defense after only four years and it was decided to construct a much greater battery which would have command of both East and North Rivers and also approaches up the Bay. Work progressed very slowly and the walls were not finished until 1735, with a lapse of several decades before cannon were brought from England.

The great battery started at the present Greenwich Street and Battery Place, from which point it formed an arch somewhat along the lines of what is now State street, until it reached a point where Whitehall street touches Front street, where it was anchored on rocks beyond the shore line. Over the years since then fill from digging the city's subways and other projects the land has been gradually filled in to form the present Battery Park. The site of Fort Clinton, which later became the Aquarium, ceased to be an island reached by a man made causeway and was joined to the mainland.

While the "great battery" was underway the fort was renamed Fort Anne in 1702 and in 1714 it became Fort George after the new British monarch. During the years which followed changes were made to the fort itself and the buildings it encompassed. The governor's house burned in 1741 and a more imposing structure was built. It lasted until 1773 when it was also destroyed by fire and after that time the fort ceased to be headquarters for governors of the colony and was occupied by military forces.

During and after the Revolution the fort was considered worthless and it was demolished about 1787. The battery was removed at about the same time. On the site of the fort a mansion was constructed and intended as a home for presidents of the United States. In 1791, before it was finished, the seat of Federal Government was removed from New York to Philadelphia and the mansion was used as a customs house until it was torn down in 1815.

Archives in the city's Hall of Records show that parcels of land on which the fort stood were sold by the city to various citizens beginning around 1815. Deeds were issued in that year to John Hone, one of the city's early mayors and also to Robert Lenox, Abijah Weston and James Byers. In the following years deeds were issued conveying lots to John Swartwout, John Sharp, Cornelius Dubois, Noah Brown, Elbert Anderson and Peter Remsen. Ferdinand Suydam purchased a lot in 1817 and

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)

JOHANNA BERGEN DIARY KEPT 1825-1829

Diaries have been a source of endless material in piecing together the early history of this country. They have proved to be of inestimable value scarcely second to church membership, baptismal and marriage lists in assistance to historians seeking information about the past.

Some diaries have been published as the memoirs of famous people, or for the vivid accounts of adventure, thrills or even sordid experiences of the authors. The great majority of diaries which have come down through generations were written without any thought of the pages being seen by any other people. It has been this very lack of concern and the setting down of candid thoughts along with dates, names and places that has been so helpful.

A journal kept by Johanna Bergen from 1825 to 1829 is one of those which has come to light reflecting something of the life and times during that period among the sturdy descendants of the equally sturdy Dutch forebears who settled the eastern part of Long Island in the early days of New Amsterdam.

Johanna Bergen was born in 1805 the sixth of eight children of John Bergen and Rebecca Stryker, who were married in 1793. The family was raised in a typically Dutch homestead on Bergen island, an area surrounded by salt marshes off the shores of Flatlands. An Indian deed to the original owners of the ninety-acre property was set aside by Governor Kieft in 1664, when he gave a patent for it to one of his supporters.

After twenty-seven years of litigation, Bergen Island came into possession of Teunis Bergen, who made use of a court order to dispossess the inhabitants. He placed his son, John, in charge. According to Frederick Van Wyck, who was a member of the Society and for many years an authority on the history of Long Island, the farmhouse to which John took his bride may have been built by the West India Company for use in the wampum trade with the Indians. Heaps of clam shells from which wampum was made were to be seen at Bergen Island for many years.

Bergen Island was inherited from their father by Johanna's brother, Cornelius, who left it to his son, John, who sold it in 1893. The island was operated as an amusement park for several years, with a merry-go-round and other attractions. Nothing remained of either the farmhouse or park by the turn of the century. Years ago the marshes were filled and the entire section is now in a densely populated area.

The diary was started shortly after the death of Johanna's father in 1824. It is gathered from the diary that her mother was in charge of the farm, her brother, Tunis, was a weaver and shared in the work of farming with two other brothers, Cornelius and John. It is recorded quite often that they drove to Brooklyn and New York with produce such as rye, wheat, corn, peas, eggs, fish, oysters, clams, duck and turkey and the prices received are listed. Exchanges or barter were made on some occasions for lumber, paint, salt, sugar, shot, and tar. The diary refers often to "our colored people" and to the "blacks" who worked around the island.

The first entry in Johanna's diary reads: "1825. Jan., Sunday. Wind shifting—went with the slay to Flatlands church—their was preaching by Mr. Crookshank who had

21 herers the scarcity of the people occasioned by the drifting of the snow. Married last evening—Mr. Peter Wyckoff of Flatlands to Miss Caty Van Pelt of Gowanus." And a few days later—"Peter Wyckoff and Peter Van Dyke down here for a load of drift—tide full, John had to walk through the water on the shell road. Tunis weaving and I making a quilt." Only very bad weather kept Dutch families from attending church and the next Sunday, "being clear and cold, everyone went to the ordination of Rev. William Cruckshanks to be minister at Flatlands and New Lots—church being very crowded reckoned to be 900."

In March of 1825 several weddings were celebrated; a Dutch wedding always lasted two days. Johanna's brother, Cornelius, married Frances Baldwin, with brother John Bergen and Mary Baldwin acting as "grooman and bride-made;" James Cropsey married "cozen" Maria Emmons; Stephen Schenck was married by Rev. Strong to Maria Martense of Flatbush. The diary adds: ". . . There has been married 25 couples in Flatlands in 19 months in our small town and only 70 houses."

Though entries made in July and August were interspersed with accounts of visits to people "complaining of remitting fever and chills and agur," on the whole, Dutch families living on the western end of Long Island must have found the climate healthful, for it was mostly to people aged eighty-some thing and ninety that death occurred. Johanna's grandfather Stryker celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday during the period in which the diary was kept; Rem Williamson of Gravesend passed away at eighty-eight, and in 1825 the Bergen family were "invited" to the funeral of Mrs. Hubbard of Flatlands—aged eighty-six. In February, 1828, there is this entry:

"... at ten o'clock our family we with the wagon and Garret a horseback to the funeral of Grandfather Tunis Bergen, aged 90 years, 3 months, 17 days—he has left a numerous train of friends, 2 children, 15 grandchildren, 16 grate grandchildren and his remains was interred with numerous friends and connections."

Few things stirred his granddaughter, Johanna, into adding comment to her records, but she was impressed with funerals and tells the details of some; for instance, at the funeral of John Van Nuyse, "28 carrages followed the corps." Only a short time before John and Cornelius had helped Mr. Van Nuyse raise his new barn, the barn raising attended by "95 whites and 20 blacks."

"Mar. 3, 1828. Overcast wind N.W. The boys thrashing—Mr. Woolsey, the sexton, took dinner invited us to attend the funeral of Magdalane Lott, she resided at Brooklyn, at her uncle Van Sinderen. While visiting at her Uncle George Lott she got Quinsey sour throat and expired yesterday." And:

"Mar. 4, 1828. Clear and finished thrashing rye. Afternoon. Bleaching rye. Mother, Cornelius, Harriet, Ann and I to attend the funeral of Magdalane Lott we was their an hour and then followed the corps to the church and took it in. She was aged 19 years and 11 months. Rev. Sanford of Brooklyn spoke—Blessed be the Dead that die in the Lord. Uncle Garret Bergen's wife was delivered of 2 sons yesterday."

LIFE AND EVENTS OF PERIOD RECORDED

Perhaps the following item will attest to the salubrious climate of Flatlands:

"April 27, 1825. Clear and wind S.E. Carted 23 loads today. John complaining of not feeling well, it is very sickly in New York their was reported 190 deaths last week—grate numbers of them dies of drinking cold water some drops down the same minute—the coroner held inquest over 30 on Friday—grate deal rain some places, none hear."

It was not all funerals and death; apparently there were parties and dances for the Flatlands girls and boys. Johanna and her brothers went to singing school regularly; it was conducted at that time by David Rump. Mr. Skidmore, father of Johanna's friend, Ann Skidmore, gave a really grand ball. The event is told in this brief report:

"June 4, 1826. Clear wind W.I. began to spin wool—we got 2 swarms of bees today—John R. Lott and Abraham Jones fetch Ann and me to a ball at Mr. Skidmores. Ten girls their and about 40 boys."

"June 11, 1826. Clear and calm and very hot the thermometer being as high as 108—4 persons sunstruck today and several yesterday. Tunis finished weaving for this season having wove 437 ells. Sarah Baldwin, Frances and Jane Bergen, hear to help us quilt. Aft. Married—Cozen Samuel Stryker to Miss Ellen Stillwell. 2 more swarms of bees."

Next Sabbath Day entry sounds like a logical sequence: "Clear wind W. Went to church at Flatlands—Cornelius face being swollen very bad by a sting of a bee so that his eyes is nearly shut. Baptize Elias H. Ryder child of Gravesend—call it Gitty Ann."

Not only the land but the surrounding waters were rich with harvest for the early Dutch families: Peter Wyckoff, James Schoonmaker, Garret Stryker, Johanna's brothers, and sometimes herself, caught kingfish, "wickfish," and shad in great numbers. Shad sold for "9 cents a peace" and a barrel was always "smoaked and salted down" for family use. Once Cornelius and Tunis returned after fishing all night and "had 300 shad." Again, "some gentlemen from New York staid to dinner with us they and John to the surf to fish—had 220 kingfish and 69 bass one weighed 22 pounds." Once Cornelius caught two "sheapshead" for which he received seventeen shillings in market next day." Oysters were plentiful: John "took up 2300 oysters this day." The children, Garret, and the Negro girl, Betsy, hunted for the eggs of the meadow hen and at one time "had 14."

One day Johanna wrote: "... riding drift,—today their is a grate flight of geese I have seen 17 flocks." Later, "Tunis and Cornelius a goning to Barren Island—had 40 ducks and 6 geese."

Sometimes a ship was "wricked" and washed ashore on the neighboring beach—"Mr. Neefes and Mr. Stroothoff fetch a mast of the brig *Planter*—paid 5 dollars. Out a goning—had six." Again: "Cornelius to the vendue on Pelican Island—the brig *Perseverance* was sold for 90 dollars—our sow having 9 pigs."

Here is an entry for the busy woman of today: "... killed our ox today, had 84 pounds of fat—finished our candles, had 350. Tunis a goning—had 31 head. A

man aged 21 years was married this day to a lady upwards of 40 years this being her 9 husband."

Johanna had a habit of recording events with succinct brevity, such as: "Mr. Nicholas Schenck mowing rye, this is about six days sooner than common." There was rivalry among the neighboring farms and Mr. Schenck seems to have been a little ahead of the Bergen boys that season!

Another time—"Garret returned hurt having fell off the horse." Indeed, the horses on several occasions displayed a nervous temperment not at all in keeping with their placid surroundings.

"Mar. 28, 1825. Clear wind N.W. Cornelius a ploughing, the horses took fright and run with the plough and broke it in peaces. Cornelius and Mr. Leger to the mill—took 10 bushels rye, 4 of wheat, 2 of corn, and one of the horses went through the bridge and the boath fell. Doc Bennett fetch Mr. Leger home. Married last night at Flatlands Mr. J. Ryder of Gravesend to Miss Cornelia Duryea of Flatlands—Betty the black girl in the kitchen birthday being 16 years."

The women of the Bergen family were as active at spinning and quilt-making as they were on the farm or in the kitchen. "John breaking flax" and "Mrs. Waite here to hetchel" was followed by "... aunt Caty and Phoebe and I went visiting to Mr. Stillwell in the afternoon with the slaigh and took our weels. Another calf—four in all." "Weels," were spinning wheels, and though the women-folk did all the spinning, it was Teunis who wove all the cloth used by the family and by other families in the community

"Tunis finished our peace being 80 ells—it took 548 quills." A hetchel was a square board into which were set iron teeth; through these the tangled flax was drawn until the fine fibers were combed from the coarser tow. Fine lines was woven for personal and household use but nothing was wasted; the tow was woven into floor mats or spun into rope.

The diary tells of going "over to Mr. Wyckoff's to quilt" and "Miss Baldwin hear to let me know about the quilting at Mr. Hubbards." Another time it was: "Miss Jane Voorhees, Ann Bergen, Mrs. Frances Bergen, Margaret Emmons, the two Miss Van Dyke, the Miss Van Brunt, Ryme Van Dyke, and I was over to Mr. Baldwins to quilt—we put in and took out." The last phrase refers to putting a quilt into the frames, quilting it and taking it out, all in one day, and the accomplishment is recorded several times in Johanna's diary.

Though some distance from the city, those living on the Flatlands farms were alive to the news and always interested in public affairs.

"Mar. 17, 1825. Overcast wind S. Very foggy this day being St. Patrick which being by the Irish kept. Mary the coulered woman over to Gravesend to see her mother being complaining. Aft. Their was a pedlar hear took dinner—we made no trade with him."

"July 4, 1825. Clear wind N.W. Tunis to Gowanus. John, Isaac and Garret went fishing—small mess. John the coulered man help mowing rye and we bound and stack rye. John and Abraham the coulered men took

(Continued on Page 6)

THOUSANDS VISIT ROOSEVELT SHRINE

Old and young of all nationalities and from all parts of the world have visited the Franklin D. Roosevelt house and surrounding acres since they were dedicated as a national memorial on April 12, 1946.

High on the Hudson River bluffs two miles south of Hyde Park, in Dutchess county, the birthplace of the former President, who was a member of the Society for more than thirty years and at one time a Trustee, is administered by the National Park Service. The caretakers have recorded that delegations from the United Nations, from Latin and South American, from Canada and Europe, a pilgrim from faraway Malta and others running into the many thousands have found their way to the place in the five years since it was opened to the public.

The great majority have come as to a shrine. Others, whose political views did not square with the war-time President's, come out of a sense of patriotism, but even these seem to leave with a sense of awe. Few are immune to the spell of the place.

They come from everywhere, and they come without end. The steadiest stream, though, is made up of simple Americans from every part of the nation. Wide-eyed children, high school students, college men and college women, young married couples, young single folk.

The points of interest—and it takes at least two hours to cover them adequately—are the mansion, the grave inside the 100-year-old hemlock hedge, and the Roosevelt Memorial Library.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, son of James and Sara Roosevelt, was born in the great house on Jan. 30, 1882. The mansion, standing on the rim of a gently rolling plateau, has been left as it was when the President died.

A small room, just at the top of the second-floor landing, was Franklin D. Roosevelt's bedchamber throughout his childhood. Its single window overlooks the front lawns and the extensive groves of maples and evergreens. The room is almost sternly simple. The wallpaper is a faded pink flower design. The bed is of shiny brass. There

are two straight-back chairs but no easy chair. The elder Roosevelt was not one to pamper his son.

A two-paneled mahogany bookcase and a Victorian mahogany table which Franklin Roosevelt, the boy, used as a writing desk are in about the places where he kept them. Most visitors, pausing at the corded barrier at the open door, let their voices fall to a whisper as they stare at these relics. They wonder at the simplicity and severity.

The large guest bedroom, across the hall, looks down on the Hudson, a sparkling ribbon deep in the valley. King George used this bedchamber. So did Winston Churchill.

In a small guest chamber the visitor can see the bed in which Franklin D. Roosevelt was born. It is a large double, walnut bed, gilt-framed, with a hand-crocheted spread. An old clothes press, a desk and a large gilt mirror are in place as they were when the future President blinked, for the first time, at light pouring through the east window.

The room in which Mr. Roosevelt spent a large part of his adult life lies at the south end of the old house. It is as he left it: a calendar on the dressing table reads "April 1945." A decrepit cretonne-covered armchair seems a little out of place in this chamber until the guard explains, "That was Fala's chair. He sat, or slept there, at night, and kept vigil over his master."

Mrs. Roosevelt's room, next to the President's, is small and, like the others, is most simply furnished. It contains a modern single bed. There are also a small dressing table, a bureau, a Chinese screen and a venerable wicker chair.

In the garden is the tombstone of marble, quarried from the same spot in Vermont that yielded the white stone for the Thomas Jefferson Memorial in Washington.

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library is a fascinating museum about 400 feet from the hedge that walls the tombstone. It holds the President's books, papers and great quantities of other historical material. Glass cases contain gifts from kings, emperors, sultans.

JOHANNA BERGEN DIARY

(Continued from Page 5)

brother John and Isaac Waite down to Brooklyn started 6 A.M. Their is a grate fireing in New York today being Indepeance Day and General Lafayette being in town."

"July 10, 1826. Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams both our old Presidents died on the 4th inst. It was something singular that they both live to see the year of Jubilee and then bothe expire on one day."

Toward the last part of Johanna's journal there is this:

"June 17, 1829. Clear and heavy from the south. Hoeing corn. Tunis to market with peas—got 62½ cents per bushel. Aft. Mr. Stephen J. Voorhees came here—Mrs. Voorhees—Henry Voorhees—Henry Van Sicklen—Richard Stillwell—James Williamson—at about half past three o'clock the Rev. Strong read the marriage ceremony for Mr. Stephen J. Voorhees and myself, Miss Johanna

Bergen. At evening very rainy Mr. Strong went home—Van Sicklen and Voorhees took Mrs. Voorhees home but they returned again and staid all night."

Next day: "... in the two wagons, some a horseback we all went to Gravesend Neck to Widow Voorhees and kept up the wedding until 11 o'clock when all the rest went home myself excepted."

From there to the end of the year, 1829, the journal was kept in the same style by Johanna's young sister, Ann. Though Ann Bergen paid dutiful attention to the weather and speaks of her domestic activities, she reveals more zest for "callers in the evening," among whom Mr. George Kouwenhoven was always included. He married Ann and twelve children were born to the couple.

The last entry in the diary reads:

"Dec. 5, 1829. Rainy. Being Christmas. We staid at home all day."

IN MEMORIAM

JOSIAH LE FEVRE HASBROUCK

Josiah Le Fevre Hasbrouck, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eleventh of March, 1948 and number 838 in seniority died the twenty-third of December, 1950, in the same house in which he was born on the Kettleborough Road, near New Paltz, N. Y. His illness had been of a very long duration. He was a son of the late Johnson and Sarah B. D. (Le Fevre) Hasbrouck, and was born the twenty-fifth of November, 1889. His wife, the former Agnes Riley predeceased him some fifteen years ago. He was a graduate of The Eastman School of Business in the class of 1912. He operated the farm of his grandfather, Daniel I. Hasbrouck, at Guildford for a number of years. At the time of his death he was employed by the State Highway Commission. He is survived by a son, Kenneth E. Hasbrough, a well known historian, and a member of our Society. His funeral took place at The Pine Funeral Home with the Reverend John Van Strein officiating.

JAMES ABEEL WILLIAMSON

James Abeel Williamson, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eighth of October, 1925 and number 332 in seniority died the fifth of January, 1951. He was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, the thirteenth of May, 1875. He was the son of James Rutzen and Eleanor (Alford) Williamson. His death occurred at The Newark Presbyterian Hospital. He was a former treasurer and general superintendent of The Isbel-Porter Company of Newark, N. J., an engineering and foundry concern. He was Clerk of The Elders, of The Reformed Church, of Newark, N. J. His wife, Mrs. Edna Merritt Williamson; two sons, James A. Jr., of Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y. and Van Wyck Williamson of Rutherford, N. J., and a daughter, Mrs. P. G. Lips, survive him. The Rev. Howard G. Hagerman of The North Reformed Protestant Dutch Church officiated at his obsequies, and burial followed in Elmwood Cemetery, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

CLINTON VANDERBILT MESEROLE

Clinton Vanderbilt Meserole, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the ninth of June, 1904 and number 35 in seniority, died the eighth of January, 1951, in The Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City. His residence was at 57 Lydecker Street, Englewood, Bergen County, New Jersey. He was born in Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., the sixth of October, 1876, the son of Jeremiah V. and Anne Sophia (Richardson) Meserole. He married Ida Lewis Brooks of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the second of May, 1905. He was educated at The Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1898. He spent his entire business career in insurance activities. He was president of The Dwight School for Girls and The Englewood School for Boys. He was a member of The Princeton Club, The University Club, The Down Town Association, The N. Y. State Chamber of Commerce, and country clubs in New Jersey and New York. He was a Republican in politics. His widow, two sons and two daughters survive him.

EDWARD COVERT HULST

Edward Covert Hulst, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the twenty-first of October, 1897 and number 13 in seniority, died the thirteenth of January, 1951, at his residence 33-15 Parsons Boulevard, Flushing, Queens County, New York. He was the son of Edward Tompkins and Mary Amanda (Edsall) Hulst. He was born at Newtown, Long Island, the fifteenth of June, 1862. He was educated in public schools in Brooklyn, New York. He was married to the late Helena Duryea Kouwebhoven at Steinway, Long Island City, N. Y., the 13th of October, 1887. He worked as a clerk from 1877 until 1901 and a partner in the investment brokerage house of Vaughn and Hulst 1901 through 1909, when he retired. He served as a Director and Vice President of the old First Mortgage Guarantee Company of Long Island City. He was a former president of The Queens-Nassau Agricultural Society, conductors of the world famous Mineola Fair a life member of Cornucopia Lodge, F. & A. M. and The Saint Nicholas Society of Nassau Island. At the time of his death he was the senior Trustee of The Queens County Savings Bank. His wife died the thirtieth of April, 1944. He had served as an Elder of The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flushing, Long Island. He was a trustee of The Holland Society of New York, 1911 through 1923. He left no children.

MORSE BURTIS

Morse Burtis, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the fourteenth of October, 1943 and at the time of his death number 627 in seniority, died suddenly in The Englewood Hospital on Friday, the ninth of February, 1951. He was born the twenty-sixth of November, 1889, the son of Morse Burtis, Sr. His funeral was held at 2:30 o'clock, P. M. Monday, the twelfth February, 1951, in Saint Paul's Chapel, in Englewood, N. J., with interment following in Brookside Cemetery.

EUGENE WILLIS DENTON

Eugene Willis Denton, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the ninth of March, 1922, and number 140 in seniority, died at his home, 113 Ninth street, Garden City, Nassau County, New York. He was born in the village of New Hyde Park, Long Island, the twenty-third of January, 1875, the son of Augustus and Sarah M. (Allen) Denton the eighth generation from the Rev. Richard Denton, who came to New Netherland in 1630. Mr. Denton graduated from Columbia University in the class of 1898 and later from Columbia Law School. For more than fifty years he was a practicing attorney with offices in Mineola, L. I. He also was President of The First National Bank of Mineola. He was Senior Warden of Saint George's Episcopal Church of Hempstead, L. I., and had been a member of its Vestry for more than forty-two years. He was a member of The Nassau County Bar Association, Morton Lodge, F. & A. M., The Quill Club, The University Club, The Columbia University Club, The Society of Colonial Wars in The State of New York, The St. Nicholas Society in The State of New York and other organizations. His widow, the former Lydia Garretson, and a sister, Mrs. James H. Pinckney, whose husband is a member of our Society, survive him. In our Society he had served upon many important committees.

ABRAHAM LLOYD LOTT

Abraham Lloyd Lott, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eighth of June, 1922 and number 149 in seniority, died unexpectedly in the Caledonian Hospital on the afternoon of Sunday, the twenty-eighth of January, 1951. He had entered the hospital on Saturday for a checkup and examination. He was born in the old town of Flatbush, Kings County, New York on the twentieth of April, 1884, the son of John A. Lott and Laura Hoes (Wells) Lott, the daughter of Theodore Wells, a distinguished clergyman of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. He was of the tenth generation of Lotts to be engaged in the practice of law. His great grandfather, John A. Lott, was a member of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; his grandfather was a Surrogate of Kings County, and two more of his Lott relatives were also Surrogates. His father was an attorney and counsellor at law. Mr. Lott was educated at the Erasmus Hall Academy, the Brooklyn Polytechnic Preparatory School and the Pennington Seminary in New Jersey. After his admission to the bar he was associated with the office of Dana & Clarkson and then established his own law offices in Brooklyn. The first of September, 1917, he married Miss Helen Clark Bergen, daughter of the late John Henry and Helen Wright (Prentiss) Bergen. Mr. Lott was a prominent member of The St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island and had served it as President. He had served our Society as Vice President for Kings County and had served upon several important committees. He was a member of The Union League Club of Flatbush, The Kings County Historical Society, The Long Island Historical Society, The Isaac Walton League, and at one time was a member of The Brooklyn Sangerbund. He spent his summers at Northport, Long Island, where he had a summer home. He was very fond of fishing, a powerful swimmer and was an expert at handling small boats under sails. His funeral services were held the afternoon of Wednesday, the thirty-first of January, 1951, from his late residence, 575 Ocean avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The Reverend J. Frederick Berg, Pastor Emeritus of The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of The Town of Flatbush in Kings County, officiated assisted by Dr. Vruink. Interment followed in Green Wood Cemetery.

WILLIAM CANTINE DE WITT

William Cantine De Witt, a member of The Holland Society of New York, since the twelfth March, 1914, and number 82 in seniority, died at his home in Kingston, Ulster County, New York, the fourth of February, 1951. He was born in Kingston the twenty-seventh of July, 1873, the son of David Miller and Mary Antonette (McDonald) De Witt. He married Ella Kerr the twenty-ninth of June, 1898. After her death he was married to Jessie N. Dyer of Kingston the twenty-fifth of December, 1930. He was educated in the public grade schools of Kingston and graduated from The Kingston Academy in the class of 1890. He studied law in the offices of D. M. De Witt and W. S. Fredenburgh. He spent many years in the real estate and insurance business and held political offices in the city of Kingston and in Ulster County. He resided at 120 John street in Kingston. He was an active member of Saint John's Episcopal Church. He was postmaster of Kingston 1917 through 1924. His interment took place in Wilt-Wyck Cemetery.

CHARLES A. MEAD

Charles Adriance Mead, a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1943 and number 611 in seniority, consulting engineer, of 165 Wildwood avenue, died on the twenty-eighth March, 1951 of a heart attack in the Lackawanna Railroad terminal at Hoboken, while on the way home from New York. He would have been 81 years old in three days.

Born in Tuckahoe, N. Y., Mr. Mead was graduated from Pratt Institute and after serving there as an instructor in mechanical and architectural drawing, went to work for engineering firms in New York. He was with Boller & Hodge from 1898 to 1907, and from the latter years to 1940 was chief engineer of the division of bridges and grade crossings of the New Jersey Railroad Commission and the Public Utilities Commission of the State of New Jersey.

Besides designing many bridges, highways and power stations in New Jersey, he also went abroad to various parts of South and Central America and the Philippines, where he worked on varying engineering projects.

Mr. Mead lectured on structural engineering at Pratt Institute until 1926. He belonged to many engineering and patriotic societies, including the American Society of Civil Engineers.

He was a member and former governor of the Society of the Order of Founders & Patriots of America, a member of the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati, the Sons of the Revolution, New York State, and the Society of Colonial Wars, New Jersey. The St. Nicholas Society was his other affiliation.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Isabella H. Boyd Mead; a son, George A. Mead; two daughters, Mrs. Alice Cleland and Mrs. Bessie Boyd; three grandchildren and a great-grandchild.

ELMER C. VREELAND

Elmer C. Vreeland, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the fourteenth of June, 1945 and number 706 in seniority, died the eleventh of January, 1951, at his residence, 109 East Central Avenue, Maywood, New Jersey, from a heart attack. He was born at Dundee Lake, New Jersey, the seventeenth of November, 1893. He was the son of William P. and Anne Vreeland. He was married to Dorothy Wheeler Bogert of Hackensack, N. J., the eleventh of October, 1922. At the time of his death he was office manager of the Adams-Millis Corporation of New York, manufacturers of hosiery. He was a former President of The Oritani Field Club, a director of The Maywood Savings and Loan Association, The Hackensack Golf Club, and the local lodge of The B.P.O.E. He was a Lieutenant in World War One. His funeral services were conducted Friday afternoon, the nineteenth of January, 1951, at The Second Reformed Church, Anderson Street, Hackensack, N. J. with interment following in Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Patterson, New Jersey.

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MEMORIAL FUNDS

The names of members and friends of The Holland Society of New York who, through acceptable gifts or bequests of One-thousand Dollars or more to the Society, help perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, will appear regularly in this space.

Funds received for this purpose will be kept intact and, as permanent recognition of their generosity, contributors' names will be engraved on a bronze tablet in the quarters occupied by the Society.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that contributions are deductible from income tax of the donors, and bequests and legacies are exempt from the estate tax.

Qualifying under this arrangement are the following (deceased) persons, to whose memory grateful acknowledgment of gifts received is made:

H. Russell Voorhees
Ellen Peabody
Francklyn Hogeboom
Sarah A. Van Nostrand
Towsend Wandell
John E. Van Nostrand

The Society was organized in 1885 "to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America, to foster and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, maintain a library, and to collect and publish genealogical and historical material"; membership limited to descendants in the direct male line from residents of the Dutch Colonies in America before 1675.

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Biographical Data

Secretary Harold E. Ditmars has reminded the Editor to request the members to co-operate in furnishing biographical data. It should be prepared in typewritten form, if possible and sent direct to him at headquarters, 90 West street, New York City, to become a permanent part of the Society's records. Current advise of deaths, births, marriages and other events in the lives of members should be sent in as they occur for appropriate mention in De Halve Maen.

With the Members

John J. Vrooman is the author of a historical novel, "Clarissa Putnam of Tribes Hill," sponsored by the Johnstown (N. Y.) Historical Society. The heroine was a real person whose remains are buried in the Vale cemetery at Schenectady and her experiences in the Mohawk Valley during and after the Revolution make lively reading as they are woven into Mr. Vrooman's book.

Charles A. Van Winkle of Rutherford, N. J., was central figure at annual Charter Day exercises on Sunday, March 4, for Centenary Junior College, Hackettstown, N. J., when a dormitory was dedicated in his honor. He is secretary of the institution's board of trustees.

Garret A. Denise was honored guest at a surprise party given by some of his Monmouth County (N. J.) friends on the night of March 21 to mark his fiftieth year with the Central National Bank, of which he is president. It was held at the American Hotel in Freehold and was attended by many of his associates in the New Jersey banking field. Mr. Denise, who is vice-president of the Society from Monmouth County, was presented with a pair of cuff links bearing the Society crest.

Jay LeFevre and Mrs. LeFevre of New Paltz gave their daughter, Miss Elaine LeFevre in marriage to Mr. George F. Mahoney, Jr., of Washington, D. C., at a service performed in St. Matthew's Cathedral, in the latter city on Saturday afternoon March 31. Mr. LeFevre, who is a former trustee of the Society retired last year after distinguished service as a member of Congress. The bride is a graduate of Bennington College, and was formerly with The Voice of America.

NEW YORK'S CUSTOM HOUSE ON FORT'S SITE

(Continued from Page 3)

other sales were recorded in 1824, 1883, 1884, 1887 and 1888. A lane or alley bisected the property from State street to Whitehall street and the buildings changed from residential use to steamship offices and small shops.

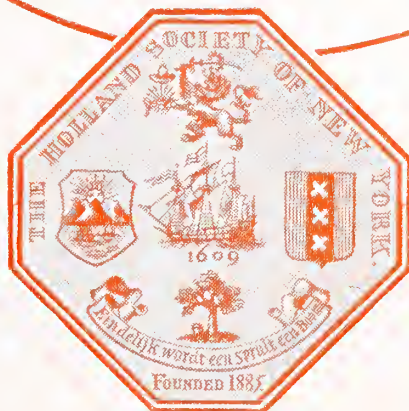
Near the close of the century the Federal Government settled on the site of the old fort as the location for a customs house planned to be the last word in building projects. It took five years, from 1897 until 1902, to acquire title, after which buildings were torn down and the land levelled for a square block which faced on Bowling Green, with State street, Whitehall street and Bridge street as the boundaries on either side and at the rear. Stamford White, leading architect of the time, was engaged to draw plans and the building cost was \$7,000,000, a stupendous figure in those days. It was seven stories high and erected around an inner court on which a rotunda was laid out covered by a glass top. The building was first occupied in 1907 and continues in use after 40 odd years.



de Halve Maen



The
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VOL. XXVI · No. 2



of NEW YORK
JULY · 1951

The Holland Society of New York

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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Frederick I. Bergen

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<i>Kings County</i>	John H. Van Siclen
<i>Queens County</i>	Nelson J. Springsteen
<i>Nassau County</i>	Douglas Van Riper
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<i>Dutchess County</i>	J. Sebring Ackerman
<i>Ulster County</i>	David Van Zandt Bogert
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<i>Passaic County, N. J.</i>	Albert A. Van Blarcom
<i>Union County, N. J.</i>	Edward M. Van Buren, Jr.
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<i>Monmouth County, N. J.</i>	Garret A. Denise
<i>Mercer County, N. J.</i>	William S. Heyer
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<i>Pacific Coast</i>	Cecil B. deMille
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Rufus Cole Van Aken

Secretary:

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Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen

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Seth Toby Cole (1952)	David Van Alstyne, Jr. (1954)
Bruce S. Cornell (1955)	William T. Van Atten (1952)
R. Bernard Crispell (1955)	Thomas M. Van der Veer (1952)
Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr. (1954)	John de C. Van Etten (1953)
P. Raymond Haulenbeek (1952)	Walter H. Van Hoesen (1954)
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SOCIETY GIVES GOVERNOR'S ISLAND TABLET

Marker Accepted at Colorful Ceremony Commemorates Purchase of Land from the Indians on June 16, 1637

A bronze tablet presented by The Holland Society of New York to commemorate the purchase of Governor's Island by the Dutch from the Indians more than three centuries ago was unveiled with appropriate ceremony in front of the General's House on the afternoon of Thursday, May 17.

A large delegation of Society members led by the Burgher Guard, augmented by delegates from other patriotic and genealogical organizations, was on hand for the colorful occasion which was under the patronage of Lieutenant General Willis D. Crittenberger, commander of the First Army. Music was furnished by the First Army Band in peacetime blue uniforms and a company of regular infantry paraded.

A holiday atmosphere was noticeable as historic Governor's Island welcomed the visiting delegations and a large number of school children were on hand to witness the event. The customary passes required to get aboard the boat at South Ferry on the tip of Manhattan Island's south shore had been waived for the day and the pilgrimage started shortly before 3 P.M. The towering buildings of lower Broadway shone in the afternoon sun as members of the Society, many with their wives, stepped ashore and were taken on a brief inspection tour of the island before the program got underway.

Set in a huge boulder, the tablet was designed and the inscription composed by Frank H. Vedder, a trustee of the Society and chairman of the Committee on Library,

(Continued on Page 5)



Arthur Wendell Leaves Trustees

The resignations of Arthur R. Wendell and Judge Jacob G. Schurman, Jr., were accepted with regret at the quarterly meeting of the trustees of the Society held at the Metropolitan Club, Fifth avenue and 60th street, this city, on the evening of Thursday, June 14.

Mr. Wendell, who indicated in a letter that reasons of health obliged him to limit activities, has given years of outstanding service to the Society. In the late 1920's he led a very successful reactivation of the branch in Union County. He then became a member of the trustees and served several terms as treasurer, followed in 1939-40 by two terms as president, after which he was re-elected a trustee. He was active in forming of an underwriting group which brought about publication of two volumes on old Dutch houses in New York and New Jersey.

A lively discussion ensued as regards filling the two vacancies and a third caused by the death of Franklyn J. Poucher, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., last December. It was decided to postpone the naming of new trustees to serve the unexpired terms until the October meeting.

A resolution of sympathy was adopted and the Secretary was instructed to convey a message of condolence to Trustee and Mrs. R. Bernard Crispell, whose only daughter died recently. Trustee Frank Vedder was voted the thanks of the board for his financial support and planning in connection with the tablet placed on Governor's Island.

Reports of President Frederick I. Bergen, Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken and Secretary Harold E. Ditmars outlined activities of the Society and its sound financial condition. President Bergen advised that he was accepting an invitation to represent the Society at a 300th anniversary observance of New Castle, Del., which was to be held on June 16-17.

Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen reported plans for enlarging De Halve Maen made possible as a result of the generous response of members to the appeal for funds. Trustee Wilfred B. Talman, as chairman of the Committee on Genealogy, reported favorably on ten applications for membership and they were elected, as follows: ARTHUR ABRAM BLAUVELT, Long Island City, N. Y. JOHN LE ROY de FOREST, Stamford, Conn. JOSEPH HENRY QUACKENBUSH, Wyckoff, N. J. JOHN ARTHUR STORM, New Hartford, N. Y. PHILIP FITZHUGH STRYKER, Washington, D. C. PETER WHITNEY VAN BENSCHOTEN, Santa Barbara, Calif. PAUL EMERSON VAN HORN, Montclair, N. J. JOSEPH DWIGHT VAN VALKENBURGH, Yonkers, N. Y. CHARLES WINDSOR VAN VLIET, Basking Ridge, N. J. PETER GRAY VOSBURGH, Short Hills, N. J.

Albany Observance

Thirty civic minded women in Albany, founded as Fort Orange in the first days of New Amsterdam, performed an old Dutch custom on May 13. Garbed in old Dutch costumes, including wooden shoes, they scrubbed a block of upper State street in New York's capital city.

The ceremony dramatized the City Club's drive for a cleaner Albany during the annual tulip festival. The women were club members. Ten of them were water carriers, with buckets suspended from old Dutch wooden yokes and the others wielded brooms.

Trustees and Vice-Presidents Meet

Trustees of The Holland Society of New York and the vice-presidents or their alternates representing the seventeen county, three sectional and three military branches held their annual meeting at the Union Club, Sixty-ninth street and Park avenue, on Friday evening, May 11, to discuss ways and means of preserving the aims and traditions of the settlers of New Amsterdam for which the Society was founded back in 1885.

President Frederick I. Bergen, in opening remarks of welcome, stressed the responsibility which the Society has to follow a program which will carry out its mission. He referred to the tax free status dating back several years which he declared to indicate the Federal government's interest in the work.

President Bergen supplemented his remarks by outlining current activities of the Society. Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken reported the Society's finances in sound condition, but the income from membership dues makes it impossible to incur other than regular operating expenses. Secretary Harold E. Ditmars explained the routine of conducting the Society headquarters at 90 West street, this city.

Each of the vice-presidents or alternates reported on activities of the branches and added their own observations. It was the majority opinion that women as guests at the annual banquet should not be more often than once in five years. There was general disapproval of any increases in dues. Among the suggestions for adding to revenue were bequests or gifts, several classes of membership to include active and contributing members and higher life membership assessment.

Louis B. Vreeland of Charlotte, N. C., vice-president for the South, travelled the greatest distance to attend the meeting. The United States Air Force branch was represented for the first time by Brigadier General John B. Ackerman, who was elected a vice-president at the annual meeting in April. He has returned lately from a stay of five years in England as a military attache at the American Embassy and indicated his intention of seeking to enroll as members all eligible personnel in the Air Corps.

The vice-presidents were guests of the Society at a dinner which followed the meeting and a social period. Each one present was called upon for brief remarks and the occasion was voted most successful in promoting the Society's best interests.

Summer Schedule

The usual summer schedule will be followed this year and the Headquarters at 90 West street, New York City, will be closed for regular hours during August while Miss Florence McAleer, executive secretary, is on vacation.

The weekly luncheons will continue each Tuesday at 12 o'clock at the dining room on the fifth floor of the New York State Chamber of Commerce in Liberty street. Members of the Society who are in the vicinity are urged to join those who are regularly in attendance and to enjoy a pleasant hour of discussion along with a nicely planned menu.

LONG ISLAND BRANCH HEARS DR. VAN NOSTRAND

The thirtieth annual dinner meeting of the Long Island Branch of The Holland Society of New York was held upon the evening of Friday, May 4, 1951, at the Jamaica Club, 89-31—161st street, Jamaica, Queens County, New York.

Twenty-eight guests and members gathered at seven o'clock to enjoy a social hour before sitting down to dinner. Nelson J. Springsteen, vice president for Queens County, and President of the branch, performed the duties of toastmaster and the business arrangements were taken care of by John W. Van Sicken, secretary-treasurer of the branch. President Frederick I. Bergen, Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken, and Secretary Harold E. Ditmars of the parent Society were present and spoke briefly after dinner. John H. Van Sicken, vice president for Kings

County and George B. Schoonmaker, vice president for Westchester County, also made a few remarks.

The speaker of the evening was our member, Dr. Donald Scott Van Nostrand, who gave a most enlightening address on how to become a genealogist. His address was carefully prepared and he held the attention of his listeners. At its completion Dr. Van Nostrand was generously applauded.

Nelson J. Springsteen and John W. Van Sicken were unanimously reelected to office for another term. Prominent among those present were Dr. Charles H. Vosburgh, Walter S. Rapelje, Charles Vanderveer Rapelje, William Remsen Lott, and Mr. Jacob V. Ryerson. Every one had a most enjoyable time.

ULSTER MEMBERS ENTERTAIN AT KINGSTON

Nearly forty members and guests of The Holland Society of New York attended the annual dinner of the Ulster County Branch held at the Governor Clinton Hotel in Kingston on Friday night, May 18. The event each year marks the anniversary of the treaty signing with the Indians which brought the Esopus War to an end.

A social hour permitted members from the neighboring counties of Dutchess, Greene and Sullivan to exchange greetings over glasses of Poucher's punch with members from New York City, Long Island and New Jersey. The dinner which followed was both excellent and bountiful.

David Van Zandt Bogert, president of the branch and a vice-president of the Society, presided in his usual entertaining manner. He called on other vice-presidents, who were J. Sebring Ackerman of Dutchess, Paul R. Jansen of Bergen, N. J., and Edward M. Van Buren, Jr. of Union, N. J.

President Frederick I. Bergen and Secretary Harold E. Ditmars spoke for the Society in urging an effort to increase membership. Trustees who responded to a request for greetings were Joseph E. Hasbrouck Jr., Walter H. Van Hoesen and Bruce Cornell.

Vice-president Jansen referred to a paper on the influence of the Dutch in settlement of New Jersey written and read by Richard Amerman at a meeting of the Bergen Branch. He suggested similar papers for other branch meetings. Trustee Van Hoesen urged a further step in promoting the aims and traditions of our Dutch ancestors by the naming of a historian for each county branch.

There was general discussion about the preserving of historic landmarks and support was urged for the move to see that the five original houses erected on Huguenot street, New Paltz by patentees of the settlement are maintained for future generations.

HISTORY DISCUSSED AT MIDDLESEX DINNER

Members of the Middlesex Branch of The Holland Society of New York and others from surrounding counties, with one present from Westchester county, attended the annual dinner meeting of the branch at Colonial Farms in Middlebush on Tuesday evening, May 22.

Percy L. Van Nuis, vice-president of the Society from Middlesex county, was a genial host in welcoming the members and presided with his usual charm. After a bountiful and well prepared dinner the gathering was resolved into an informal discussion group, with comments from all those seated around the large dining board.

Rufus Cole Van Aken, treasurer of the Society and Harrison Deyo attended from New York City. They brought the regrets of President Frederick I. Bergen and Secretary Harold E. Ditmars, who were unable to attend. Trustees Walter H. Van Hoesen and Cornelius Ackerson also represented the parent Society. Vice-presidents attending were Edward M. Van Buren of Union county and George B. Schoonmaker of Westchester County.

Mr. Van Nuis reported the inability of Rev. William H. S. Demarest to be present. He read a letter of regret from the former domine of the Society and president emeritus of Rutgers University. All those present signed a note of congratulations to Dr. Demarest in observance of his recent eighty-fifth birthday.

There was a most interesting discussion of the historic countryside around Middlebush. It was settled early in the eighteenth century by Dutch families who migrated mostly from Flatlands and other settlements of New Amsterdam and came to be one of the choicest farm regions of the Colonial period. During the Revolutionary War, it was noted, the raiders of Colonel Simcoe caused much damage and on one occasion burned down the old church at Raritan. The entire section, parts of which still retain the oldtime rural atmosphere, will be greatly changed by industrial development and population increase during the next decade, it was predicted.

Member Adds to DeWint House History

Louis L. Blauvelt of East Orange, N. J., a member of the Society, who is secretary and genealogist of the Association of Blauvelt Descendants, offers the following additional data concerning the George Washington Masonic Shrine at Tappan, N. Y., which was the subject of an article in the January-March issue of *De Halve Maen*:

"To begin with, this house was built by Daniel DeClark, one of the Tappan Patentees, in 1700. There can be no question about the date, for the figures, nearly two feet high, are set in brick in the stone masonry of the front wall of the house. The numeral, 1, is set between the two northern windows, the 7, between the second window and the front door, the first 0, between the door and the first south window, and the second 0, between the two southern windows.

"Jan Pieterse Haring, the progenitor of the Haring family in America, and a reputed descendant of Jan Haring, of Horne Castle, whose heroic deeds are recorded in Motley's rise of the Dutch Republic, had conceived the idea of the Tappan Patent. Because he and his two sons, Cornelius and Cozine, held more shares in the Patent than any of the others, Jan became the acknowledged leader of the sixteen Patentees. Before the project was fully consummated Jan died, and Daniel DeClark married his widow, Margrietje Cozine, and so acquired the leadership of the Patentees.

"At first there seems to have been no formal apportionment of the land, each of the patentees settling where he chose. Later there was a division of the land, and their holdings were confirmed, and title to the land on which the "DeWindt House" stands was confirmed to Daniel DeClark. Daniel died in 1731, and his son Jacobus sold the property to Rem Remsen, of Westchester. In 1746 Remsen sold it to Johannes DeWint, (not DeWitt), then of New York City, but previously a planter in the Island of St. Thomas. For nearly fifty years the property remained in the possession of DeWint and thus it became known as the "DeWint House". When Johannes died in 1795 it was willed to his daughter Maria, who had married Major Fredericus Blauvelt. From entries in Washington's own account book it would seem that Major Blauvelt and his wife were residing in the house when Washington occupied it as his headquarters.

"Washington made his headquarters in this house on several occasions. Most notable was the period of the trial and execution of the British spy, Major John Andre, who was imprisoned in the '76 House, near by, tried in the Tappan Church, and hanged on Snake Hill, overlooking the village of Tappan. Again, it was there that Washington conferred with Sir Guy Carlton, relative to the terms of the treaty of peace at the termination of the Revolutionary War.

"In 1858 the property passed into the hands of Dr. Thomas Blanch Smith, grandfather of our Wilfred Blanch Talman, a trustee of the Society.

"There is an interesting article about this house, written by the late George H. Budke, on page 15, Vol. I, of the Rockland Record, published in 1930 by the Rockland County Historical Society. It is also written up on page 190, and a picture shown, plate No. 48, of our own book, 'Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses, in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York.' "

Committees for 1951-52 Are Named by President Bergen

President Frederick I. Bergen has named the following committees to carry on the Society's program of activities for 1951-52:

FINANCE

John de C. Van Etten, *Chairman*
Howard D. Springsteen Frank H. Vedder

GENEALOGY

Wilfred B. Talman, *Chairman*
Philip Vroom Cole Richard Schermerhorn, Jr.
Col. Leigh K. Lydecker Ottomar H. Van Norden
Donald Scott Van Nostrand, M.D.

LIBRARY, HISTORY AND TRADITION

David Van Alstyne, Jr., *Chairman*
William T. Van Atten Harold O. Voorhis

MEETINGS

P. Raymond Haulenbeck, *Chairman*
Irwin L. Tappen, *Vice Chairman*
Bruce S. Cornell T. Morris Van der Veer
Harrison Deyo E. T. Van de Water
John S. Van Gilder

MEMORIALS

Seth Toby Cole, *Chairman*
R. Bernard Crispell David Van Alstyne, Jr.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

Walter H. Van Hoesen, *Chairman*
M. L. Van Slyk, *Vice Chairman*
John A. Bogart Robert L. Smock
John G. De Graff Wilfred B. Talman
Clayton Hoagland W. Randolph van Liew, Jr.
Ottomar H. Van Norden

MEMBERSHIP

Wilfred B. Talman, *Chairman*
Dr. George J. Deyo, *Vice Chairman*
J. Sebring Ackerman William S. Eltinge
John A. Bogart Charles A. Lott
Albert O. Bogert W. Emlen Roosevelt
David V. Z. Bogert George B. Schoonmaker
Dr. George H. Brasted Douglas Van Riper
Garret A. Denise Frederick C. Zabriskie

BANQUET

Howard D. Springsteen, *Chairman*
Harrison Deyo, *Vice Chairman*
Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr. T. Morris Van der Veer
Paul R. Jansen E. T. Van de Water
Col. Leigh K. Lydecker Edward Van Volkenburgh
Irwin L. Tappen Charles A. Van Winkle

MEMORIAL CHURCH SERVICE*

Col. Leigh K. Lydecker, *Chairman*
Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, *Vice Chairman*
Cornelius Ackerson Ernest H. Rapalje
Richard H. Amerman Norman W. Van Nostrand, Jr.
Frank H. Vedder

DISTINGUISHED ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL

Harold O. Voorhis, *Chairman*
R. Bernard Crispell, *Vice Chairman*
John A. Amerman P. Raymond Haulenbeck
Seth Toby Cole Earl Le Roy Wood, M.D.



OFFICIAL U. S. ARMY PHOTO

Frederick I. Bergen making the presentation speech for the Holland Society of New York during the dedication of bronze memorial tablets at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N. Y. Ceremonies took place at Open House festivities during Armed Forces Week. Seated, left to right, are the distinguished guests: Col. A. C. M. Azoy, Special Projects Officer; Col. M. C. Shea, Deputy Post Commander; and Lt. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger, Commanding General, First Army.

SOCIETY GIVES GOVERNOR'S ISLAND TABLET

(Continued from Page 1)

History and Tradition. It reads:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND

Called by the Indians "Pagganck", was purchased from two members of the Indian tribe of Manahatas named Cakapetayne and Pehiwas by Wouter Van Twiller, a governor and director general of New Netherlands, June 16, 1637; the price paid was two axe heads, a string of beads and a handful of nails.

Colonel A. C. M. Azoy was master of ceremonies and introduced the various speakers. President Frederick I.

Bergen, on behalf of the Society, presented the tablet to General Crittenberger in well chosen words which briefly outlined the founding of New Netherland under the Dutch East India Company. Colonel M. C. Shea, deputy post commander, accepted it in the name of the Army.

Colonel James Madison Blackwell presented a tablet on behalf of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York. Army chaplains offered the invocation and benediction and the national anthem was played while those present stood at attention.

President Bergen was attended by Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken and Secretary Harold E. Ditmars. Trus-

(Continued on Page 8)

HERE AND THERE WITH THE MEMBERS

Thomas Splint Doughty of Ridgewood, N. J., was re-elected Chancellor of the New Jersey Society, S.A.R., at the annual luncheon meeting held at the Hotel Suburban, East Orange on April 21.

Walter H. Van Hoesen of Fanwood, N. J., a trustee of the Society, was presented with a gold service bar as a past president of the New Jersey Society, S.A.R., at the organization's annual meeting on April 21.

P. Raymond Haulenbeek, a trustee of the Society, has been named as chairman of the 1951 fund raising campaign of the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies in New York. He is a vice-president of the Bowery Savings Bank in New York City.

James H. Blauvelt of Nyack, N. Y., left on March 7 for Geneva, Switzerland, where he is to maintain headquarters as director of the European Division of World Brotherhood. The overseas organization was founded in Paris a year ago to promote a program for strengthening democracies and decreasing religious and racial animosities throughout the world.

Hendrik Booraem, Jr., of New York City, took as his bride Miss Eleanor French, also of this city, at a marriage ceremony in Westport, Conn., where her parents maintain a summer home, on April 14. Mr. Booraem is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hendrik Booraem of St. Michaels, Md.

Dr. John Henry Dingman, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is marking this year a half century of practicing medicine. He started his professional career in Tivoli, N. Y., in 1901 and after seven years removed to Poughkeepsie, where he has remained ever since. Besides a large general practice he has served on the staffs of hospitals in his home city and continues to perform operations.

John C. Traphagen of West Nyack, N. Y., who is chairman of the board of the Bank of New York and Fifth Avenue Bank, serves also as director of The Children's Village, which is observing its one hundredth anniversary. Located in the Hudson Valley Hills of Westchester County, with a population of 400 boys needing help, it is conducting a campaign for money to repair fifty-five buildings and meet increased operating costs.

John D. Schoonmaker, Jr., of Kingston, announced on May 19 the engagement of his daughter, Louise Benedict Schoonmaker, to Robert V. Keeley, son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Keeley of Winchester, Mass.

Dr. Albert Vander Veer of Charlotte, N. C., gave his daughter, Miss Jean Vander Veer, in marriage to H. Girardeau, also of Charlotte, at a wedding ceremony performed at the Covenant Presbyterian Church in the Southern city on the afternoon of Saturday, May 12. The couple will live in Charlotte, where the bride is in newspaper work, while Mr. Girardeau has been recalled to active duty in the Navy.

Frederick Lewis Hyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Hyer of Rahway, N. J., took as his bride Miss Charlotte Peterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Peterson, Sr., of Plainfield, N. J., at a ceremony performed in the home of the bride's brother in Plainfield on Thursday evening, May 17. Mr. Hyer, a graduate of Pingry School and Princeton University, is a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve. The couple will live in Plainfield.

Ellery B. Vroman of Berwyn, Md., lost his wife, Jessie Vroman, by death at Prince George's Hospital, Cheverly, Md., on May 5. Services were held at Hyattsville, Md., on May 8 and interment was in Fort Lincoln Cemetery. A son and daughter also survive.

Louis B. Vreeland of Charlotte, N. C., is seeking to bring members of the Society in the Southern states into closer touch with each other. As vice-president of the Society for the South, he would like to hear from other members whether they favor a get-together in the Fall either in Florida or some other city in the region.

Porter Hoagland, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Porter Hoagland, of New York City and Rumson, N. J., and Miss Cornelia Elizabeth Register, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Register, Jr., of Rumson, were married on Saturday, June 29, in St. Georges Episcopal Church, Rumson. Mr. Hoagland, who is a graduate of Pomfret School and Yale School of Engineering, served in the Navy during World War II.

Stephen F. Voorhees of Nyack, N. Y., a charter trustee of Princeton University, is architect of a three-story L-shaped brick building in course of construction on the campus at Princeton, N. J., to house the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. The late President's widow laid the cornerstone at ceremonies held on June 11.

Howard D. Springsteen of Manhasset, N. Y., a trustee of the Society, received the degree of doctor of laws at commencement exercises of Central College, Pella, Iowa, on June 4.

Hendrick E. Hendrickson, who became treasurer of the New York Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association in 1928, retired from that position at the annual meeting held at the Hotel Statler, this city, on May 17. He received a scroll praising his work for the association and was given a tremendous ovation when he was introduced.

John Walden Myer has been appointed as director of the Museum of the City of New York, by notice of June 20. A graduate of Harvard University in 1923, Mr. Myer became associated with the museum in 1929 and has been vice director since 1934.

Robert Cole Van Aken, of the Burgher Guard and son of our treasurer, was married May 19 to Marion Elise Koetting, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alois Koetting, of East Williston, Long Island. They were classmates at Hofstra College, each receiving a degree of A.B. in June, 1950. Guardsman Van Aken is connected with the Nassau County Health and Research Laboratory at Hempstead, and is studying for his master's degree in biology. Mrs. Van Aken has matriculated for the degree of M.A. in Education at the Long Island Branch of the New Paltz State Teachers College.

Eli Baxter Springs, and Mrs. Springs of Charlotte, N. C., gave their daughter, Katherine Wooten Springs, in marriage to Jack Herbert Shannon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Norman Shannon of Birmingham, Ala., at a brilliant ceremony in Saint Peters Episcopal Church, Charlotte, at 8 o'clock on Friday evening, June 15.

Tracy S. Voorhees and George Emlen Roosevelt, both members of the Society, were appointed by Governor

(Continued on Page 12)

BOWLING GREEN IS FAMED MANHATTAN ACRE

The article on Battery Park, the old fort and the present Customs House which appeared in the April issue of *De Halve Maen* has prompted many inquiries from members and others who receive the Society's quarterly publication concerning Bowling Green, the origin of its name and its history.

The area of a scant one acre known all over the world by a name which first came into use in 1733 has remained practically unchanged for more than three centuries. The surrounding land at the foot of Broadway has been made and remade and made again by builders who first erected stately dwellings which crumbled away, business structures of the first commercial era and finally towering skyscrapers which dwarf it.

When the first white men landed on Manhattan Island under commission from the Dutch East India Company to trade with the Indians for the pelts of animals the first high land back from the shore was the place from which to maintain a lookout and meet the natives. It soon came to be called "The Plaine" and was used as a sort of village green or parade ground in front of Fort Amsterdam. A number of the meetings between the Indians and Governor Keift were held there to settle disputes.

The first open markets in New Amsterdam were held on "The Plaine" by order of Governor Keift. He decreed the holding of two markets in the fall of each year at which the settlers had a chance to buy and sell cattle. A public market was set up by Governor Stuyvesant and continued by Governor Leisler.

The area was leased to three citizens in 1733. They were Colonel Philipse, John Roosevelt and John Chambers. The trio fenced it in and made a bowling green which resulted in the change of name. An open space was left on either side, with very little change to this day. There has been no bowling on the green since prior to the

Revolution, but the name has stuck so well that it has been given to one of the New York City telephone exchanges and to the building which stands at 11 Broadway.

The rental price for Bowling Green was one pepper-corn a year at the start. After ten or eleven years it was increased to twenty shillings.

In 1770 a statue of King George III was placed at the South end of the area, which was surrounded by an iron fence. When the Revolution came in 1776 the inhabitants tore down the statue and melted it for bullets. At the same time smaller figures of the monarch were cut off top rails of the fence and used for the same purpose.

During the British occupation of New York the Bowling Green was used as a dumping ground and at the close of the Revolution it was the camp area for Continental troops. It returned to respectability when the old fort was torn down and Government House was erected on the site. Later it came to be a park, with a fountain playing in the center surrounded by flower beds and benches where citizens from nearby streets sat on warm summer evenings to discuss events of the day. The old tavern facing the park from what is now known as 11 Broadway disappeared with the passing of time and was followed by houses and shops on adjoining spots as the area was taken over for commerce and business.

When the street cars came to Broadway tracks were laid around Bowling Green so that they could come from uptown and make the turn. The fountain vanished when the park was revamped and modernized in 1938. After work was completed the old iron fence, which had been brought from England in 1771, was set up again and guards the park except for pedestrian gates on either side and at the end directly opposite the Custom House standing where the fort at one time guarded the harbor.

Entertains Essex Branch

Mayor Howard N. Deyo of Montclair, N. J., a member of the Essex County Branch, tendered the hospitality of his beautiful home to the Essex County group on Thursday evening, May 24. About thirty members accepted his invitation and attended. Following refreshments and a fine buffet supper, President Frederick I. Bergen and Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken spoke briefly of their pleasure in being able to be present, and with regard to the membership and the finances of the Society. Mayor Deyo then introduced his fellow townsman and recently elected Commissioner in the town government, Duane E. Minard, former Assemblyman and Prosecutor of Essex County. Mr. Minard gave an interesting and humorous talk about some of his recollections as a member of an old New Jersey family and about his experiences in public life.

Former Attorney General Walter D. Van Riper, who was the speaker at the banquet of the Essex County Branch in February, came in toward the close of the evening, following a previous engagement, and was called upon for a few remarks, which he gave in his usual spirited style. The evening ended with a vote of thanks to Mayor Deyo for his gracious hospitality.

Calendar of Events

Three branches of the Society have meetings scheduled for October. The Bergen group, following the very successful dinner last year at Hackensack Golf Club, plans a similar gathering at a date to be announced later. The Dutchess County branch annual dinner will be held at the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, on the evening of October 3 and the Westchester branch will meet on October 25.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees will be held on October 11 and other events reported to the Headquarters are:

Annual Banquet	November 15
Trustees' Meeting	December 13
Annual Dues Payable.....	February 1
Trustees' Meeting	March 13
Essex County Branch Dinner.....	March 20
Annual Meeting	April 7
Annual Memorial Church Service.....	April 27

BUSH TERMINAL FOUNDED BY MAN WITH DREAM

Millions of people throughout the world have heard of Bush Terminal, a huge marine development on the low shores of south Brooklyn, but comparatively few know of the bronze statue of Irving T. Bush which stands above the entrance to the area's administration structure. It overlooks a scene which he dreamed of as a mighty foreign trade center while skeptics of fifty years ago called the project "Bush's Folly."

A direct descendant of early settlers in New Amsterdam and a member of The Holland Society of New York from December 9, 1909, until his death on October 21, 1948, Mr. Bush displayed many of the sturdy qualities which are peculiar to such a background. After success in other fields he went through periods of bitter criticism, uncertainty and financial reverses to see his plans vindicated. He wrote a book in 1929 entitled "Working With the World," a story of his early struggles and discouragements and of his final success.

It was Bush's idea to establish a great co-ordinated manufacturing, distribution and shipping center which would give premier ranking to the Port of New York as a world trade center. As a site for the project he chose a barren, swampy tract of waterfront that had hardly furnished grazing land for the early Dutch settlers who first inhabited the land.

Most people said the project would not pay or work. Possibly it is not strange they could not visualize a huge terminal. The spot was dreary and uninspiring, with a dilapidated fisherman's hut the only structure, when Bush inherited it from his father. But he insisted it would pay and work. He went ahead against all odds and discouragements.

An example of the difficulties Bush encountered: He was unable to induce the trunk line railroads at New York to provide delivery service from their terminals to his development. "Bush Terminal? Never heard of it," was the gist of their reaction.

So Mr. Bush sent a representative out to his old home

in the farm country of Michigan and bought hay, thousands of bales of it. Then the representative shipped it in 25-car lots from various points in Michigan to the Port of New York. The bales were marked for delivery to Bush Terminal.

The freight traffic departments of the railroads in New York suddenly woke up to the fact that there *was* a Bush Terminal and that rail freight was moving into it, or would move in if they provided the necessary harbor delivery service. That was just one of the battles Irving T. Bush fought and won. He sold the hay, too, not at a large profit but for enough to compensate him for his venture in convincing the railroads that it was to their advantage to deliver freight to his terminal.

Today the properties of the Bush Terminal Company and its subsidiary, the Bush Terminal Railroad Company, embrace about 150 acres of land, containing eight steamship piers which have a total deck area of about 50 acres; 18 warehouses with a cubic capacity of about 9,000,000 cubic feet; manufacturing buildings with about 1,500,000 square feet of space; and a waterfront railway with 20 miles of track and a yard for 1,000 freight cars. So vast is the scope of the terminal's operations that it would take a visitor several days to see it all in detail.

From all this it can be seen that operations at the Bush Terminal piers are on a large scale, probably the most concentrated cargo operations in the entire port. Ships berthing regularly at the terminal are engaged on the principal trade routes of the world and serve every one of the five continents as well as most of the principal island archipelagoes.

Today Bush Terminal is in the heart of a large industrial section of Brooklyn. A large number of firms engaged in manufacturing and processing are located there, not only in the buildings used for these purposes on the Bush Terminal Company property and those adjacent to it which are owned by the Bush Terminal Buildings Company, but throughout the South Brooklyn area.

On Our Book Shelf

- From Société d'Histoire du Protestantisme Belge: Bulletin, March 1951.
- From Lincoln C. Cocheu: Schenck-Du Bois data discovered in mss. by A. D. Schenck, U. S. Army. Copied by Lincoln C. Cocheu.
- From Collegiate Reformed Church: Year Book 1951.
- From Harrison Deyo: Princesse Wilhelmine des Pays-Bas—Le Grand Inconnu—Paris 1950.
- From The Dutch Settlers Society of Albany: Yearbook 1949-1951.
- From William Heidgerd: Records of the First Reformed Cemetery, Passaic, N. J.
- From William J. Hoffman: *De Nederlandsche Leeuw*. Bound Vols., 1904-1927; unbound, 1928-1930, 1945-1949 (some numbers missing).
- From Andrew J. Provost, Jr.: The Hendrickson Family of Long Island, N. Y., Historical and Genealogical Notes, Part II. By Andrew J. Provost, Jr., 1950.
- From St. George's Society of New York: Annual Report 1951.
- From St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York: Chronological Record 1945-1950, etc.
- From Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York: Reports and Proceedings, December 4, 1945 to June 14, 1950.

SOCIETY GIVES GOVERNOR'S ISLAND TABLET

(Continued from Page 5)

tees present were Cornelius Ackerson, Bruce Cornell and Thomas M. Van der Veer. Vice-presidents Paul R. Jansen of Bergen County, David Van Zandt Bogert of Ulster County and Louis B. Vreeland of Charlotte, N. C., representing the South, were also in the party with Miss Florence McAleer, executive secretary of the Society.

Some of the members made a brief tour of Lower Manhattan after returning from Governor's Island. They visited Fraunce's Tavern at Pearl and Broad streets, a prominent hostelry in the Colonial Days, where General Washington bade farewell to his officers at the close of the Revolution. They also made a stop a few steps away at 71 Pearl street, site of the "Stadt Huys," or first town hall in New Amsterdam. The Society placed a tablet at the second floor level on the Pearl street end of the building near the turn of the century and the owners have agreed to relocate it over the ground floor entrance because recent demolishing of the elevated structure along the street has let it out of public view.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT HOME TO BE MEMORIAL

Encouraged by an act passed at the last session of the New York State Legislature to circumvent a local zoning law, the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association has embarked on a program to restore and preserve the late President's house at Sagamore Hill, but it will be a year at least before the place is ready for opening to the public, officials of the organization have informed De Halve Maen.

The house was built by Mr. Roosevelt in 1884 while he was serving in the New York State Legislature and before a trip to South Dakota for his health. It was on April 30, 1885, that he became one of the first members to join The Holland Society of New York after it was formed earlier the same year and he maintained an active interest until taken by death on January 6, 1919.

The early year books of the Society contain many references to Roosevelt and reprints of addresses he made at several of the annual banquets.

Summer White House for the nation during the first decade of this century, Sagamore Hills has been vacant and run-down while awaiting the legislative action. After the death of Mrs. Roosevelt in 1948 the contents of the twenty-three rooms were placed in storage. A single caretaker watches the house and grounds.

The recent Legislature passed a bill to circumvent the zoning laws of the village of Cove Neck. The measure was resorted to by Nassau County legislators after adjoining estate owners had caused the zoning board to turn down the proposal to establish the memorial in the exclusive home-rule community.

The Roosevelt Memorial Association maintains the Roosevelt birthplace one-time town house in East 20th

Street, Manhattan, as a museum and headquarters. Since its purchase of Sagamore Hill valiant effort has been made to conceal the scars of time and dispel the dreary atmosphere of the long-untended house. But a coat of paint on the two stories above the lower floor of red brick and stone fails to revivify the stark and lonely windswept dwelling.

One thing remains as it was a half-century ago—the matchless view of Long Island Sound from the wide porches where statesmen, explorers, guides, writers, politicians and neighbors visited with the strenuous twenty-sixth President of the United States.

Sagamore Hill, occupies the highest point of land on the eighty-three-acre tract. There is nothing of the "North Shore Gold Coast" mansion about it. The entrance, off Cove Neck Road, is a woodsey lane, unmarked by gates or pillars and without planting save the wild woods that border it.

Inside, where wallpaper sags in the rooms and water stains give evidence of leaking pipes, there is still evidence of the simple life the large Roosevelt family led.

Only one of the Roosevelt sons is living. Three died in two world wars. Col. Archibald B. Roosevelt lives in Cold Spring Harbor, a stone's throw from Sagamore Hill. Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt Jr. died of battle exhaustion on the Normandy beach, and Maj. Kermit Roosevelt died in Alaska when serving with the American Army. Captain Quentin was killed in the air over France in World War I. Ethel Roosevelt (Mrs. Richard Derby) lives in Oyster Bay and Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth in Washington.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR DECEASED MEMBERS

The annual memorial service for the thirty-two members of the Society whose deaths were recorded during the year in issues of De Halve Maen was held as a part of the regular worship at the Middle Collegiate Reformed Church, Second Avenue and East Seventh Street, New York City, on Sunday morning, April 29.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, domine of the Society and pastor of Middle Collegiate Church, was in charge of the services and preached a sermon on "A Bible Centered Church." The Domine also read the names of the deceased and members of the Burgher Guard carried the Society flags in the processional.

Middle Collegiate Church is a particularly appropriate place for holding the memorial service. The congregation was first authorized by the Consistory of the Collegiate Church, the oldest in America and dating from 1628, in 1729. The first Middle Church stood at the corner of Nassau and Liberty Streets and the second was at Lafayette Place and Fourth Street.

The present Middle Church, one of four Collegiate congregations on Manhattan Island, has been at the present location since 1892. It is denominationally a part of the Reformed Church in America and Presbyterian in creed and government.

Once the center of New York City and inhabited by descendants of early Dutch settlers, the section of Manhattan surrounding the Middle Church is home for people of many nationalities. Special services are conducted for those of Italian and Ukranian origin, with regular classes in English for the recent comers. The men's Bible class, church school, Christian Endeavor Society and other groups are important factors in the work of serving the religious needs of the neighborhood and instilling in its residents the same principles which were cherished by the first settlers of the area.

Efforts will be made next year to hold the memorial service on Sunday afternoon so as to make possible a larger attendance of Society members.

CAMPAIGN AIMS AT 1,000 MEMBERSHIP GOAL

An intensified effort to bring the Society's roster up to the constitutional limit of 1,000 annual members was started in June to carry on until the end of the year.

The drive is under direction of Dr. George J. Deyo, of Elizabeth, N. J., Executive Chairman of a committee appointed by President Frederick I. Bergen, with Trustee Wilfred B. Talman as chairman. Other members are J. Sebring Ackerman, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; John A. Bogart, Harrison, N. Y.; Albert O. Bogert, Ridgewood, N. J.; David Van Zandt Bogert, New Paltz, N. Y.; Dr. George H. Brasted, Utica, N. Y.; Garret A. Denise, Freehold, N. J.; William S. Eltinge, Malverne, N. Y.; Charles A. Lott, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; W. Emlen Roosevelt, New York City; George B. Schoonmaker, Larchmont, N. Y.; Douglas Van Riper, Manhasset, L. I.; and Frederick C. Zabriskie, Hackensack, N. J.

Trustees and vice-presidents have been requested by Dr. Deyo to designate a member from each county to cooperate with the committee and he invites every member of the Society to have a part in the campaign by reporting a relative or any other eligible. The first report to Dr. Deyo should be made between September 15 and 25 and Trustee Talman will turn it in at the board's fall meeting on October 11.

Members of the committee have been supplied with material to aid in recording eligibles for membership. The same data will be forwarded to any other member upon request to Dr. Deyo. It includes stationery, preliminary and regular application blanks, a copy of letter which has been sent to 144 prospects and a copy of the Society's aims, purposes and activities.

The aims, purposes and activities were set forth in an article prepared for De Halve Maen by former President and now Trustee Ottomar H. van Norden. It is a detailed statement designed to acquaint the prospective member with the Society's founding back in 1885 to perpetuate the aims and traditions of settlers in New Amsterdam, from The Netherlands, prior to 1675. It states that members must be directly descended in the male line from such a person. The work of the Society in placing markers at historic sites, gathering and preserving old church records, publishing data, maintaining a library and in other ways is described. The Burgher Guard, adoption of the beaver as symbol for the Society and activities at meetings and other gatherings throughout the year are included.

VAN CORTLANDT MUSEUM HAS COLONIAL RELICS

One of the few remaining mid-eighteenth century buildings in New York City, the Van Cortlandt Museum in Van Cortlandt Park at 242d Street just off Broadway, still stands in the spreading acres of two centuries ago. One-time grazing grounds are now ball fields, and boys that flock there of a fair afternoon are among the 45,000 to 50,000 visitors who visit the dignified stone mansion in a year.

Built in 1748, the house stood on land that came to the Van Cortlandts when one of its members married into the Philipse family whose holdings extended from Spuyten Duyvil Creek to beyond Tarrytown.

The furnishings of the house today, in keeping with the time and condition of early and prosperous owners, form a handsome collection from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Also, they have been added to recently with valuable early silver and porcelains for a special exhibition that opened on April 7 for the spring months.

The house became city property in 1889 and was leased for \$1 a year in 1896 to the National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of New York, the organization that has maintained and furnished it ever since.

Like many comfortable houses of its day in the area, the Van Cortlandt residence combines Georgian elements

and the influence of the earlier Dutch. The parlors on the first floor reflect the English trend in architecture and furnishings, while the cellar kitchen and some of the bedrooms take much of their character from the sturdy and far less sophisticated style of the Holland settlers.

The east parlor, with its Bristol chandelier and paneled walls, white painted, is furnished in the height of eighteenth-century elegance. Its appointments include a fine mahogany Rhode Island secretary with block-front lower section and shell-carved upper, a Chippendale table of unusual grace and delicacy in the Chinese taste and another, a Philadelphia piece, with piecrust top and handsomely carved pedestal base.

Illustrious visitors to the mansion at the time of the Revolutionary War, who included Gen. George Washington, had as their sleeping quarters bedrooms with counter-parts of the canopied beds with crewel work or netting that the society has acquired. One snug retreat from the wintry winds has a built-in bed like and all-but airtight compartment with a door and decorative piercings for ventilation.

The kitchen perhaps more than any other room, tells how people of the day lived and worked. All the implements of early times surround the ample hearth and fill the commodious cupboards.

IN MEMORIAM

Last surviving member from 1885, year of Society's founding, is among eight who have died.

ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT

Arthur Hoffman Van Brunt, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the seventeenth of November, 1885 and number one in seniority at the time of his death, died in the Roosevelt Hospital in New York on Monday, the twenty-first of May, 1951, after an illness of two months duration. He was the last survivor of those who became members of the Society in the year of its founding. He was born in New York City the twenty-third of June, 1865, the son of Charles H. and Amelia Chesterman (Henry) Van Brunt. He was graduated from Columbia University in the class of 1886 and three years later commenced the practice of law. He became a specialist in corporation reorganizations. He participated in the reorganization of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, the Wabash Railroad, and other prominent litigations. He retired from the law firm of Joline, Larkin and Rathbone in 1945. He served as Treasurer of our Society from 1898 to 1919 and was a Trustee from 1919 to 1936. He was President in the years 1920 and 1921. Two of his sons are life members of the Society, Arthur H., Jr., and Edson Van Brunt. Funeral services were held at St. Bartholomew Chapel, Park Avenue at Fifty-first Street, N. Y. C., on Wednesday, the twenty-third May, 1951 and interment was private. President Bergen attended.

JOHN K. VAN VRANKEN

John Kellum Van Vranken, a life member of The Holland Society of New York since the eighth of March, 1923 and number 157 in seniority at the time of his death died in Flushing Hospital, Rockville Centre, Long Island, after a brief illness, on the sixth of May, 1951. He was born at Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y., the fifteenth of March, 1880, the son of Gerrit Daniel and Hannah (Kellum) Van Vranken. He received his education at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, where he was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. He began his career as a lawyer and insurance broker. He served our Society as a vice-president in 1929 and 1930. He was a vice president and member of the Board of Directors of The Hempstead Bank. His son, John K., Jr., is a life member of our Society. Besides his son he is survived by his wife, the former Isobel Beckwith of Batavia, N. Y., a sister and a daughter. He was also a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Garden City and Cherry Valley Golf Clubs. His funeral was held at the Cathedral of The Incarnation in Garden City on Wednesday the ninth of May, 1951 at two o'clock. President Bergen attended.

CHARLES M. VAN KLEECK

Charles Mayer van Kleeck, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the twelfth of December, 1902 and number 24 in seniority at the time of his death, died the eighteenth of May, 1951, at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y. He was born the twenty-fourth of September, 1870, in the Rectory of Saint Paul's Episcopal Church in the Village of Flatbush, Kings County, New York, which was founded in 1836. He was the son of the Rev. Robert Boud, Jr. and Eliza (Mayer) Van Kleeck. At the time of

his birth, his grandfather was the rector of St. Paul's. He received his education at Mount Beacon Academy and De Garmo Institute in Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y. and at Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His entire business career of thirty-seven years was spent with the Fulton Trust Company of New York. When he retired in 1931 he was first vice president of the institution. Besides our Society he was a member of The Church Club of New York, The Episcopal Actors Guild, The Society of Colonial Wars in The State of New York, The Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, The Balzac of America, and many historical, geographical and banking societies. His funeral took place at The Episcopal Church of The Transfiguration, of which he was a member on Monday afternoon, the twenty-first May, 1951 at 1:30 o'clock, P.M. He was unmarried and two sisters survive him.

LT. COL. CHARLES R. VAN ETTEN

Lt. Col. Charles Rutan Van Etten, U.S.A. retired, a life member of The Holland Society of New York since the eleventh of October, 1923, and number 165 in seniority at the time of his death, died in the Mather Memorial Hospital, Port Jefferson, Long Island, New York, the thirtieth of April, 1951. He was born at Conashaugh, Delaware Township, Pennsylvania, the sixth of October, 1875. He was the son of Edgar Lamont and Olive Augusta (Rutan) Van Etten. He received his elementary and secondary education at the grammar and high schools of Port Jervis, New York. He was graduated from Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. as a Master of Accounts. He was a major in the U. S. Army 1917-1919, and served the War Department as a salvage expert. He was a former traffic manager of The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and had been consulting engineer and Director of The Brooklyn Ash Removal Company. Besides our Society, he was a member of the Sons of The American Revolution, The Brooklyn Club, The Montauk Club of Brooklyn and The N. Y. Chapter of The Quartermaster's Association. Likewise he was a member of golf and country clubs in England and the United States. His wife, the former Anna Hawkins, a daughter, and his son, Charles R., Jr., survive him.

His funeral was held at 7:30 o'clock, P.M. on the second of May, 1951, from his home at Belle Terre.

CASPAR J. VOORHIS

Caspar J. Voorhis, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eleventh of June, 1914 and number 83 in seniority at the time of his death, died in St. Clare's Hospital, New York City, the eighth of May, 1951. His residence was at 435 East 52nd Street, N.Y.C. He was born the thirteenth of January, 1880, at River-edge, N. J., the son of Jacob Terhune and Rachell (Anry-ansen) Voorhis. He was a vice-president of Crum and

Foster, underwriting managers of insurance companies and had been connected with this firm for forty-seven years. His wife, the former Finette Longfield, survives him. His funeral was held in the Frank E. Campbell Funeral Church at two o'clock, P.M. on Friday, the eleventh of May, 1951.

JOHN S. VAN RIPER

John Spanton Van Riper, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the fourteenth of June, 1928 and number 256 in seniority at the time of his death, died Tuesday, the twenty-ninth May, 1951, at his home in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut. He was born at Dundee Lake, New York, the fifth of March 1872. He was the son of Richard and Charlotte Jane (Spanton) Van Riper. He had been the New York representative of the United Piece Dye Works of Lodi, N. J. He was one of the subscribers to The underwriting fund for the publication of the volumes on old Dutch Houses which were published under the patronage of our Society. He is survived by his wife, the former Christine Roeck, and also two sons, Kenneth E. of Greenwich Connecticut, C. E. Edwins of Springfield, N. J., and a daughter. Private funeral services were held in Greenwich upon Friday, the first of June, 1951, with interment in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PETER RAPELJE

Peter Rapelje, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the ninth of October, 1913 and number 78 in seniority died the twenty-seventh of May, 1951, at Mattituck, Suffolk County, L. I., N. Y. He was the son of Jacob and Mary (Van Wyck) Rapelje, and was born the sixth of August, 1873 in the old family homestead on New Lots Road in the easterly section of the former town of New Lots, Kings County, N. Y. He received his elementary education in the old New Lots Town School and graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in the class of 1887 as civil engineer. He was employed as a surveyor by Middleton and Meserole of Brooklyn and later on by James F. Deehan of Richmond Hill, N. Y. He then received an appointment as an engineer in the Bureau of Highways, where he continued until his retirement. He was married first to Lelia F. Tipton, the first of June, 1900 and some time after her death he married Claire Jaekel, the tenth of August, 1943. After the sale of the homestead in New Lots, he removed to Rockville Centre, L. I. and later on he settled in Riverhead, L. I. In his early life he attended the New Lots Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, and took an active interest in the Sunday School. His funeral was held Wednesday, the thirtieth May, 1951 in Glen Cove, L. I. Interment was in the historic New Lots Cemetery. His wife, a son, Jacob T. Rapelje; two daughters, Mrs. Georgia Strang and Mrs. James Dyer, and three grand sons, James Strong, Peter Rapelje, Harry Rapelje survive him.

MICHAEL M. VAN BEUREN

Michael Murray van Beuren, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eleventh of October, 1945, and number 686 in seniority, died at his home "Grey Craig" near Middletown, R. I., the seventh of June, 1951. He was born in New York City the thirty-first of March, 1872. He was the son of Frederick Theodore and Elizabeth Ann (Potter) van Beuren. He graduated from Yale University in the class of 1896, and until his retirement in 1910 he was in the brokerage business in New York City. His wife, the former Mary Archbold, daughter of John D. Archbold, died in February of 1951. Mr. van Beuren was a well known horticulturist and received many prizes in the Boston and New York flower shows. He also raised blooded Jersey and Guernsey cattle. He had held several political offices in Middletown, R. I., and was a director of the Industrial Trust Company's Newport Branch. He was a member of the Newport Country Club, the Clambake Club, and a member of the Board of Governors of The Newport Casino and Reading Room. In New York he was a member of The Union Club, The Racquet & Tennis Club, The Turf & Field Club, and The Brook Club. He is survived by a son, Archbold van Beuren and four grand-children.

HERE AND THERE WITH THE MEMBERS

(Continued from Page 6)

Thomas E. Dewey on June 30 as members of a three-man Long Island Railroad Authority created by act of New York State's Legislature to rehabilitate the line by attracting private capital or operating it themselves. Mr. Voorhees, a resident of Brooklyn, is a lawyer by profession. He was food administrator in occupied countries after World War II, Assistant Secretary of the Army in 1948 and Under Secretary in 1949. Mr. Roosevelt, who lives at Oyster Bay, L. I., was chief of staff for the 82nd Division in World War I. He is a director of the Union Pacific Railroad and a member of the New York investment house of Roosevelt & Son.

Cecil B. deMille, vice-president of the Society for the Pacific Coast, has crowned two years of production effort with release of the motion picture "Greatest Show on Earth," a story of the circus. It follows the picture "Samson and Delilah," hailed as one of the greatest motion picture spectacles.

Mr. William Halsted Vander Poel of East Norwich, L. I. has been named a trustee of Hofstra College according to an announcement of June 23. In World War I he served as a special agent for the Bureau of Investigation, Dept. of Justice and he is a former director of the Union Carbide Company.

MEMORIAL FUNDS

The names of members and friends of The Holland Society of New York who, through acceptable gifts or bequests of One-thousand Dollars or more to the Society, help perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, will appear regularly in this space.

Funds received for this purpose will be kept intact and, as permanent recognition of their generosity, contributors' names will be engraved on a bronze tablet in the quarters occupied by the Society.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that contributions are deductible from income tax of the donors, and bequests and legacies are exempt from the estate tax.

Qualifying under this arrangement are the following (deceased) persons, to whose memory grateful acknowledgment of gifts received is made:

H. Russell Voorhees
Ellen Peabody
Francklyn Hogeboom
Sarah A. Van Nostrand
Townsend Wandell
John E. Van Nostrand

The Society was organized in 1885 "to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America, to foster and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, maintain a library, and to collect and publish genealogical and historical material"; membership limited to descendants in the direct male line from residents of the Dutch Colonies in America before 1675.



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Halve Maen



1609

The
HOLLAND SOCIETY
VOL. XXVI · No. 3



of NEW YORK
OCTOBER · 1951

The Holland Society of New York

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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Frederick I. Bergen

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SOCIETY'S 67th BANQUET WILL BE NOV. 15

William Francis Gibbs, Noted Naval Architect, to Be Medalist

The sixty-seventh annual banquet of The Holland Society of New York will be held in the Sert Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, on Thursday evening, November 15.

The Distinguished Achievement Medal will be awarded this year to William Francis Gibbs, one of the foremost naval architects and marine engineers, whose contributions to shipping and ship building have gained him world renown. His work was a vital factor in our successful operations on the sea during World War II.

A reception to representatives of other societies and distinguished guests will begin at 7 o'clock and the grand march to the banquet hall will follow at 7:45, with members of the Burgher Guard under command of Cap-

tain Thomas M. Van der Veer leading the way. Colonel Lehigh K. Lydecker will be grand marshal.

President Frederick I. Bergen will preside at the dinner and former President Harold O. Voorhis, vice-chancellor of New York University, will present the distinguished guests. The Dutch Ambassador to the United States and the Consul General at New York will bring the good wishes of her Majesty Queen Juliana.

Arrangements for the banquet are under chairmanship of Trustee Howard D. Springsteen, with Harrison Deyo as vice-chairman and committee members including: Trustee Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr., Colonel Lehigh K. Lydecker, Trustee Thomas M. Van der Veer, Paul R. Jansen, Irwin L. Tappen, E. T. Van de Water, Edward Van Volkenburgh and Charles A. Van Winkle.

Dutchess Branch Holds Annual "Hutspu" Dinner

Members and guests of The Holland Society of New York in and around Dutchess County attended the branch's sixty-second annual "Hutspu" dinner at the Nelson House in Poughkeepsie on the night of October 3.

The gathering is held each year to commemorate the raising of the siege of Leyden, Holland, in the 17th century. The "Hutspu", served in the traditional miniature iron kettles, is similar to beefstew and resembles the first food eaten by the Dutch after Spanish invaders fled.

Those who spoke were former Congressmen Jay LeFevre, a member of the Society; Rufus Cole Van Aken, the Society's treasurer; Trustee Thomas M. Van der Veer, and Dr. George J. Deyo. Dr. Deyo, executive chairman of the membership committee, thanked the Dutchess branch for its co-operation.

J. Sebring Ackerman was re-elected president of the branch and Alfred Hasbrouck was chosen again as treasurer. Trustee Joseph E. Hasbrouck and others were present from Ulster County, The Bergen, New York, Westchester and Long Island branches also were represented. Those attending included: Harrison Deyo, Byron J. Ter-

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)

Trustee Vacancies to be Considered by Committee

A committee headed by former President Lehigh K. Lydecker was named at the Fall meeting of the Trustees held at the Metropolitan Club, New York City, on October 11, to consider and recommend a slate of three members for appointment to vacancies on the board. They result from the death of Franklyn Poucher and the resignations of Past President Arthur R. Wendell and Judge Jacob Gould Schurman, Jr.

Acting on a request by the Committee on Genealogy for an expression of policy on treatment of applications for membership based on claims of descent from inhabitants of Connecticut prior to 1675, it was decided to have a study of the matter made by a committee for report at the December meeting. President Frederick I. Bergen named Trustees Ottomar H. Van Norden, Seth Toby Cole and Wilfred B. Talman as the committee.

President Bergen and Secretary Harold E. Ditmars reviewed activities of the Society during the summer and Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken reported finances were in satisfactory condition. Trustee Thomas M. Van der Veer advised that the Burgher Guard, of which he is

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HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS

William R. Lott of Jamaica, N. Y., retired on July 31 as deputy collector in charge of marine activities at the New York Customs House. He joined the Federal service in 1904, became chief clerk in 1925 and deputy in 1939. During the last war he had charge of enforcing the Export Control Act, Lend-Lease Act, Gold Reserve Act, transfer of ship armaments, clearance of vessels and other important activities. Mr. Lott has been presented the U. S. Treasury's Albert Gallatin award for long and meritorious service.

S. F. Newkirk, Jr., of Elizabeth, N. J., has rounded out thirty years as an executive in the city's official family. He became superintendent of water supply when the system became municipally owned in 1921 and joined the Society the same year.

Edward M. Van Buren and **Mrs. Van Buren** of Plainfield, N. J., entertained at a supper party at their home on July 28 for four young men members of a group from Holland in the United States as a part of the Experiment in International Living program. Several of the youths were house guests of *Edward Benson* of Westfield, N. J., who also is a member of the Society.

W. Emlen Roosevelt of New York City has been elected vice-chairman of the board of directors of Investors Management Company, one of the oldest firms specializing in supervision of mutual funds. He is president of the National State Bank and director of the Elizabethtown Consolidated Gas Company in Elizabeth, N. J. and a director of the Plainfield-Union Water Co., in Plainfield, N. J.

Arthur R. Wendell of Summit, N. J., was re-elected a vice-president of the Mystic (Conn.) Marine Museum at the annual meeting on August 5. He was one of the early sponsors of the move to preserve for the future ties with the seagoing days of the past. His father was a captain in the days of clipper ships to the Far East and the

museum has a number of exhibits identified with his career.

John Christian Snedeker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Snedeker of Babylon, L. I., and Miss Eve Kinloch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bohun Baker Kinloch of Charleston, S. C., became engaged in July and a wedding this Fall is planned. After service in World War II Mr. Snedeker attended Cornell University and graduated in 1949. His fiancée attended Holton-Arms School in Washington, D. C. and Connecticut College.

Arthur F. Lefferts and **Mrs. Lefferts** of Jenkintown, Pa., have just reported to De Halve Maen the birth of their third child, Roger DuBois Lefferts, at Trenton, N. J., on November 25, 1950.

John Van Brunt of Wilmington, Del., reports visiting the old Dutch House in Third street, New Castle, Del., in September and there seeing a family Bible printed in Rotterdam in 1714. On the flyleaf were the names of Joost Rutgersz Van Brunt and his wife, Aelte Van Voorhees Van Brunt, with the dates September 17, 1746 and November 12, 1746. Underneath were the names Rutger Van Brunt, who was their son and his wife, Jannetze Van Brunt, with the dates July 5, 1758 and March 14, 1762. In each case the dates were those of death. Mr. Van Brunt was told the Bible had been given to the New Castle Historical Society by a donor who was said to have obtained it from a church no longer in existence.

Schuler J. Bergen, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Schuler Bergen of Brooklyn, N. Y. and Miss Barbara Jane Pfeil, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Pfeil of Summit, N. J., are to be wed later in the Fall, following announcement of their engagement in September. Mr. Bergen, a veteran of the U. S. Engineers in France and Germany during World War II, is with Pacific Mills.

J. Ray DeRidder of Holmdel, N. J., was elected presi-

(Continued on Page 9)

Burgher Guard Elects at Annual Dinner

The annual dinner meeting of The Holland Society's Burgher Guard was held October 8 at the Williams Club in New York, with twenty-two guardsmen present. President Frederick I. Bergen, Secretary Harold E. Ditmars, Domine Ernest R. Palen and Trustee Wilfred B. Talman attended as guests addressed the meeting. Rufus Cole Van Aken spoke in the dual capacity of Treasurer of the Society and former captain of the Burgher Guard. Another speaker was a guest, Kendrick Van Pelt of Sao Paulo, South America, who has since been elected to membership in the Society.

Captain Thomas M. Van der Veer conducted the business meeting and officers elected for the ensuing year are: Frederick L. Hyer, Richard P. Terhune, Harold R. Van Sichen and Norman W. Van Nostrand, Jr., Lieutenants; Emerio R. van Liew, Adjutant; Dr. Frank B. Vanderbeek, Willard R. Van Liew, Jr., Charles F. Vreeland, and William P. Van Nostrand, Quartermaster-Sergeants.

Society Insignia

The ceremonial badge of sterling silver gilt is now \$29.25, for 10K \$47 and for 14K gold \$54.35 plus tax. The miniature badge of similar design is \$12.80, \$16.60 and \$18.15, respectively, plus tax.

Members may apply to the Secretary, 90 West Street, New York City, for authorization slips which may be sent direct to the jeweler with their check.

On Our Book Shelf

From The Church Club of New York: List of Members, etc. for 1951.

From Metropolitan Club Inc.: List of Members, etc. for 1951.

From New England Society in the City of New York: Annual Report for 1950.

FAMILY GROUPS HELP PRESERVE TRADITIONS

A valuable aid to The Holland Society of New York in its efforts over the last sixty-six years to preserve the aims and traditions of early New Netherland has come from family associations whose members trace descent from settlers who came to the colony before 1675, when it was under control of the Dutch West India Company.

Principal interest of these organizations has been the awakening of mutual interest among people with blood ties going back to a common ancestor. They have written histories, traced relationship through succeeding generations and printed family biographies. All of this has helped to keep alive the spirit and increase the knowledge of times more than three centuries past.

Meetings of the various groups are held usually each year to elect officers, listen to the reading of papers, partake of luncheon or dinner and just talk over old times. One of the honored customs is to present the oldest and youngest persons attending with gifts. Just to be on hand for such a gathering is a treat.

Most of the family associations are represented in the Society's membership, including the Blauvelts, Conovers or Van Kouwenhovens, Demarests, Hogelands, Wyckoffs, Van Voorhees and others.

The Association of Blauvelt Descendants was founded in 1926 and its nearly 300 members are scattered over New Jersey, New York and other states. Only descendants of the first Blauvelt in America may become members, although husbands and wives may be associates. Applications are checked carefully prior to approval.

The annual meeting this year was held on September 15. Irving B. Blauvelt of Westfield, Mass., was re-elected president and the other officers are: Arthur Abram Blauvelt of Long Island City, N. Y., first vice-president; Mrs. Lavenia B. Kohl, Montclair, N. J., second vice-president; John DeWitt Blauvelt, Grasmere, Staten Island, N. Y., secretary; Richard G. Blauvelt, Hackensack, N. J., assistant secretary; Mrs. Robert H. Clark, Nyack, N. Y., treasurer; Louis L. Blauvelt, East Orange, N. J., genealogist, and Mrs. Carrie Miller, Blauvelt, N. Y., supervisor of applications.

The association is preparing to publish a genealogy of the Blauvelt descendants. The tenth generation is about half done, with 1,250 pages of typed material and before the eleventh is finished and a start made on the twelfth generation there will be at least 12,200 persons listed, according to Louis L. Blauvelt, a Society member who furnished the following about his first ancestor in America:

"Gerrit Hendricksen (Blauvelt) came to New Netherland from Deventer, Province of Overijssel, Holland, on the Swedish ship Kalmer Nyckle in 1637-38. He was sent by Kiliaen Van Rensselaer as a colonist for his plantation up the Hudson River. Gerrit in time acquired a patent to a tract of land on Manhattan Island roughly bounded by the Bowery, Avenue B, Houston Street and St. Marks Place of today. He had fifteen children. All of his surviving children, except a daughter who stayed in New York, ended by moving to the Tappan Patent. Gerrit's wife was Marretje Lamberse Moll, daughter of New York's first

shipbuilder, whose yard was at the foot of Pearl street on the East River.

The Van Kouwenhoven-Conover Family Association, Inc., held its fifty-fifth annual re-union on June 30 in the Methodist Church at Absecon, N. J. It was the 321st anniversary of the arrival in America of Wolfert Gerretse Van Kouwenhoven, whose name was changed by some with the passing centuries to Conover.

Following a prescribed program, the gathering started with registration, a morning business session, luncheon, an afternoon meeting, musical selections and several addresses.

There are nearly 500 members of the association and the present officers are: Rev. Garret M. Conover, High Bridge, N. J., honorary president; Elmer G. Conover, Mountain Lakes, N. J., executive president; Harry W. Van Kouwenhoven, Forest Hills, L. I., vice-president; Miss Mida C. Blake, Pleasantville, N. J., treasurer; Mrs. Garret M. Conover, High Bridge, N. J., secretary. Trustees are: John C. Conover, Somerville, N. J.; Louis W. Conover, Princeton, N. J.; Russell Conover, Oldwick, N. J.; Marvin Conover, Hopewell, N. J.; William A. K. Conover, Woodbury, N. J.; Mrs. George Keates, Atlantic City, N. J.; Miss Ethel C. Hammell, Absecon, N. J.; Mrs. William R. Conover, Freehold, N. J.; Mrs. Helen C. Luckett, Silver Springs, Md.; Erwin W. Huff, Neshanic, N. J.; James N. Ramsey, New York City and Harlan C. Wagner, Jr., Plainfield, N. J.

De Halve Maen is indebted to Mrs. Idabel Conover Blackford for data about the association and original ancestor. She is publicity director; her husband, Harold W. Blackford, is official photographer and there is an editor of the family album, a chairman of supplies and an executive committee composed of past presidents.

Mrs. Blackford says:

"The Van Kouwenhoven re-unions started with the family of Garret and Mary Stiger Conover. They had settled on a farm about two miles from Clinton, N. J., and had five sons and four daughters. It was just a family picnic held in a little grove on the farm in 1895.

"It was on May 24, 1630 when Wolfert Garretse Van Kouwenhoven; his wife, Neeltje, and three sons, Garret, Jacob and Pieter, arrived in New Netherland on the sailing vessel Eendracht. They came from a small place called 'Kouwenhoven' near Amersfoort, Utrecht, Holland. He was to be superintendent of lands for Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the patroon.

"It was not long before Wolfert and Andres Hudde bought land from the Indians and were granted a patent by Governor Wouter Van Twiller for the westernmost of the three flats on Long Island. The patent was confirmed by Governor Peter Stuyvesant and Wolfert started a settlement called New Amersfoort, later known as 'Baai' or bay and also Flatlands. He was the first white man in that section and he also owned land in the Bowery on Manhattan Island."

The Hogeland Re-Union dates from 1923, when the descendants of Abraham Hogeland and Mary Ann Fen-

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SEARCH FOR EARLY RECORDS PLEASANT TASK

The arrival of Henry Hudson in 1609, when he anchored his Half Moon in the North River and sailed up it for one hundred and fifty miles before returning to Holland, was quickly followed by a settlement on Manhattan Island. Pioneers from the homeland, fine families eager to occupy the land and found New Netherland came next to establish trade with one another and with the Old World.

The earliest settlers did not come in flight from persecution, seeking freedom of worship, or from poverty at home. They possessed freedom and intelligence. They were industrious, in general well-to-do and qualified in all resources to undertake the tasks ahead.

The early Dutch not only began the city of New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island. They settled on Long Island and established a northern outpost at Fort Orange, later Albany. Patents were obtained and great farms were laid out on either side of the Hudson River, grouping in special strength at Catskill, Kingston, Fishkill and nearer the mouth of the river. In New Jersey they were at Bergen, in the valley of the Hackensack, the valley of the Passaic and the valley of the Raritan.

By 1664, when the English first took New Netherland and the names New York and New Jersey came in, there were probably 10,000 Dutch people in the area. In 1675 the English grasped final control and arrivals of what might be called the pioneering Dutch were over. The first comers and their descendants down through the intervening years have been prominent and almost dominant in some sections and their influence has been felt wherever they have gone in the country stretching out to the West Coast.

The tracking down of accurate information concerning the original settlers and succeeding generations is an involved and yet fascinating task for persons who have the time. There are professional genealogists who make it a business of digging into records for data concerning a particular family. They have been obliged to rely in large measure on old church lists of baptisms, marriages and deaths, with some help from treasured Bibles, cemetery headstone inscriptions and diaries.

Vital statistics and the recording of wills, deeds, contracts and other documents which could be counted on to give much valuable information were not taken too seriously until the last century. All too often fire, careless handling or other misfortune has caused the loss of such records which were thought to be safe for posterity.

One of the questions asked most frequently by the uninitiated deals with the first comers to New Amsterdam and how their dates of arrival are known. The original crew and passenger lists of the staunch little vessels which reached these shores are preserved in the archives of the Dutch West India Company in Holland. Some of them have been copied and were printed in early numbers of The Holland Society's yearbook. The records of later years were definitely incomplete and continued so until the system of listing all ship arrivals and departures was adopted under the Federal Government.

The date when a particular person became a resident of

New Amsterdam is fixed frequently as "prior to" a year when his name is noted for the first time on church rolls or civil lists. Many of the earliest records of Fort Orange were destroyed years ago by fire which gutted State buildings at Albany. The old courthouse in Hudson held deeds and other papers of Columbia county's pioneers when it fell prey to a mysterious blaze nearly a century ago. The same fate befell records in other parts of what was originally New Netherland.

The changing of community, county and even state lines by merger and purchase has added to the difficulty of locating records. It has been only within the last half century that modern methods of typing, binding and cataloging have been possible. Old records have been copied only partially and completion is delayed by the heavy expense involved.

Documentary records dating back to the days of New Amsterdam are so lacking in the State archives at Albany or anywhere else that title searchers and others seeking data have to rely mostly on historical accounts compiled from reports, letters, diaries and other papers which dated from the period.

Official records of deeds, wills, mortgages, births, deaths, marriages and all other transactions or events start with such histories. Depending upon the location and care with which the early officials worked, the histories provide background in some instances well into the nineteenth century.

There was only the authority of the Dutch West India exercised through its director and lesser agents in New Amsterdam up to 1675. The English then seized control and set up the provinces of New York and Nova Caesarea, which was later to be known as East and West Jersey and finally New Jersey.

The Province of New York was divided into twelve "shires" or "counties" in 1683, ten of which are still in existence. The area of each has been reduced by the creating of sub-divisions until there are now sixty-two counties in the State. The original counties still in existence are Albany, Dutchess, New York, Kings, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster and Westchester.

Called Fort Orange by the Dutch, Albany County got its name from the Scotch title of the Duke of York. The city of Albany has been the county seat from the start and the State capitol since 1797. A large part of Rensselaer Manor was in Albany County when it was set apart in 1791 and the seat of government established at Troy. Likewise Saratoga County was carved from Albany County in the same year and Ballston Spa was made the county seat. More of the "Dutch" country near to Fort Orange was set aside in 1809 as Schenectady County and the settlement of the same name, settled by Dutch in 1661, was selected to have the courthouse traditionally recognized as the fountainhead of county government. Columbia County came into existence in 1786, with the courthouse at Claverack until 1805 and since then at Hudson.

Dutchess, another of the original counties, was originally attached to Ulster and its records were not sepa-

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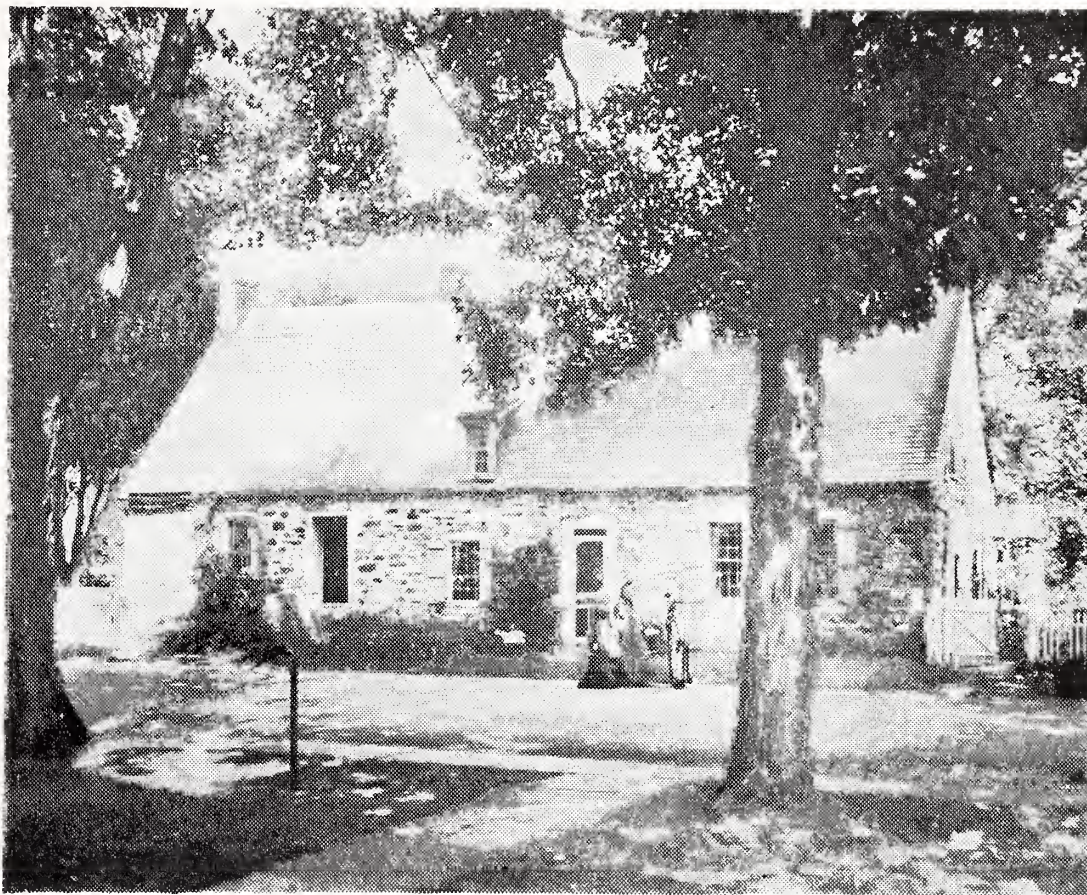
NEW PALTZ OBSERVES "OLD STONE HOUSE DAY"

The old stone houses along Huguenot Street in New Paltz, N. Y., were open to visitors on August 28 under auspices of the Reformed Church of the historic town on the banks of the Walkill River. It was part of a movement fast gaining momentum to preserve them as the largest group of late 17th and early 18th century buildings left in all the United States.

Some of the residents, including descendants of the twelve patentees who founded the village, dressed in treasured family costumes and walked the flagstones under

very little of the changes over more than two and one-half centuries. It has been in possession of the Elting family since 1735 and is now a family trust for descendants of the four Elting brothers.

Down the street is the Abraham Hasbrouck house. It has eight separate stairways and a "secret" room under the eaves. Another house in its original state was built by Jean Hasbrouck. It is owned by the Huguenot Patriotic, Historical and Monumental Society, which was organized in 1893. Since that time it has spearheaded efforts to pre-



A view of Hasbrouck House, built in 1712

The New York Times

towering elms to enhance the ancient air about the place. Referred to by historians as the oldest thoroughfare anywhere near approaching its original state in America, Huguenot Street lays at the edge of lush meadowland between the river and present day village, with the Shawangunk Mountains stretching as a backdrop in the distance.

Five of the houses on Huguenot Street are unchanged, while six whose Dutch doors were open for "Old Stone House Day" have been altered in varying degree. They were the subject of an article which appeared in the October, 1945, issue of *De Halve Maen*.

The Bevier Elting homestead, built in 1698, has felt

serve Huguenot Street and instituted "Old Stone House Day" as an occasion each year to push the project.

Kenneth E. Hasbrouck of New Paltz, a member of the Society, is secretary of the group and we are indebted to him for the following statement of its purposes:

"To record the virtues and to perpetuate the memory of the Huguenot patentees of New Paltz and of the early settlers upon the New Paltz Patent, by erecting and maintaining a suitable monument to the patentees at the New Paltz Village; by marking and by preserving the marks of the burial places of early settlers; by marking and preserving historical sites and buildings; by acquiring owner-

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DOMINES GUIDED EARLY DUTCH SETTLERS

Religion and education came to this country with the first Dutch and entered into the rules of the Dutch West India Company, which presided over the Dutch colonizing in America. The company bound itself to provide good and fit preachers who could also be comforters to the sick and schoolmasters. Special charters granted to the patroons to encourage settlements required them not only to satisfy the Indians as to taking land, but also to make provision for support of both "domine" and "voorleezer."

In contrast to the other colonies in America New Netherlands was not a result of people seeking freedom from religious or political persecution. The first settlers came to establish the fur trade and those who followed were after commercial gain, except for the small groups who came to find a haven after first fleeing to Holland from other countries for temporary asylum.

It was natural that the Reformed Church of Holland assumed a leading role in the early years of New Netherlands, but there was no barrier against other denominations. The Lutheran Church had many followers and was particularly strong along the upper reaches of the Hudson River. When the French Huguenots settled at New Paltz and on Staten Island their church was with them.

The English leaned to the Episcopal Church and from 1675 it has held its place. The Congregational Church was taken to New Jersey by groups of settlers from Connecticut and Suffolk County on Long Island. The Presbyterians followed in the early 1700's, with the Baptists, Methodists and other denominations coming later. Descendants of the early Dutch are represented in them all mostly through marriage, but for the most part they belong to the Reformed Church or the Presbyterian Church, which are closely akin.

The established church of Holland, in authority when it came to religious matters in New Netherlands, entrusted its charge to the Classis of Amsterdam, which not only approved and commissioned ministers for the colony, but also shared in establishing schools and appointing teachers. Sometimes the schoolmaster taught and also conducted religious services pending later arrival of the minister.

It appears certain schoolmasters were sent to New Netherlands as early as 1626. In that year "krank-besoekers", or comforters of the sick, Sebastian Jansen Krol and Jan Huyck arrived with Peter Minuit, who was to be director general. In April, 1633, Wouter Van Twiller arrived as successor to Minuit and in the list of those with him appears the name Adam Roelantsen, a schoolmaster.

Engelbert Steenhuisen was licensed in 1662 to be schoolmaster in the town of Bergen and in 1719 Jacobus Schureman became schoolmaster for the Dutch in the Raritan River valley.

The first minister in New Amsterdam was Jonas Michaelius, who arrived in 1628, two years after the first comforters of the sick. The second domine was Evarardus Bogardus, who came with Van Twiller in 1633. In due time he married Annetje Jans, widow of the Jansen whose lands north of Warren Street on Manhattan Island became the source of wealth for Trinity Episcopal Church.

Johannes Megapolensis of Fort Orange (Albany), Jo-

hannes Theodorus Polhemus on Long Island and Guiljam Bertholf of Hackensack were among the pioneer ministers who helped shape the life, education and ideals of the early settlers in New Amsterdam. In company with Jacobus Schureman, when he came as a schoolmaster in 1719, was Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen to be minister of the parishes in the Raritan Valley.

Reverend Frelinghuysen was destined to play an important part in the religious and every day life of people throughout the area first settled as New Netherlands taking in a good part of New York as well as New Jersey. The entire area had come under control of the English in 1675, but he was the inspiration and leader of the people leading to the movement which brought forth Rutgers University and the Theological School at New Brunswick.

Born at Lingen, East Friesland, near the German-Holland border, Frelinghuysen followed the footsteps of his father in the ministry and a brother did the same. He was ordained and settled in a charge at Lochimer, Voorwerk, East Friesland, when the Classis of Amsterdam, at the request of the Raritan Church, issued a call for him to go to America. Arriving in New York probably in December, 1719, he preached in that city in January, 1720.

Reverend Frelinghuysen became minister at once of the church at Raritan, now Somerville, as well as those at Six Mile Run and New Brunswick. His first home was at Three Mile Run, about that distance from New Brunswick and there he was buried when his work was done nearly thirty years later. He and Schureman, the voorsleser, married sisters who were the daughters of Albert Terhune from Long Island.

Death came to Reverend Frelinghuysen in 1747 or 1748 at the age of fifty-six or fifty-seven years. The exact place of his grave in what is called Elm Ridge at Three Mile Run is unknown, but a substantial monument stands there to his memory and influence on the Dutch in the region. He had two daughters and five sons. One daughter married Reverend Thomas Romeyn and the other Reverend William Jackson, both of whom we shall refer to later. The sons sought to follow in the footsteps of their father, but three of them died within a year, two on shipboard returning from ordination in Holland and another just after starting on his first charge, all in 1753.

A fourth son, Theodorus, became minister of the church at Albany and the fifth, John, succeeded his father in charge of the Raritan Valley parishes. Theodorus died in 1759, five years after John, who succumbed to a sudden attack while on a trip to attend a church meeting in Flatlands. He was the only one to leave a son, Frederick, to carry on the name and became first instructor at Rutgers College.

Rev. Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh, who was born at Rosendale, near Kingston in 1736, married the widow of John Frelinghuysen. He had gone to Raritan for the purpose of furthering his studies and upon the death of Reverend Frelinghuysen he was called to serve the church, a task which extended for forty years. The widow consented to become his wife and they lived with her two children at

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COLLEGIATE SCHOOL SPANS FOUR CENTURIES

Collegiate School, the oldest educational institution in the United States began its 313th academic year this month. It was founded in 1633 by the Group of Amsterdam, parent body in Holland of the New Amsterdam colonists, to train all youth of the colony and became the first public school, all previous instruction having been by private tutors.

The site of the first school was on land where the Produce Exchange now stands in Whitehall Street at the lower end of Manhattan Island and the building was also used for living quarters. The school opened with fifteen pupils under the direction of Adam Roelantsen, the first licensed teacher in the colony. He had come from Holland before 1633 about same time as Governor Van Twiller and Domine Bogardus.

The language of the school was Dutch until after the Revolution and over the years it has moved uptown by successive stages to keep pace with the trend of population. It is now located at 241 West 77th Street in a building that adjoins the Collegiate Church, while the Nursery School for young boys and girls is at 106 East 86th Street.

Under a succession of twenty-one headmasters the Collegiate School has carried on a continuous history for more than three centuries except for the period in the Revolutionary War when New York was occupied by the British and all instruction stopped. Closely associated with the Dutch Reformed Church, it is a non-profit corporation under the laws of New York State. The governing body is a board of twenty trustees of whom one-third are alumni, one-third from the Consistory of the Collegiate Church and one-third parents or friends of the school.

The Holland Society of New York has maintained a lively interest in the Collegiate School for many years and a member of each graduating class is awarded a prize offered by the Society for excellence in history. A number of members, including President Frederick I. Bergen, have attended the school.

The headmaster since 1934 has been Wilson Parkhill, a native of Brooklyn and a graduate of Williams College. He is a former president of the Country Day School Headmasters' Association and former chairman of the National Council of Independent Schools.

On the senior school faculty (Classes IX-XII) there are eight men who teach full time and in the pre-school and first eight grades there are 20 full-time teachers both men and women. Colleges represented on the faculty are: Williams, Harvard, Boston University, Dartmouth, Columbia, Kansas, Brown, Virginia, Wesleyan, Vassar, Vanderbilt, and Yale.

On the faculty are a full-time remedial reading teacher, and five part-time teachers in music, French and art. On the staff are two secretaries, a bursar, an alumni secretary, and a nurse and dietitian.

The Collegiate School building is part of an architectural group constructed in 1893 by the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church to provide a church, a chapel, and a school. The group is a reproduction of the market in Haarlem, Holland. In the school building are classrooms and offices; a science laboratory, which was presented to

the school in 1944 by an alumnus; a library; a kitchen; and a gymnasium, where tables are set up at noon each day and hot lunches are served. The chapel, which is shared with the Sunday School, is used for assemblies, lectures, and music and dramatic productions. The commencement exercises are held in the church auditorium.

The Trustees of the school are now seeking more spacious quarters on the east side.

There is a student body of 320 boys representing many nationalities and creeds, with foreign-born students from China, Italy, France, Russia, England, Sweden and Germany. Each class has approximately 20 pupils. The first three grades, which are larger, are divided into two sections.

Admission to any grade is based on aptitude and achievement tests administered at the school, and in the higher grades a boy must show an ability to handle college preparatory work. Scholarships, which are awarded on the basis of need, are available through gifts from foundations and from the Collegiate School Scholarship Fund established by the Trustees.

TRUSTEE VACANCIES TO BE CONSIDERED BY COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page 1)

captain, is at full strength and represents the Society at usual functions.

The interest of members in closer relations with the various family groups represented in the Society was reported by Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen, editor of *De Halve Maen*. The first of several articles dealing with such associations will appear in the current issue of the magazine and financial aid in publishing genealogical data has been offered from several quarters, he added. Articles on old churches in the area which comprised New Netherland will be printed in future issues, he said, and members of the Society are urged to send in pictures with glossy finish, along with historical data of founding, ministers and other facts.

Trustee Wilfred B. Talman, as chairman of the Committee on Genealogy, reported favorably on sixteen applications for membership and they were accorded unanimous acceptance. Dr. George J. Deyo, executive chairman of the Committee on Membership, was given a vote of appreciation for his work. The newly elected members are:

EDWARD ADOLPHUS BENSON, JR., Westfield, N. J.
EDWARD GRINNELL BERGEN, North Hollywood, Calif.
THEODORE LEDYARD CUYLER IV, Reading, Pa.
LINDLEY HAROLD DE GARMO, Upperco, Md.
HARRY STAMBAUGH DEMAREE, Kenilworth, Ill.
JACOB RAYMOND DE RIDDER, Holmdel, N. J.
JOHN ELTING DEYO, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
BRONSON COXE LANSING, Ray, Arizona
ERNEST LANSING, Holbrook, Arizona
CHESTER ALAN LYDECKER, Bound Brook, N. J.
STANLEY CLARK NEWKIRK, Clayton, N. J.
LAWRENCE SMITH SNEDIKER, Detroit, Mich.
EDWIN ROBERT VAN KLEECK, Albany, N. Y.
KENDRICK VAN PELT, Sao Paulo, Brazil
CHARLES WINDSOR VAN VLIET, JR., Elizabeth, N. J.
CHASE VIELE, Buffalo, N. Y.

FERRIES BEGAN IN DAYS OF NEW AMSTERDAM

The boats and ferries of early New Amsterdam furnish material for an exciting chapter on the history of water transportation in what has come to be the great metropolitan area known as the Port of New York and up the Hudson River.

Construction of bridges and tunnels has brought a change in means of travel and cut to a fraction the time required for persons to get to or from Manhattan and any part of Long Island, Staten Island or the New Jersey shore. The commuters who make use of ferry service in daily trips between home and office do so in comfort and security compared with the hardships and dangers of the past.

The problem of transportation arose almost with the first trading post set up on Manhattan Island. The Indians who came to barter skins for trinkets and other goods paddled canoes made from bark or dug out of the trunks of trees. Their example was followed at first by the white men, but as settlers spread out to farms and boweries on neighboring shores larger and more sturdy craft became necessary.

It was the early custom for every family with relations or business requiring trips by water to have its own boat. Motive power came from the oars pulled by the men and sometimes their hardy women folk, with occasionally a sail which would be unfurled to the breeze when the wind was right.

Tragedies were not uncommon in those early days when all water travel was in small boats. Tales of drownings and narrow escapes were not uncommon in the diaries passed on to descendants. Sudden storms from out of summer skies and the bitter blasts of winter took heavy toll. At least two cases are recorded where boats capsized near the Jersey shore while carrying settlers from Manhattan to the farms at Bergen and Pavonia. In one case it was recorded that all the family possessions, including silver ware, were lost and undoubtedly the mud bottom of the Hudson River covers the loot it has claimed on many such occasions.

When travel by water became of more than casual volume there was increasing need for means of public transportation and an era of more or less constant strife set in as various factions or groups sought for control. Ferries were the natural answer and the prospects of wealth from transporting people for hire led to bitter rivalries which sometimes flared into open conflict.

One of the first ferries, later known as the Old Ferry, ran from the foot of what is now Fulton Street on the East River in Brooklyn to the present Peck Slip in New York. Because it was the only means by which Long Island farmers could get their produce and cattle to Manhattan, their best market, the early ferries were crowded and there were constant complaints by passengers about the service and exorbitant rates.

The Old Ferry changed hands a number of times, but there was no improvement. Then New York tried to get control, but Brooklyn fought the efforts tooth and nail. The period from 1730 to 1745 was one of continual bickering between the two communities. A citizen of Brooklyn

brought suit to test the right of New York to prevent the use of Brooklyn boats for delivering produce to Manhattan. The amount asked was five shillings and over this picayune sum the attention of the supreme court of the Province of New York was engaged for thirty years.

As time went on more ferries were started. Powered only by oars or sails, boats were at the mercy of tides and winds. Many of them capsized and prudent citizens usually waited for favorable weather before making the perilous trip.

The frequent carrying of horses and cattle so loaded the ferries that it made them liable to capsize. It was the cause of much bickering and one such notable case involved a Gabriel Furman, who was an alderman from the old First Ward in Manhattan. Preparing to making the crossing to Brooklyn on a hot summer afternoon in 1730, he apparently assumed an attitude so high and mighty with the ferrymen, it resulted in sharp words and refusal of the boatmen to carry him.

Furman finally got aboard, but on the way across the East River he became abusive and threatening. On arrival at the Fly Market terminal in Manhattan he ordered the arrest of the crew and removal to Bridewell. A man named Crary was sentenced to twenty lashes and two months hard labor. His friends and neighbors in Brooklyn petitioned for impeachment of the trial judge, they threatened to storm the jail and the Brooklyn press carried letters expressing indignation.

Crary suddenly died and it was claimed the whipping was the cause. One of the other boatmen sued for damages and the incident threatened to bring open conflict before tempers cooled.

The ferries in and around New York were unorganized and still operated in hit or miss manner when Cornelius Vanderbilt was born in 1794 into an early Dutch family on Staten Island. At the early age of sixteen years he showed signs of genius and enterprise by running a boat of his own between the island and Manhattan. By the time he was twenty-three the young man had accumulated nearly \$10,000. In 1817 he began the first steamer service between New York and New Brunswick and in 1829 started the building and operation of his own vessels which he operated from New York to various points with marked success.

Vanderbilt established a coastal line from New York to San Francisco in 1851 to get in on the California boom and two years later sold out to a firm of which he became president. Early during the Civil War he gave his best steamship, the Vanderbilt, to the Government and when the conflict was nearing an end he withdrew his millions from steamships for the purpose of buying railroad stocks.

The Dutch qualities which raised Vanderbilt to success in steamships carried him to higher peaks in land transportation and he became one of the first rail tycoons. In 1873 he gave \$1,000,000 to endow Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn. Death came to him in 1877 a scant eight years prior to founding of The Holland Society of New York to which some of his descendants belong.

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MEMORIAL FUND FOR HACKENSACK CHURCH

Hackensack's historic "church-on-the-green" is going to receive a coating of paint financed by a \$2,000 fund residents and officials of Bergen county are seeking to raise in memory of the late Frank D. Livermore, sheriff at the time of his death in August.

Although not a member of the church, Sheriff Livermore had often expressed the hope that the ancient First Dutch Reformed Church dating from 1696 which he saw every day from his office window could be given a paint job. After his death associates found memoranda and figures on a scratch pad in his desk which indicated he had estimated the cost and decision to raise the money was a result.

NEW PALTZ OBSERVES OLD STONE HOUSE DAY

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ship of such sites and buildings, together with relics, documents and papers, and by founding and maintaining thereon and therewith a museum or museums; by discovering, collecting and preserving documents and information respecting the New Paltz patent and its early settlers and by publishing the same."

"Many of those purposes have been achieved throughout the years. The time has come when the Memorial House is in great need of more members to carry on the work that was so well done for a number of years after the Society was founded," according to Mr. Hasbrouck, who adds that it takes money to meet the up-keep on a house and it may be obtained by a number of active members and a publicity campaign that will bring many guests to the Museum. He says:

"A number of improvements have been made this year by a renewed activity on the part of the trustees and members. Many other plans have been made, but the Stone Houses of Huguenot Street can not be improved unless people realize that money must be spent on them; otherwise there will not be any houses to see on "Stone House Day." It is necessary that all groups interested work together and if there be profits, these should be distributed so that improvements may be made throughout the Street. By improving the whole street, we increase its value to our guests.

"Improvements should not be made just for the sake of improving, but should be done with care and deliberation. It is not difficult to destroy an object of great historical interest by hasty workmanship, or the desire to 'clean house.'

"You do not have to be a descendant of the Patentees to belong to this Society. Any person who is interested in the work that is under way, please write to me."

HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS

(Continued from Page 2)

dent of the New Jersey Automotive Trade Association at its annual meeting in Atlantic City on September 28.

Garret and Mrs. DuBois of Colonia, N. J., have an-

At the time it was built, the edifice reflected establishment of a trading post at Hackensack by Dutch residents of New York, who called the community "New Barbadoes." Pioneers with names like Zabriskie, Banta, Hopper and Terhune lie buried in the old churchyard. The graveyard also contains the remains of Gen. Enoch Poor, killed in a duel with a French officer. History records that Gen. George Washington attended General Poor's funeral on Sept. 10, 1780.

The old church was rebuilt in 1728 and was enlarged several times up to 1869. Constructed of native red sandstone with white trim and a white steeple, the church is considered one of the finest examples of Dutch Colonial church architecture in New Jersey.

nounced the marriage of their daughter, Stella Sprague, to Second Lieutenant Daniel N. Shope, U. S. Army, ORC, son of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Pierce Shope of Haddonfield, N. J. The ceremony took place on September 17 and the young people are living near Camp Kilmer, N. J., where Lieutenant Shope is stationed.

Thomas M. Van der Veer of Rutherford, N. J. gave his sister, Carolyn Paulison, in marriage to Kendrick Van Pelt, Jr., at a service in The Little Church Around the Corner, New York City, on Saturday, September 8. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Thomas Morris Van der Veer and the late Mr. Van der Veer, while Mr. Van Pelt is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Kendrick Van Pelt of Sao Paulo, Brazil and Cutchogue, L. I.

John F. Van Deventer and Mrs. Van Deventer of Stanwich Lane, Greenwich, Conn., are the parents of a second child, John Francis Van Deventer, Jr., who was born at Greenwich Hospital on September 4.

William B. Duryee, 3d, son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Duryee of Allentown, N. J., and Miss Patricia May Murphy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Murphy of Brooksville, Fla., became engaged on September 12. Mr. Duryee is a graduate of Yale and associated with W. R. Grace & Co., New York.

Mynderse G. Van Hoesen and Mrs. Van Hoesen of San Mateo, Cal., announced on September 23 the engagement of their daughter, Mary Josephine, to George J. Hossfeld, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Hossfeld of Manhasset, L. I. The wedding is planned for December. The prospective bride is a granddaughter of the late David H. Van Hoesen of Cortland, N. Y., who was a member of the Society.

Col. Leigh Kent Lydecker and Mrs. Lydecker of Maywood, N. J., announced on September 30 the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine, to Alfred H. Lowe, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Lowe of Clifton, N. J. Col. Lydecker is a former president of the Society and his daughter is a graduate of Wells College in 1948.

Harold V. B. Voorhees of Red Bank, N. J., was elected general grand steward of the Masonic Order of the General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masons at a meeting in Little Rock, Ark., on October 1.

SEARCH FOR EARLY RECORDS PLEASANT TASK

(Continued from Page 4)

rate until 1713. Poughkeepsie was designated the county seat in 1717 and five different courthouses have been erected on the same site in that city. Ulster county received an Irish name in 1683 despite its original settlement by Dutch and French Huguenots. The courthouse has always been at Kingston, but the one standing in 1777 was burned by the British with all its records.

Four of the five boroughs merged into Greater New York City in 1898 were original counties and retain that status up to the present time. The fifth, Bronx County, the newest in the State, was created in 1914 and named after Johannes Bronck, a Dutchman who acquired 500 acres on the Harlem River in 1640. The Bronx was part of Westchester until 1874 and then annexed to New York so that its records have to be traced in the same order.

Records for New York City are kept separately for each of the five boroughs, which are also counties. Those for Manhattan are in the Hall of Records in Center street, while those for Kings county are in the Borough Hall in Brooklyn, Queens County in the Borough Hall in Jamaica, Richmond County (Staten Island) in the Borough Hall at St. George and Bronx County in a Hall of Records building which was erected in 1934.

Orange County was named for the Prince of Orange. Its legal affairs were joined with New York County until 1712, when they were centered at Tappentown, now in Rockland County. The first courthouse was there in 1740 and replaced in 1773, but courthouses were built in 1842 in Newburgh and Goshen. Courts were held in the latter city as far back as 1727 and it remains the county seat.

The county seat for Westchester County was at Westchester, now a part of Bronx County, until 1759, when a courthouse was built at White Plains. Suffolk County, last of the original counties, is the least in Dutch background, although many of its early English settlers from New England intermarried with families of Flatbush and neighboring sections of Long Island on its East. Riverhead has been the county seat for more than two centuries. The present buildings erected in 1929 were antedated by the first courthouse in 1725 and a second in 1854. Records of wills in the county start with 1669.

The search for records of the early Dutch and succeeding generations within New York State leads to many other counties. Greene County was set aside from Albany and Ulster Counties in 1800. Its historic towns include Athens, the county seat; Coxsackie and Catskill. Rockland County was formed in 1798 from the part of Orange County "south of the mountains." The first courthouse and records dated from 1669 at Tappan, but New City was designated for the county seat when it was formed. Yonkers is its largest city and other places going back to the New Netherland era include Philipse Manor.

Cortland County was not set aside until 1808, but it is rich in "Dutch" background. It was originally a part of the great "military tract" which was set aside for the express purpose of making land grants to veterans of the

Revolutionary War. Many of them were from Albany, Hudson, Greene and other Hudson River families and they took up farming with their sons and grandsons. The county was named after General Pierre Van Cortlandt, first lieutenant governor of the State and the town of Cortland, also named in his honor, won out as county seat over Homer.

The counties through the Mohawk Valley and through to the West likewise are steeped in the history and traditions of pioneering settlers from what was at one time New Netherland. The courthouses in some of the county seats have been standing well more than a century.

Searching for wills and land titles in New Jersey is equally interesting. The land area to be covered is not nearly so large, but records on the whole have been better preserved and date from the first settlers in some instances. The first settlement was at Bergen after the patroonship of Pavonia had been created in 1630 by the Dutch West India Company, followed in 1633 by trading posts established at Communipaw and Paulus Hook.

New Jersey was almost a wilderness when England took possession of New Netherland in 1664 and sent in settlers from New England. In 1682 East Jersey was divided into four counties, Bergen, Essex, Middlesex and Monmouth. They have been reduced in area until there are now twenty-one counties in the State.

Most of the original Bergen County was settled in the late 17th and early 18th century by families from Manhattan and the eastern part of Long Island. Many of them tarried in what later came to be Hudson County, but Blaauvelts, Demarests, Tappens and others took up land in areas now embraced by Passaic county or in what continue as Bergen and Essex Counties. The area in the northwestern part of the State, set aside in 1773 as Sussex County, was settled largely by people who left Kingston and other towns on the Hudson River to travel along the "Old Mine Road" laid out by the Dutch pioneers to haul ore from the mountains.

Succeeding generations of Sussex County's pioneer families moved southward into what became Morris and Somerset counties. Other settlers in the same area were children and grandchildren of men and women who had left Long Island during the first decades after 1700 to enter Raritan Bay and take up lands over a large part of what are the present Middlesex and Monmouth counties.

The search for early land titles and other records of early Dutch settlers in the State will lead to courthouses in Jersey City, county seat of Hudson; Newark, county seat of Essex; Hackensack, county seat of Bergen; Paterson, county seat of Passaic; New Brunswick, county seat of Middlesex; Freehold, county seat of Monmouth; Somerville, county seat in Somerset; Morristown, county seat in Morris and Newton, county seat of Sussex.

DOMINES GUIDED EARLY DUTCH SETTLERS

(Continued from Page 6)

the stone parsonage which is still standing on a quiet side street in Somerville, known in those days as Raritan.

Hardly twenty-two years old at the time, Domine Hardenbergh was licensed to preach in 1757 and ordained the following year. Besides the Dutch Reformed Church at Raritan, he became minister to the churches at Readington, Bedminster, Harlingen and Neshanic, all in the Raritan Valley country.

Another of the early ministers in the Dutch Reformed Church of the Colonial era was Reverend Samuel Verbryck, who was educated and ordained in this country and spent his entire career as pastor of the church in Tappan. He also served the neighboring church at New Hempstead, or Clarkstown. He was a God fearing man ready to stand by principle and what he believed right. It is recorded that he incurred the ill will of thirty-eight members of the Tappan church in 1761 when he joined with other clergy in petitioning the Governor of New Jersey for a charter for the erection of an academy in the province.

Domine Verbryck had failed to ask consent of the congregation in advance of his action and when the objectors refused to contribute funds for his salary a feud began lasting for several months before they came around to his way of thinking. Verbryck and the other clergy who joined with him in the movement which finally brought about Rutgers College carried on for years until eventually they won over enough support to succeed.

Reverend Johannes Henricus Goetschius was minister to the Dutch Reformed churches at Hackensack and Schraalenburgh from 1748 until 1783. He was born in Switzerland and after training for the ministry in Pennsylvania he went to New Jersey and was ordained in the Reformed church. An able and vigorous man, he was one of the leaders of the Coetus, or group of Reformed ministers in the Hudson and Raritan River valleys who kept contact with the Classis of Amsterdam and worked for the founding of a theological school in this country.

Johannes Leydt, or Leidt, was another prominent minister of the Colonial era. He was born in Holland in 1718 and after coming to this country in early life he lived first at Fishkill in New York State. His entire ministry from 1748 to 1783 was spent in charge of the churches at New Brunswick and Six Mile Run in the Raritan Valley.

A contemporary was Reverend Dirk Romeyn, pastor of the churches in and around Kingston. After many years of service, he accepted a call to Schenectady in 1784 and in 1795 became the first president of Union Academy (College) in that city.

The notice issued by Domine Goetschius in 1767 as a first call for a meeting of the trustees of Rutgers College is noteworthy for the names of ministers as well as other men of Dutch blood. Besides John Goetschius, Johannes Leidt, Samuel Verbryck and Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh, all of whom have been referred to, ministers on the first board were ten in number. Those from New Jersey were Reverend David Marinus of Passaic, Rev. Martinus Van Harlingen of Harlingen, Rev. William Jackson of Bergen, Rev. P. Wyberg and Rev. Jonathan DuBois.

Those from New York were Reverend Eilardus Westerlo of Albany, Rev. John Schuneman of Catskill, Rev. M. Goetschius of New Paltz and Rev. Barent Vrooman of Schenectady.

FERRIES BEGAN IN DAYS OF NEW AMSTERDAM

(Continued from Page 8)

Volumes could be written on the ferries of the Hudson River. Stretching all the way from New York to Albany they have been the links between the east and west banks from the days of the first settlements until there were the George Washington, Bear Mountain, Poughkeepsie and other bridges the ferries out of Dyckman Street, Nyack, Kingston and a score of places along the two hundred and more miles of river were vital to travel. Even today some of them carry considerable traffic.

There were many ferries and river steamers with famous names and still more stirring histories. The old ferryboat Brinckerhoff, last survivor of the "walking beam" type to ply the river, was removed not long ago from her berth off the Kingston shore to a permanent home at the Mystic (Conn.) Marine Museum as a relic of the past. The Day-line pleasure steamers Peter Stuyvesant and Chauncey M. Depew help keep alive other names which long have been famous among Hudson River Craft.

FAMILY GROUPS HELP PRESERVE TRADITIONS

(Continued from Page 3)

ton, who were married in 1924, got together in Bucks County, Pa. Abraham was in direct descent from Cornelius Dierckson, who was born in Amsterdam in 1599.

This year's meeting of the Hogeland clan was held at Ivyland, Pa., when the following officers were elected: Horace C. Hogeland, Newtown, Pa., president; D. Clifford Yerkes, Davisville, Pa., vice-president; Brinton Hoagland, Churchville, Pa., treasurer; Joanna Hobensack, Huntington Valley, Pa., secretary, and Arthur F. Lefferts, Jenkintown Pa., historian.

The following data on the Hogelands has been contributed by Mr. Lefferts, who is also a member of this Society:

"Among the early Hollanders who took up land beyond the limits of New Netherland was Dirck Hoochlandt, who was born November 14, 1698. He was son of Joris and grandson of Dirck Cornelissen Hoochlandt, who was born on Staten Island in 1638 of the first generation from Holland. Dirck had become the largest landowner in Southampton Township by the time the Leffert Leffertses and the Cornells reached Bucks County to settle in 1739.

"Other Dutch settlers from New Netherland took their church and industry into Bucks County. The Dutch Reformed Church at Churchville witnesses to such names as Hogeland, Cornell, Lefferts, Van Artsdalen, DuBois, Wynkoop, Van Horn, Vandegrift and Krewson among its oldest tombstones, interim records and present worshippers. Direct descendants still live on the land held in continuous family ownership. Some live in and around Hogeland, Montana, where they settled in the 1880's and still others have gone to different places, but they keep in touch through the Re-Union."

(Editor's Note: Data on other family groups will be welcomed for the January issue of De Halve Maen.)

IN MEMORIAM

RAYMOND W. STORM

Raymond W. Storm, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the ninth of June, 1949 and number 874 in seniority, died Monday, the sixteenth of April, 1951, at his home, 1405 Park Lane, Pelham Manor, Westchester County, New York. He was born at "Lake Farm," Stormville, Dutchess County, New York, the twenty-fifth of December, 1887, the son of John and Isabel (Harpell) Storm. He married Maude Emily Freeman of New York City the twelfth of April, 1911. He was descended in the direct male line from Dirk Storm, who was the owner of land on Manhattan Island in the year 1660. He had been town clerk of Brooklyn, and Tax Collector for Westchester County. Mr. Storm was educated at Caswell Academy, The Peddie School and Columbia University. In 1909 he joined the firm of George H. Storm and Company, established by his father and brother in the late nineteenth century and was a director and treasurer for many years. Later he organized the Storm Flooring Company, distributors of "Iron Bound Flooring." He was a president of the national fraternity of Alpha Phi, a trustee of the Huguenot Church, and had been president of its Men's Club. Among his other clubs were the Orienta Beach Club, Pelham Country Club, Huguenot Yacht Club, and Dutchess County Historical Society. He was also a member of The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York and the author and publisher of an extensive history of the Storm Family, entitled "Old Dirk's Book." He is survived by his wife, Maude Freeman Storm; a son, George F. Storm; a daughter, two sisters and three grand children. His funeral took place on Thursday, the nineteenth of April, 1951, in the Huguenot Church.

WILLIAM VAN KEUREN

William van Keuren, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the thirteenth of March, 1930 and number 270 in seniority, died the tenth of June, 1951. He was born at Highland, Ulster County, New York, the first of September, 1870. He was the son of William Sayre van Keuren and Margaret Augusta Swain.

JOHN B. ZABRISKIE

John B. Zabriskie, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eleventh of March, 1909 and number 556 in seniority, died Sunday, the fifteenth of July, 1951 at his home in Wyckoff, New Jersey, after a long illness. He was born in Wortendyke, New Jersey, the eighth September, 1878. He was the son of Josiah A. and Mary E. (Van Gresen) Zabriskie, descendants of early Dutch settlers in Bergen County, New Jersey. He received his education in elementary schools in Midland Park, Hackensack High School and Trenton Normal School. He graduated from The New York Law School in 1901. He is survived by his wife, the former Grace Quackenbush; a daughter, a sister, four grand children, and a brother Abram J. Zabriskie of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. His funeral was held Wednesday, the 18th July, 1951 at the Wyckoff Reformed Protestant Dutch Church and interment took place in the Church Cemetery.

CORNELIUS H. TIEBOUT

Cornelius Henry Tiebout, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the ninth of March, 1922 and number 130 in seniority, died at his home in Stony Brook, Long Island, New York, the seventeenth of June, 1951. He was born in Greenpoint, Kings County, New York, the fifteenth of September, 1876, the son of Cornelius Henry and Elizabeth (Rogers) Tiebout. He married Anna Henrietta Battcher at Greenpoint the twenty-fifth of August, 1885. He received his education at local grade schools, The Dwight School of New York, The Polytechnic Preparatory School of Brooklyn and was graduated B.A. in 1897 from The Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. He received an M.A. from Columbia University in 1898. He attended the Eastman Business School of Poughkeepsie and The Teachers College of Columbia University. He had been an officer of The Gleason-Tiebout Glass Company since 1902. He was a Trustee of The Bushwick Savings Bank and had served it as a Vice President and as Secretary. He was a member of The St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island, The Long Island Historical Society and had been a Director of The Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce.

ALSTON BEEKMAN

Alston Beekman, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the ninth June, 1904 and number 53 in seniority, died Friday, the twentieth of July, 1951, at his home in Red Bank, New Jersey. He was born in Freehold, New Jersey, the first of July, 1878. He was the son of George C. and Laura B. (Alston) Beekman. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Josephene Allaire Beekman; a son Alston Beekman, Jr.; a daughter, Mrs. Mary Cornwell, and a brother, Edwin L. Beekman. He was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1903. While engaged in the study of law he was a newspaper reporter for the Freehold Transcript and the Newark Evening News. He was a 32nd degree Mason, a member The Mystic Shrine, and the Knights of Pythias. He had served as attorney for the boroughs of Red Bank, Rumson and Fair Haven, New Jersey. His funeral took place Monday, the twenty-third of July, 1951, and interment followed in Fairview Cemetery, Middletown, N. J.

MORTON O. SNEDIKER

Morton O. Snediker, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eleventh of October, 1928 and number 244 in seniority, died at his home on the twentieth of July, 1951. He was the son of Isaiah F. and Angeline (Pile) Snediker. He was born at West Unity, Ohio, the thirteenth of March, 1871. He was educated at Spalding Business College in Kansas City, Missouri. He had served as research engineer for the Powers Regulator Company of Chicago, for forty-eight years. He was a member of Roosevelt Lodge, F. & A. M. of Chicago. He was an active amateur photographer. His funeral took place the twenty-third of July, 1951 and interment was in Memorial Park Cemetery. He is survived by his wife, Therese A. Snediker; two sons, Lawrence S. and Harvey O. Snediker; a daughter, Mrs. Adelaide Miller, and five grandsons.

CHARLES V. SNEDEKER

Charles Valentine Snedeker, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the ninth of October, 1947 and number 783 in seniority, died in his home at Babylon, Long Island, New York, the fifth of September, 1951. He was the son of Alfred M. and Emma (Gulden) Snedeker and was born the fourteenth of January, 1895 in New York City. He was married to Marion Olsen of Brooklyn, N. Y. the fourteenth of February, 1925. He was graduated from The Collegiate School in New York in the class of 1913. While in school he was prominent in athletics and president of the editorial board that published "The Dutchman", the school year book. He was a lieutenant, (J.G.) in the U.S. Coast Guard, 1941-1942. He had been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1931 and served as a Trustee of the Village of Babylon 1941 to 1947. He was a Member of Babylon Lodge No. 793, F. & A. M. and had served as a Trustee of The South Side Hospital of Bay Shore. He was an Episcopalian and had served as a Vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church of Babylon. His funeral was private.

DUTCHESS BRANCH HOLDS ANNUAL "HUTSPUT" DINNER

(Continued from Page 1)

williger, Eugene E. Demarest, Kendrick Van Pelt Jr., Thomas M. Van der Veer, New York City; Walter and Richard Hasbrouck, David Van Zandt Bogert, Joseph E. Hasbrouck Jr., Kenneth Van Voorhis, Harry L. Stoutenburgh, Richard H. Staats, Dudley Van Kleeck, Ralph E. Van Kleeck, William A. Dutcher, Fred Schuster, Kenneth Hasbrouck, Charles E. Deyo, Jay LeFevre and Jay LeFevre Jr.

Also, Richard Van Etten, Fred H. Durland, John H. Myers Sr., John H. Myers Jr., Dr. John M. Jacobus, Dr. William H. Meyer, Clifford G. Loew, Edmund Van Wyck, John Van Benschoten Jr., Norman H. Polhemus, A. Allendorph Schoonmaker, Dr. John H. Dingman and Dr. Clifford A. Crispell.

MEMORIAL FUNDS

The names of members and friends of The Holland Society of New York who, through acceptable gifts or bequests of One-thousand Dollars or more to the Society, help perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, will appear regularly in this space.

Funds received for this purpose will be kept intact and, as permanent recognition of their generosity, contributors' names will be engraved on a bronze tablet in the quarters occupied by the Society.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that contributions are deductible from income tax of the donors, and bequests and legacies are exempt from the estate tax.

Qualifying under this arrangement are the following (deceased) persons, to whose memory grateful acknowledgment of gifts received is made:

H. Russell Voorhees
Ellen Peabody
Francklyn Hogeboom
Sarah A. Van Nostrand
Townsend Wandell
John E. Van Nostrand

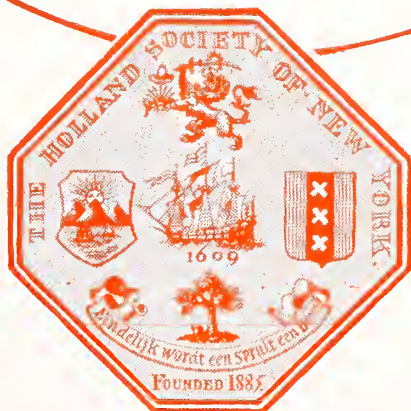
The Society was organized in 1885 "to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America, to foster and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, maintain a library, and to collect and publish genealogical and historical material"; membership limited to descendants in the direct male line from residents of the Dutch Colonies in America before 1675.



de Halve Maen



The
HOLLAND SOCIETY
VOL. XXVI · No. 4



of NEW YORK
JANUARY · 1952

The Holland Society of New York

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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BANQUET HONORS FOR WILLIAM FRANCIS GIBBS

Marine Architect Awarded Achievement Medal at Sixty-seventh Annual Gathering of Society

Plans now on the drafting table and in various stages of execution in some of the country's shipyards will put the United States again into the forefront on the seas as in the days of clipper sailing vessels, it was predicted by William Francis Gibbs, naval and marine architect, as Distinguished Achievement Medalist at the sixty-seventh annual banquet of The Holland Society of New York on Thursday evening, November 15.

The affair was held in the Sert Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City and more than 200 members and guests attended. It was the first time since the medal was first bestowed in 1922 that accomplishments on the sea had been recognized.

Mr. Gibbs was presented with the medal awards and an illuminated scroll by Frederick I. Bergen, president of the Society, after introductory remarks by a past President, Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, vice-chancellor of New York University. Dr. Voorhis cited the modesty and unassuming disposition of the medalist in the face of accomplishments which had been of tremendous importance to the nation's security efforts and a large factor in reducing marine disasters.

The dinner was held in a brilliant setting after a reception for the medalist and honored guests who attended as representatives of other societies. President Bergen escorted Mr. Gibbs into the banquet room at the head of a procession made up of the honored guests accompanied by officers and trustees of the Society.

Dr. Jan Herman van Roijen, Ambassador from the Netherlands to this country, was in attendance and responded to the toast for Queen Juliana. In a brief address he expressed delight that the Society was paying honor to a man for his genius in designing and building ships. It was in the true Dutch tradition of the sea and well merited because of the service Mr. Gibbs has given to his country and mankind, Dr. van Roijen declared.

The invocation and benediction were offered by the Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, Domine of the Society and pastor of the Middle Collegiate Church, New York City.

Trustee Thomas M. Van der Veer, as captain, led the Burgher Guard in traditional parading of the colors and the beaver and in bringing in the Hutspot. Arrangements for the banquet were in charge of a committee under chairmanship of Trustee Howard D. Springsteen ably assisted by Harrison Deyo, and Trustee Bruce Cornell was grand marshal.

Mr. Gibbs, who has received a doctorate of science by Harvard, the David H. Taylor gold medal by the American Society of Marine and Naval Architects and other honors, delighted his audience by his remarks. They were not prepared in advance, he said, and the small paper held in his hand bore notes of caution on what not to say in order that he might avoid revealing anything dangerous to national security and so lead to inquiry by FBI investigators.

Born in Pennsylvania without heritage of the sea, the medalist said he attended Harvard, won a law degree at Columbia and practised one year before turning to his life work. The loss of life in disasters at sea, such as sinking of the Titanic after it struck an iceberg, torpedoing of the Lusitania and collision between the Empress of Ireland and a Norwegian collier within a short span of time, influenced his decision to try for reducing marine hazards, he said.

On one occasion in the 1920's, the speaker said, he was aboard a ship during trials off the coast of Newfoundland. He had designed it with special water tight compartments in the hope of preventing sinkings and great loss of life in mishaps at sea. Whether the devices for shutting off flooded holds with automatic closing doors would work could not be determined until an actual emergency. It was not long in coming, declared Mr. Gibbs. A freighter loomed ahead in the fog and a moment later plowed into the ship. He then told of going to the engine room in time to see the safety doors close against the onrush of water. It took a one million dollar damage to prove the plan workable.

Some details of the superliner United States nearing

(Continued on Page Seven)

Trustees Select Two for Board Vacancies

Peter V. D. Voorhees of Brooklyn, N. Y. and Milton L. Van Slyck of Larchmont, N. Y., were named to unexpired terms at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees held at the Union Club, Park avenue and 69th street, New York City, on the evening of Thursday, December 13. It was decided to leave a third vacancy unfilled until the annual meeting of the Society in April rather than to name a member for a few months.

Mr. Voorhees, a member since 1941 and Mr. Van Slyck, a life member since 1946, have been active in Society affairs. They succeed Judge Jacob Gould Schurman, Jr., of New York City and former President Arthur R. Wendell, of Summit, N. J., both of whom resigned owing to reasons of health. A successor to the late Franklin J. Poucher of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will be named at the Spring gathering for a full term.

In preparation for the annual meeting a committee was chosen to report nominations for president and other officers of the Society. The chairman is John deC. Van Etten and the others Trustee Harold O. Voorhis, Trustee Cornelius Ackerson, John H. Van Sicken and Fred D. Suydam.

High praise was given to Dr. George J. Deyo, executive chairman of the membership committee, when Trustee Wilfred B. Talman reported on the papers of fourteen applicants who were unanimously elected. Dr. Deyo's intensive campaign is producing excellent results and the board directed the sending of a special request to the vice-presidents of county branches for support in his efforts.

President Frederick I. Bergen presided and gave a report of activities supplemented by reports from Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken and Secretary Harold E. Ditmars. A resolution was adopted thanking the Banquet and Distinguished Achievement Award committees, for making the annual dinner a success.

Voluntary contributions by members of the Society have made it possible to resume and even enlarge quarterly issues of *De Halve Maen*, it was reported by Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen. The publication of other material is under consideration, he stated. It was voted to invite the repetition of contributions at the time annual statements for membership dues are sent out.

The newly elected members are:

BRADFORD THOMAS BLAUVELT, Westfield, N. J.
RICHARD ABRAM BLAUVELT, Sea Cliff, N. Y.
ELBERT WILLIAM BOGART, Paris, Ill.
ROBERT PARKMAN BOGART, Beaumont, Calif.
ROBERT KIRTLAND DEMAREST, Flushing, N. Y.
CHARLES PHILIP DEYO, Binghamton, N. Y.
CHARLES PIERRE DE YOE, Saddle River, N. J.
HENRY DUSENBERRY, Montclair, N. J.
JOHN FREDERICK DUSENBERRY, Montclair, N. J.
WALLACE LOTT KOUWENHOVEN, Huntington, N. Y.
JOSEPH HENRY QUACKENBUSH, JR., Fair Lawn, N. J.
ROBERT DONALD QUACKENBUSH, Fair Lawn, N. J.
LOUIS BEVIER VAN DYCK, JR., Scotia, N. Y.
JOHN JACOB VAN PELT, Westfield, N. J.

Bergen History Topic at Dinner Gathering

Colonial history in Bergen and Rockland was the subject of an entertaining and instructive paper presented by Trustee Wilfred B. Talman at a joint dinner meeting of the branches of The Holland Society of New York in those two counties held at the Hackensack Country Club, Oradell, N. J., on Thursday evening, October 18.

Mr. Talman outlined historical parallels between the two counties and told how settlers of the same antecedents, blood, language and customs have kept the entire area with ties dating back nearly three centuries.

"The people spoke an almost forgotten language known as 'Jersey Dutch' which they practically invented," declared Mr. Talman. "They developed the only truly American architecture before the days of the skyscraper and the Dutch colonial homestead reached its full flower of development in the northern reaches of Bergen county."

Continuing in a humorous vein with reference to expensive customs of today compared with the oldtime simple life, Mr. Talman concluded with the following outline of history for the Bergen-Rockland area:

"When East Jersey was divided into counties in 1682, Bergen county was a strip of land opposite Manhattan extending only to the Hackensack River. Its area was greatly enlarged in the early 18th century only to have portions taken out in 1837 and 1840 to form Passaic and Hudson counties. Hudson includes the original town of Bergen, now Jersey City, incorporated by the Dutch in the 1660's.

(Continued on Page Seven)

Westchester Dinner

Benjamin L. Blauvelt was elected president of the Westchester County Branch of The Holland Society of New York at a business session which followed the annual dinner meeting held at the Roger Smith Hotel, White Plains, on the evening of November 24.

Dr. J. W. A. Van Hattum, senior consul of the Netherlands General Consulate in New York, was the speaker and gave a delightful account of his impressions about the United States. Dr. George Deyo, executive chairman of the Society's membership committee, spoke on the campaign for each member to obtain a new member.

Officers of the Society present were President Frederick I. Bergen, Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken and Trustees Bruce Cornell and Howard Springsteen. Vice-presidents attending were David Van Zandt Bogert of Ulster County, Paul R. Jansen of Bergen County and Percy L. Van Nuis of Middlesex County. Charles A. Lott of Niagara Falls was present from the furthest distance.

A cocktail hour preceded the serving of a well prepared dinner. George B. Schoonmaker of Larchmont, who retired as branch president after two years of successful leadership, was toastmaster and proved to be a most genial host. New Branch members introduced were Joseph Van Valkenburgh and John G. DeGräff.

HERE AND THERE WITH THE MEMBERS

*Interest in Advancing the Boy Scout Movement
Leads to the Awards of Honors to Men
Over Wide Area*

Members of The Holland Society of New York are active in many fields besides their professions and other everyday pursuits. A principal interest lies in promoting Boy Scout work judging from the reports reaching Headquarters. The encouragement of youths who will be the men of tomorrow is of prime importance, according to the report of one of the members.

Charles L. Vosburgh of Forest Hills, N. Y. was presented with the Silver Antelope Award at the annual meeting of Region II comprising New York and New Jersey held at Buffalo on Oct. 20. It is the highest honor in Scouting within a Region. Mr. Vosburgh has been connected with Scouting for nearly a quarter century as a member of Queens Council in charge of training volunteer leaders. He has been president of the Queens Council for three years and in addition he is a member of the executive board of the Greater New York Councils and the National Council of Boy Scouts of America.

Richard A. Blauvelt of Sea Cliff, N. Y. who was elected a member of the Society at the December meeting of the Trustees, has made Scouting a career and is Scout Executive of Nassau County Councils at Mineola.

J. Sebring Ackerman of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., vice-president of the Society from Dutchess County, received the Silver Beaver Award at a meeting of Scout executives in the area on October 22. He has been active for many years as chairman of camping and activities. The award is made by National Scout Headquarters on recommendations as a result of distinguished service to boyhood within an area.

Thomas M. Van der Veer, of Rutherford, N. J., finds time from banking and his duties as a Trustee and Captain of the Burgher Guard to be chairman of the organization and extension committee of the Boy Scouts in his home town.

W. Emlen Roosevelt of Elizabeth, N. J., is on the ways and means committee of Boy Scout Union Council to raise \$75,000 to build a dining hall at Camp Winnebago.

Dr. George Deyo of Elizabeth, N. J., a busy man in his profession and as executive chairman of the Society's membership committee, has been on the Boy Scout Union Council executive board since 1929. He is now chairman of a committee to promote the sending of 30 to 40 boys to Philmont Ranch in New Mexico and vice chairman of the committee to raise funds for Camp Winnebago. He represents Union Council at National Council meetings.

Henry E. Ackerson, Jr., of Keyport, N. J., is retiring from the Supreme Court of New Jersey on January 29 after long and distinguished public service. A former president and trustee of the Society, Judge Ackerson has been a member since 1927. He first gained prominence as a lawyer and was elected State Senator from Monmouth

County. A gubernatorial appointment placed him on the Circuit Court bench and when a Supreme Court was created under a revised judicial set up by a new State constitution three years ago, he was selected as one of the justices.

William T. Van Atten, a trustee of the Society, was appointed as chairman of the Armed Forces Regional Council for the New York area by Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett in November. He has been with the Munitions Board for the last year and is currently the vice-chairman, a position he will continue aside from his new responsibility.

Harold O. Voorhis, former president and a trustee of the Society, was re-elected president of the Greater New York Council for Foreign Students at the annual meeting on November 14. He is vice-chancellor and secretary of New York University.

Dr. Albert Vander Veer of Charlotte, N. C. and Point o' Woods, L. I., and Miss Margaret Maxwell Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kirkland Clark of New York City, were married on Saturday afternoon, November 18, in the chapel of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York. Dr. Vander Veer graduated from Yale and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. He returned several years ago after long active practise in New York. The couple will reside in Charlotte.

Rev. Dr. William H. S. Demarest was prevented by illness from attending the dedication of Demarest Hall, now Rutgers University men's dormitory at New Brunswick, N. J. on Saturday afternoon, November 16. A former domine of the Society, Dr. Demarest was eleventh president of Rutgers and continues to live on the campus.

Romeyn Van Zandt Voorhees of Plainfield, N. J., has been named assistant vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company, New York, which he joined after graduation from Princeton University.

Harold A. Sutphen of Fairfield, Conn., was elected vice-president of J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., New York, on December 17.

Thomas S. Van Winkle of Rutherford, N. J., son of the Stirling Van Winkle, who was also a member of the Society, became engaged to Miss Shirley Baker Hossack of Upper Montclair, N. J., on December 15. Mr. Van Winkle was commissioned in the Navy during World War II and subsequently was graduated from Tufts College.

Judge Edward A. Conger of New York City, member of the United States District Court for Southern New York State, was guest of honor at a luncheon at the Lawyers' Club in New York on January 7. It was given by the Empire State Chapter of the Federal Bar Association on his seventieth birthday and he was presented with a scroll praising his twelve years of service on the bench.

Mynderse Van Hoesen and Mrs. Van Hoesen of San Mateo, Cal., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary Jo, to George J. Hossfeld of Manhasset, L. I. The ceremony was performed on December 29 in the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mathew by the rector.

GENERAL SIMEON DE WITT EARLY PATRIOT

by John A. Bogart

General Simeon De Witt, chief geographer of the American Army during the Revolutionary War, was of Dutch and Huguenot stock and the fifth generation of his family in this country. He was born in Wawarsing, Ulster County, New York, December 25, 1756.

He was the son of Dr. Andries De Witt and Jannetje Vernooy, grandson of Egbert De Witt and Mary Nottingham, great grandson of Andries De Witt and Jannetje Egbertsen, and great great grandson of Tjerck Claessen De Witt, the pioneer, who arrived in New Amsterdam in 1654. On April 24, 1656, Tjerck married Barbara Andriessen and settled in Wiltwick (Esopus) New York, in 1661.

After receiving an elementary education, Simeon De Witt studied the classics under Rev. Dirck Romeyn and later entered old Queens College, now Rutgers, at New Brunswick, New Jersey. He was graduated with an A.M. degree in 1776, the only graduate that year. His diploma is now the proud possession of his alma mater. Upon returning home he spent much time with the family of his uncle, General James Clinton, father of De Witt Clinton, author of the Erie Canal project. He enlisted in the American Army under General Gates, took part in several engagements and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne.

Of a studious nature he took every opportunity to study mathematics and surveying and when General George Washington inquired of General Clinton for a topographer, his name was suggested and he at once, 1778, became Assistant Geographer of the American Army. In 1780, at the age of twenty-four years, he became chief geographer and served with the main army to the end of the war. From 1784 to 1834 he was surveyor general of the State of New York. In 1796 he was appointed surveyor general of the United States but declined the office. He was regent of the State of New York from 1798 to 1817, vice chancellor from 1817 to 1829 and chancellor from 1829 to 1834.

Among the many items of his vastly important public work were the surveying of newly opened lands for the government, the establishment of a system of meteorological observations and the study of the variations of the magnetic needle. He is regarded as the author of the land system used by the United States. In a letter to Thomas Jefferson written at Mount Vernon, March 3, 1784, General Washington stated "Has not Congress received a memorial from Mr. De Witt, now or lately geographer to the northern army? The propositions contained in the copy which he has sent me seem founded in equity; and with respect to himself, I can assure you, he is extremely modest, sensible, sober, discreet and deserving of favors. He is esteemed a very good mathematician".

Simeon De Witt was one of the planning engineers of the Erie Canal and in 1807, with Gouverneur Morris and John Rutherford, laid out the streets of New York city from First Street to the Harlem River. Among other accomplishments, he published a map of New York in 1804 and a treatise on the "Elements of Perspective" (Albany—1813). His wife, Susan Linn (1778-1824)

wrote "Justina", a novel, and "The Pleasures of Religion", a poem.

He was one of the original members of the Society of Cincinnati and was president of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufacture, which was founded in Albany in 1793. Among addresses given by him on various occasions is one published in 1819 under the title "Considerations on the Necessity of Establishing an Agricultural College and having more of the Children of Wealthy Citizens Educated for the Profession of Farming". The address has special interest as anticipating by so many years the modern movement for agricultural education, as coming from a great engineer and in view of the fact that his own alma mater, the oldest classical college, was to have united with it a half century later, the New Jersey State College for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical arts.

To Simeon De Witt we are indebted for the extraordinary classical names of Carthage, Pompey, Sempronius, etc. given to various townships of N. Y. State. His supposed pedantry and folly afforded a fine theme for one of Drake and Halleck's "Croakers", but it is now known that the real culprit was the deputy secretary of state of that period. For many years he was a resident of Albany and was active in advancing its literary and material interests.

General De Witt married (first) October 12, 1789, Elizabeth Lynott, born January 3, 1767, died December 13, 1793; married (second) Janneke (Jane) Varick Hardenberg, born May 18, 1760, died April 10, 1808, daughter of John and Jane (Dey) Varick, and widow of Abraham Hardenberg; married (third) October 29, 1810, Susan Linn, born October 30, 1778, died May 5, 1824, daughter of Rev. William and Rebecca (Blair) Linn. Children by his first wife were Richard Varick De Witt, born February 6, 1800 and George Washington De Witt, born February 17, 1801. His children by Susan Linn were Susan Linn De Witt, born September 3, 1811, Cornelia Lansing De Witt, born September 10, 1813, William Linn De Witt, born January 13, 1817 and Mary Linn De Witt, born February 23, 1819.

Simeon De Witt died at Ithaca, New York, December 3, 1834. His son Richard Varick De Witt, in a private journal, described his father "a tall man, 5 ft. 11½ inches in height, with a noble, serious face resembling in some respects that of General George Washington, of grave but cheerful conversation, dignified deportment, affable to all, with that real polish of manner required by the society of the first gentlemen of the time in civil and military life, with whom his official position brought him in constant contact. He was a scholar, having taken the first position and borne the highest honors of his College—Queens, now Rutgers—a mathematician of no mean acquirements and a philosopher in the widest sense of the word, either in physical or moral Science, and to crown all—a true and devout Christian".

REFERENCES: "John Bogart Letters", published by Rutgers College; "Hudson-Mohawk Genealogical and Family Memoirs", by Charles Reynolds; Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography"; "Eulogium of Simeon De Witt", by Rev. T. Romeyn Beck, M.D.

HASBROUCK DIARY TELLS VIVID STORY

by Walter H. VanHoesen

A vivid picture of the joys and sorrows during three generations of the Hasbrouck family between 1707 and 1846 is reflected in a diary which has been made available to De Halve Maen by Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr., a trustee of the Society from Ulster County.

The diary was started by Abraham Hasbrouck, grandson and namesake of the original patentee at New Paltz. It starts off by recording his birth date as August 21, 1707 and that of Catherine Bruyn as June 24, 1720. They were married, he states, on January 5, 1739, by Parson Mancius. He then lists the birth of each of their children as to the hour, day and year, with the time of baptism and the godparents.

The first born was Catherine on April 1, 1740, at 1:45 in the afternoon and she was baptised the following Friday by Parson Vas, with Louis Bevier, Jr., and Marie Bruyn as godparents. The other children, eleven in number, were: Elsie, born February 21, 1742; Joseph, born March 3, 1743; Gurtury, born January 12, 1746, who died the following July 29; a second Gurtury, born November 2, 1747, who died the following December 5; a second Catharine, born January 15, 1749; Maria, born July 6, 1751; Jacobus, born September 24, 1753; Abraham, born February 5, 1756; Daniel, born January 27, 1759, who died the following March 6; a second Daniel, born March 8, 1760, and Jonathan, born October 27, 1763.

The initial entry in the diary was in 1724, when Abraham was seventeen. He tells of locusts which appeared in great swarms and also a "tempestuous shower" in June of the same year, with hailstones as large as pullets eggs which flooded fields, destroyed crops and felled fruit trees around Guilford and Shawangunk.

The winter of 1737, the diary records, was made severe by rain which froze as it fell so that thousands of trees broke under weight of the ice. In 1740 the winter began early in December and continued into the following March. People were able to cross the Hudson River with horses and sleds until the twentieth day of the latter month. There was snow between four and five feet deep blown in many places so high people were obliged to shovel to make roads.

A great flood in November marked 1741. A 9-inch snow fell on April 7, 1743 and was gone two days later. A comet with a long tail appeared in the skies in January, 1744. The majority of entries in the diary are accounts of the death of children or relatives until May, 1758, when it has an account of a great flood which did damage to crops and property around Kingston. A snow of 3 inches fell on May 20, 1763. Hordes of worms attacked crops, trees and even the grass during the summer of 1770 and caterpillars were a scourge in 1773. Snow fell on June 12 of the same year and crops froze in the ground.

The burning of Kingston by the British is recorded in the Hasbrouck diary under date of October 16, 1777, slightly under a year after his home had been consumed on October 23, 1776 by flames which started on the roof and spread up to adjoining dwellings occupied by Abra-

ham Van Kurens, Abraham Lows, Johannes Martens, Petrus Eltinge and Jacobus Bruyn. The second and more disastrous fire is described as follows:

"Then the enemy, under command of General Vaughn, came to Kingston in Esopus and burnt my dwelling house, barn, cider house or store house and another barn wagon house at my late dwelling house also a small kitchen which was left standing when my dwelling house was burned down on October 23, 1776. The enemy burnt all the houses and barns except one house and barn in the town. Church and County house likewise laid everything in rubbish of ashes, fences and everything they came to and conveyed one negro man named Harry, two negro wenches and destroyed all my household goods.

"My loss I sustained this time I compute than no less than £5,000 at least and house I had in New York burnt by the enemy was worth £1,000. The house I lost by accident with merchandise, farm implements and household goods I lost then at least between £3,000 and £4,000. I have lost since the first in New York between £9,000 and £10,000. Thanks be to God for his greatness I, my wife and children escaped and unhurt out of the enemy hands. My sons Jacobus, Abraham and Daniel were in the opposing of the enemy from the landing up to Kingston and showers of shot flew on every side of them."

The diary records under date of January 25, 1778, that Abraham's daughter Mary "was married with David Bevier before or by Thomas Romaine, minister of the gospel late of Marbeltown now of Schialenburgh and Hackensack." It is added that the couple "were at my son-in-law's, Abraham Hooghtaling, where my family was at that time since we were driven out of Kingston by the enemy." The reference is to the seizure of Kingston by the British.

The winter of 1780 was of unusual severity starting in December of 1779 and continuing until the latter part of March. Abraham Hasbrouck tells of it as follows in his diary:

"A very deep snow above three feet and more and driven up in heaps many places six and seven feet with cold so severe most of the winter that the like was never known by the oldest living in this country. People rode from New York to Staten Island with sleighs with loads of wood and did ride from New York to Paulus Hook and Bergen and also to Long Island and did ride upon the ice from New York to Albany and farther upon the ice with horses and sleighs on Hudson River and also crossed the Sound upon the ice from New London to Long Island with carriages of burden which never has been known to have been done before. The snow was not so deep as the hard winter so called in the years 1740-41, but much colder and of longer duration."

Colonel Jonathan Hasbrouck, brother of Abraham, died on July 31, 1780. The diary noted the time of death at precisely one-half hour after midnight and his age as 58 years, 3 months and 8 days. Owner and occupant of the Hasbrouck house at Newburgh which was occupied

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)

FAMILY GROUPS HELP PRESERVE TRADITIONS

II

The Demarest Family Association is another of the groups referred to in the October issue of *De Halve Maen* as lending valuable aid to The Holland Society of New York in efforts to preserve the aims and traditions of early New Netherland.

Two other groups are The Van Voorhees Association and The Wyckoff Association in America.

The Demarest Family Association was formed in January, 1937 with the principal objective of trying to save the "old Demarest house," which has been standing in New Bridge, north of Hackensack, since 1678. Nearly 15 years of effort have been crowned by recent transfer of title to the property to the New Jersey Audubon Society as a headquarters for activity.

Hiram B. Demarest Blauvelt of Oradell, N. J., a member of the Society, is president of the Demarest Society Association. He is a direct descendant in the 11th generation of David des Marest, progenitor of all the Demarests in the United States.

Other officers elected at the 13th annual meeting held in the "Church on the Green" at Hackensack on June 9, 1951 were: first vice-president, Albert Voorhis Demarest, Tenaflly, N. J.; second vice-president, Voorhis D. Demarest, Hackensack, N. J.; treasurer and registrar, Mrs. Anna N. Sherring, Oradell, N. J.; secretary, Miss Alicia M. King, Paramus, N. J., and curator, Mrs. Margaret Demarest Blauvelt, Oradell, N. J.

Rev. Dr. William H. S. Demarest, former Domine of the Society and president emeritus of Rutgers University, is honorary president of the association for life. He is author of the genealogy "The Demarest Family".

The Demarest Family Association has vice-presidents in New York, New Jersey and 26 other states in addition to Brazil, Canada and France.

The original ancestor was David des Marest, a Huguenot, who came to this country in 1663 and settled beside the Hackensack River in 1677. In that year he built a mill on the river, just below the hill on which the old house still stands. He bought the surrounding land from the Tappan Indians. David des Marest and a few other families, in 1682, organized the first and only French church in the Province of New Jersey. The foundations of the church, which was abandoned in 1696, may still be seen and the Demarest Heart-Stone of the latter date is preserved in the old Church-on-the-Green.

The Van Voorhees Association is the largest of the various family groups. Its president is Dr. Irving Wilson Voorhees of Jackson Heights, N. Y., who is also a member of the Society. He succeeded to the position upon the death of Dr. Oscar M. Voorhees three years ago. The latter had been a member of the Society for many years, a minister of the Reformed Church and a historian of note particularly regarding the Voorhees family.

Miss Maude E. Voris of Brooklyn, N. Y. is secretary of the Van Voorhees Association, the treasurer is Harriet M. Fisher of Highland Park, N. J. and the treasurer of an underwriting committee to finance publication of a new Van Voorhees genealogy is Mrs. Mildred Voorhees Suydam of New Brunswick, N. J. Members of the executive committee are Stephen J. Voorhees, Rockville Center, N. Y. Frank Voorhees, New York City; Mary Ella Voorhees, New York City; Samuel D. Voris, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ralph N. Voorhis, Hackensack, N. J., and Mrs. A. Longstreet Stillwell, Somerville, N. J.

The first Van Voorhees genealogy was published in 1888 by the late Elias W. Van Voorhees. It had 725 pages and was a monumental work resulting from extensive correspondence and research over many years. There was a family re-union as far back as 1878 when the descendants of Stephen Voorhees met on Friday, August 23, at Bedensville, about midway between Harlingen and Rocky Hill in Somerset County, N. J. Many others have been held since then in various parts of the country, including one in High Bridge, N. J., on July 11, 1905, when Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees was pastor of the Reformed Church there and recorded the entire affair.

The plan to form a Van Voorhees Association was approved at a meeting held at the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatlands in Brooklyn, N. Y., on January 16, 1932. The immediate objective was to arrange for observance in 1935 of the 275th anniversary of the arrival in New Netherland of Steven Coerten, the original ancestor in this country. He came from the Manor of Voorhees, Province of Drenthe, Netherlands, early in the summer of 1660 with his wife and seven children to settle in Flatlands.

The start on Long Island led succeeding generations to various parts of New Jersey, up-State New York and eventually many sections of the country. There are thirty-six members of The Holland Society of New York whose family names are one form or another of the Voorhees spelling and many others who may claim collateral descent from Stephen Coerten by marriage into the family line.

Space will not permit outlining the Van Voorhees line. The work of compiling and editing a genealogy to bring the history up to the present time was only partially completed by Dr. Oscar M. Voorhees when he died and the association's underwriting committee is working on plans for financing publication once a new editor has been found.

The Wyckoff Association in America represents the efforts of another large family group to carry on the traditions of New Netherland and perpetuate the memory of one of its early settlers. The president is Ernest H. Wyckoff of Stroudsburg, Pa.; the executive vice-president, Col. Daniel D. Streeter of Brooklyn, N. Y. and the secretary, Capt. Aubrey L. Wyckoff of Summit, N. J.

HARLINGEN CHURCH HAS DOUBLE ANNIVERSARY

The Reformed Church observed the 225th anniversary of the organization of the church and the 100th anniversary of the building of the present church Sunday, Nov. 4 to Sunday, Nov. 11, 1951.

The original grant of 9,000 acres to the 17 settlers of Dutch descent in 1710 set aside 160 acres "for the benefit and behoof of the minister and Consistory of a church to be gathered there, upon the basis of the confession of faith adopted by the Synod of Dort in 1618 and 1619." The grant was secured in 1727 when the church was organized by the Rev. Henry Coens of Hackensack and a Consistory was elected and installed. This Church was known as the Church "op de Millston."

The Rev. Theodore J. Frelinghuysen was the first minister of the church together with the other churches of the Raritan. His son, the Rev. Johannes Frelinghuysen, was the minister from 1747 to 1754. The church was known at this time as the Church of Sourland.

The Rev. Johannes Martinus Van Harlingen was the minister together with the Neshanic Reformed Church from 1762 to 1795. In recognition of his faithful service the name of the church, by resolution of Consistory, was

changed to the Harlingen Reformed Church. Other ministers of the combined churches were the Rev. William R. Smith, 1794 to 1820, the Rev. Henry Polheums, 1798 to 1808, and the Rev. Peter Labagh, D. D. from 1809 to 1820.

In 1820 the Rev. Peter Labagh became the minister of the Harlingen Church as a single charge serving until 1844, a pastorate of 35 years. Other ministers have been the Rev. John Gardner 1844 to 1811, the Rev. John S. Gardner 1881 to 1883, the Rev. Francis M. Kip 1884 to 1902, the Rev. Andrew J. Walter 1902 to 1909, the Rev. William L. Sahler 1910 to 1924, the Rev. Preston F. Strauss 1925 to 1935, the Rev. William W. Owen 1936 to 1946. The present minister is the Rev. Edward B. Irish.

Throughout the 225 years the church has had four buildings. The first church was built on the original grant of land in the southeast corner of the present church cemetery at Belle Mead. The second church was built in 1749 on land provided by Jan Van Dyke at the location where the present church stands. The third church was built in 1803. The church had box pews and a high pulpit surmounted by a wooden hexagonal canopy. The present church was erected in 1851.

BERGEN HISTORY TOPIC AT DINNER GATHERING

(Continued from Page Two)

"The State line separating Bergen and Rockland counties was not clearly defined until after the Revolution. New York at one time claimed the entire upper end of Bergen county, which is why we have Tappen in New York and Old Tappen in New Jersey."

A cocktail hour preceded the dinner permitting the forty members and guests to mingle and exchange pleasantries. Paul R. Jansen, vice-president for Bergen, presided and at a brief business session he was re-elected branch president, with other officers as follows: Vice-president, Richard H. Amerman of Rutherford; secretary, Irwin Tappen of Hackensack, and treasurer, Richard P. Terhune of Leonia. Elected to the executive committee are Cornelius V. R. Bogert, George C. Hance, Jansen H. Van Etten, Phillips M. Van Huyck, Thomas M. Van de Veer and Wilfred B. Talman.

Brief words of greeting were given by President Frederick I. Bergen, Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken and Secretary Harold E. Ditmars of the Society. Mr. Jansen introduced Trustees Walter H. Van Hoesen, John DeCamp Van Etten and Thomas M. Van de Veer, as well as Dr. George Deyo for his sterling work on the membership committee and Harrison Deyo for his aid in promoting the annual banquet of the Society.

Others present were: Howard W. Conover, Richard Ackerman, Stanley L. Westervelt, George C. Brinkerhoff Jr., Eugene E. Demarest, Albert J. Zabriskie, F. C. Zabriskie, David Zabriskie, Charles S. Zabriskie, Ten Eyck Elmendorf, Kendrick Van Pelt, Jr., David Van Zandt Bogert, Dr. Robert J. DeGroat, Dr. Robert W. DeGroat, Albert O. Bogert, Judge Thomas S. Doughty, Ralph D. Terhune, E. L. Zabriskie, William Van Buren, Otto Lent, E. Harold Schoonmaker, and James V. Van Sicken.

Albany Area Exhibit

A major exhibition to tell the 300-year story of the Netherlands contribution to the development of Albany and the Hudson-Mohawk Valley regions from the days of Fort Orange down to the present time is in course of formation for display in Holland.

Sponsored by city officials of Albany and supported by civic groups in the "Dutch" country, it is estimated the project will require more than a year to assemble exhibits along the lines of the New York Freedom Train. It would be displayed at certain places in Holland and not moved around.

The migration of Dutch settlers to Fort Orange, from which focal point they spread out over a vast area, will be depicted. The development of urban and rural life in the home, the arts, industry and government by means of which a way of life has been established will be shown.

BANQUET HONORS FOR WILLIAM FRANCIS GIBBS

(Continued from Page One)

completion at Newport News were revealed by Mr. Gibbs in a somewhat cautious matter. It will dispose 49,000 tons and be the fastest ship afloat. With accommodations for 3,000 passengers and a crew of 1,000, it will be capable of conversion in emergency to carry an entire division of 10,000 troops. A new type of cantilever construction has permitted many features for both peace and wartime needs and the only wood on the ship will be the tops to chopping blocks in the butcher shop.

Mr. Gibbs closed on a humble note by lauding the work of his numerous associates and quoting from the Scriptures on doing good.

IN MEMORIAM

HOWARD E. VAN WINKLE

Howard Elmendorf Van Winkle, member of The Holland Society of New York since the eleventh of March, 1948 and number 805 in seniority, died at his residence in Stone Ridge, Ulster County, New York, of a heart attack on Friday, the nineteenth of October, 1951. He was born at Kingston, Ulster County, New York, the fifth of January, 1886. He was the son of Edward Henry and Matilda Barnes (Cantine) Van Winkle. He was married to Margaret Jansen at New Paltz, New York, the seventh of October, 1922. He was educated at Stevens Preparatory School and The Stevens Institute of Technology of Hoboken, N. J. and was graduated in the class of 1909 as a Mechanical engineer. After practicing his profession for a while he became a fruit grower and operated a large fruit farm which he named the "Rip Van Winkle Farm". He was active in The Grange and in the Masonic Order and The Stone Ridge Fire Department. He was a member of the Vestry of St. Peter's Episcopal Church of Stone Ridge. His funeral was held in St. Peter's Church on Monday afternoon, the twenty-second of October, 1951, at two o'clock, P.M., the Rector, the Rev. C. H. Briant, officiating, assisted by the Rev. C. H. Wallschlaeger of New Paltz. He is survived by his wife, a son, Howard J. Van Winkle, and three daughters, the Misses Elizabeth, Jane, and Ann Van Winkle and a brother, Edward H. Van Winkle of Troy, New York.

JOHN STOUT VAN NEST

John Stout Van Nest, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eleventh of March, 1920 and number 115 in seniority, died the twenty-seventh of October, 1951, at his residence, 37 Cleveland Way, Princeton, N. J. He was a son of William Ivins and Mary Elizabeth (Van Kirk) Van Nest. He was married to Caroline Cox Butler the twentieth of June, 1900. He prepared at Lawrenceville School in Princeton and was graduated in the class of 1893. He was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1897 with the degree of B.S. and in 1898 was awarded the degree of M.S. In 1909 he received a Ph.D. at Munich. He served Princeton as an assistant Professor of Chemistry. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars. His funeral was held in Trinity Church the twenty-ninth of October, 1951, at 3:30 o'clock, P.M., with the Rev. John V. Butler officiating. Interment followed in Princeton Cemetery.

STIRLING VAN WINKLE

Stirling Van Winkle, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the thirteenth of March, 1909 and number 101 in seniority, died at his home, 145 Irving Place, Rutherford, N. J., of a heart attack upon Saturday, the first December, 1951. He was a son of Arthur W. and Katherine E. (McGregor) Van Winkle, and was born in Rutherford, N. J., the fifth of February, 1886. He married Mabel C. Sherwood of Port Chester, N. Y., the twenty-sixth of September, 1913. He was the president of A. W. Van Winkle & Company, real estate and insurance firm. This organization has been in existence for over two hundred and sixty-five years. He was of the eighth generation in descent from Jacob Wallingen Van Winkle who came to New Netherland in 1653 from the town of Horn in Winkle, Holland. He is survived by his wife, three sons, William S., Thomas S., and Robert Van Winkle; a brother, Charles A., and a nephew, Arthur Decker Van Winkle, all of whom are members of The Holland Society of New York. Funeral services were held in the First Presbyterian Church of Rutherford, on Monday, the third December, 1951. The Rev. Fred M. Holloway officiated and was assisted by the Rev. Alexander Ross. Interment followed in Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson, N. J. Mr. Van Winkle was a Republican and a member of the Order of Elks.

ROBERT SCOTT PRUYN

Robert Scott Pruyn, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the twelfth of October, 1944 and number 651 in seniority at the time of his death, died at his home, 224 Park Avenue, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on the sixteenth December, 1951. He was born in Yonkers, New York the ninth of August, 1880. He was the son of the late Brigadier General John I. Pruyn and Mary Scott Pruyn. He was educated at Yonkers High School. He was a retired treasurer and director of The Westchester Lighting Company. He retired in 1945. He married Eva McVicar, a native of Yonkers, the tenth of February, 1904. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Morsemere Methodist Church and a former member of the New York Athletic Club and the Kiwanis Club. He is survived by his wife; a son, Dr. Robert M. Pruyn, a member of our Society; two brothers, John W. and Kenneth L. Pruyn, and a sister, Mrs. Alma Bray.

HASBROUCK DIARY TELLS VIVID STORY

(Continued from Page Five)

by Washington as a headquarters, Colonel Hasbrouck's career is set down in the diary.

In 1781 Abraham Hasbrouck was again elected to the State Assembly from Ulster County "though much against my will," according to the diary. He served until June, 1782 and declined re-election because he was "too far advanced in age and nearly seventy years of age."

A drought was the outstanding news for 1782. It began in July and continued until October before a little rain fell and the earth was very dry. Creeks and rivers could be passed over in many places with shoes and stockings dry by foot skipping from stone to stone. Esopus Creek, Shawangunk Creek and the Walkill River were shallow pools.

Entries in the diary for the next decade were mostly accounts of births, deaths, cold winters and hot summers made worse by dry spells, hordes of locusts or worms. Weddings were noted briefly. A strong religious conviction is apparent from the reading of each page and following is one example:

"1786—Col. Johannes Hardenburgh departed this transitory life the 20th day of August about 8 o'clock in the evening and rest in the Lord until his coming to judge both the quick and the dead come Lord Jesus quickly Amen and Amen, so be it. He served several years in a public station as a member of the General Assembly and member of the convention at the time of the Revolution from Great Britain and again with me in General Assembly in the trouble times. He was also colonel of the First Regiment of Ulster for about twenty years. He was a true and sincere friend of the Church and State."

Another example of Abraham Hasbrouck's pious life and gift for attention to details reads as follows:

"1789—Isaac Hasbrouck of Kyserick departed this transitory life the 15th of June and rest in the Lord until his coming to judge both the quick and the dead come Lord Jesus come quickly, Amen, so be it. He went out of his house after breakfast and went to his fields and to a plowman of his. Near dinner he left him and set off for his house. At evening he was not at home. The family began to get uneasy and went to son, Jacobus, but did not find him there, nor had he been there that day. Then they searched along a foot path that went from the lime kiln to his house and they found him dead along the said path and by all appearance he must have been seized with an apoplectic fit or palsy and suddenly died there. There was no mark that he had made any struggle, it being Monday and he was buried on Wednesday following at Kyseryck burying place alongside his first wife."

The death of Abraham Hasbrouck occurred in 1791 and was recorded in the diary in the following account by his son, Abraham A.:

"1791—Abrham Hasbrouck departed this transitory life November 10th, 1791, about 2 o'clock in the morning being Thursday aged 84 years 2 months and 10 days. His sickness was of short duration which was occasioned by a fall he received as he was retiring to his bed. He retained his senses to the last. Being at intervals somewhat delirious a few minutes before he died he called his wife

and kissed her and bid her and his children a lasting farewell being willing and prepared to resign his soul to God who gave it and his body to the earth of which it was made with a full assurance of his future happiness. He seemed to be much concerned about his wife whom he left as above described and I now hope he rests in the Lord until his coming to judge both the quick and the dead. On the day following he was buried with the honors of war.

"Abraham Hasbrouck was born the 21st day of August, 1707, old style, at Guilford, Ulster County. He was the grandson of Abraham Hasbrouck and son of Joseph Hasbrouck and his grandfather was the first of the name who came to this country, which was in the year 1675 and he lived with his father and mother at Guilford until the 11th day of June, 1735, and then came to live in the town of Kingston when he began to trade in the mercantile line and continued in that line until the 23rd October, 1776, when his house and all his goods were consumed to ashes by accident at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

"He was Lt. Col. of a regiment of militia of Ulster County and served about 30 years as a member of the Provincial Assembly and then declined and he also served in our State as a member of the State convention and after our independence he was again elected as a member of our State Legislature and served his country with firmness, ability and integrity. He was an honest and industrious man and a good Christian and his unhappy spouse mourns the loss of an affectionate husband and his children that of a tender parent."

The death of his mother was recorded on August 10th, 1793 and then his own passing after an illness of long duration from a "lingering consumption" was noted by his brother Jonathan Hasbrouck. Other entries by Jonathan told of the drowning of his son, Augustus, on August 25, 1799, at the age of 3 years and the passing of other relatives between 1806 and 1819.

The final writing in the diary by Jonathan was on February 11th, 1846, when he told of the death of his wife, "Catherine, daughter of Cornelius Wynkoop and born on the 24th of October, 1763. She had been in feeble health for many years, he notes, but a kind providence had protected her life to the advanced age of 82 years.

Six months later Jonathan followed his wife in death and the final entry was written in the diary by a son, A. Bruyn Hasbrouck.

"The duty of continuing these family records has now devolved upon me by the death of my father on the 4th day of August, 1846," is the manner in which he begins a lengthy account. After a full account of his father's character, ability and good works during a long life, A. Bruyn Hasbrouck says:

"His knowledge of early history of the county of Ulster and the genealogy of families connected with his own by blood and intermarriage was full and exact. He was proud of his Huguenot descent and seldom failed of alluding to it when he met a descendant of the early pilgrims of New Paltz."

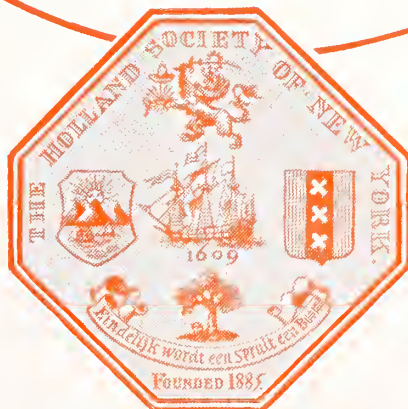
The last illness of Jonathan began on Saturday after he had risen at the usual hour, breakfasted and made calls in the village of New Paltz to transact business. He was stricken after the noontime meal and died soon after his son, A. Bruyn, arrived the next day from his home in New Brunswick on a visit during vacation.



de Halve Maen



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--- The Holland Society of New York ---

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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WILLIAM T. VAN ATTEN NEW SOCIETY HEAD

William T. Van Atten of New York City, a member since 1937, a past vice-president from Essex County and a Trustee, was elected president of The Holland Society of New York at the 67th annual meeting held at the Union Club, Park Avenue and 69th Street, this city, on Monday evening, April 7. He succeeds Frederick I. Bergen, who has served for two years. Mr. Bergen was elected to the Board of Trustees.

Rufus Cole Van Aken was re-elected treasurer; Harold E. Ditmars, secretary, and The Rev. Ernest R. Palen, S.T.D., Domine. Besides Mr. Bergen those elected to the Board of Trustees are George J. Deyo, Elizabeth, N. J. and the following who were chosen for new terms: Seth Toby Cole, Catskill, N. Y.; P. Raymond Haulenbeek, New York City, and T. Morris Van der Veer, Rutherford, N. J.

Seventeen of the twenty-three vice-presidents representing county and other branches of the Society were re-elected. The newly chosen vice-presidents are: Dr. Donald Scott Van Nostrand for Queens County, Benjamin L. Blauvelt for Westchester County, Richard H. Amerman for Bergen County, Wilson A. Britten for Essex County, Frederick J. Vreeland for Passaic County and Frederick L. Hyer for Union County.

President Bergen conducted the meeting, which was opened with parading of the Colors by the Burgher Guard under command of Trustee Van der Veer, as captain. Mr. Bergen thanked the members for their co-operation and loyalty during his tenure as president. He left at the conclusion of the meeting to attend a dinner given in honor of Queen Juliana and her consort, Prince Bernhard, at the Waldorf-Astoria, as representative of the Society.

Annual reports of Secretary Ditmars and Treasurer Van Aken were accepted. The entire assembly stood in respectful silence as Secretary Ditmars read the names of twenty-eight members who died during the year. The

work of Dr. George J. Deyo, executive secretary of the membership committee and others on the committee was the subject of favorable comment. The report of Secretary Ditmars showed 64 additions to the rolls to make the total roster 936 at the last meeting of the Trustees. It was indicated by President Van Atten that he would make a special effort during his term to bring the number of annual members up to the constitutional limit of 1,000 additional to life members, who number 116.

At the conclusion of the business meeting the new president was escorted to the rostrum. He introduced Professor Milton Conover, Sc.D., a member of the faculty at Seton Hall University and a member of the Society as the speaker of the evening. In an address entitled "Holland-Huguenot Contribution to American Civilization", Professor Conover told how the Huguenots fled to Holland from France to escape persecution. Many of them came to New Amsterdam to settle New Paltz and other communities, he added. Professor Conover named some of the illustrious descendants of Huguenot settlers who have served the nation and gave facts to show how they have worked with those of Dutch origin in helping to develop this country.

Dr. W. van Tets, Chamberlain to Queen Juliana, represented her Majesty as a guest of honor at the meeting. He responded to the introductory remarks of President Van Atten by telling of the high regard and esteem in which The Holland Society of New York is held in The Netherlands. He expressed the regrets of Queen Juliana at the conflict in dates which prevented her from accepting an invitation to be present. Following his remarks several short motion picture films on Holland were shown.

A period for cocktails followed conclusion of the meeting after which a buffet supper was served during the course of which members gathered around the dining tables for another of the social occasions which are traditional with gatherings of the Society.

TRUSTEES ACT ON 20 MEMBERSHIP PAPERS

Twenty applications for membership in The Holland Society of New York were approved at the quarterly meeting of the Trustees held on Thursday evening at the Union Club, Park avenue and 69th street, this city. The almost record number brings closer the goal of 1,000 and called for expressions of appreciation to Dr. George Deyo and his committee for the excellent results from the current membership drive.

Two new trustees selected at the last meeting to fill vacancies were welcomed. They are Peter V. D. Voorhees of Brooklyn, N. Y. and Milton L. Van Slyck of Larchmont, N. Y. Frederick I. Bergen presided for the last time as president and thanked members of the board for their cooperation during his term of two years.

The proposed budget for 1952-53 was approved after discussion. It was explained by Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken, who also presented the annual financial report showing the Society's affairs to be in sound condition.

The budget makes provision for printing of a handbook of membership, committees and other information. The expense will be underwritten in part from proceeds of contributions by members for use of the committee

on Press and Publications in publishing "de Halve Maen" and other printed matter.

The trustees contributed individually to a fund to meet the cost of costumes for a group of young people who will take part in the 300th anniversary program at Kingston, N. Y. in May.

The new members are:

SAMUEL HERBERT ACKERMAN, Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J.
ALLEN ZABRISKIE BOGERT, Doylestown, Pa.
WILLIAM HALL BRINCKERHOFF, Washington, D. C.
REV. GARRETT MILTON CONOVER, High Bridge, N. J.
JOHN ALFRED DEMAREST, Oradell, N. J.
RAYMOND BUDINGTON DE RIDDER, Holmdel, N. J.
CHARLES RUSSELL DEYO, Webster Groves, N. J.
FRANK SOUTHWOOD DORLAND, JR., Elizabeth, N. J.
HAROLD WILLIAM SHAW VAN ARSDALE, Ludlow—Asbury, N. J.
HIRAM BARRINGER VAN DEUSEN, M.D., Utica, N. Y.
HERBERT REED VAN KLEECK, JR., Hamburg, N. Y.
JOHN VAN MIDDLESWORTH, Middlebush, N. J.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN VAN VLIET, Shrewsbury, N. J.
COL. JOHN HUFF VAN VLIET, Island Heights, N. J.
GILES LEE VAN VORST, Schenectady, N. Y.
CHARLES EDGAR VAN WICKLE, D.D.S., Belmar, N. J.
CHARLES EDGAR VAN WICKLE, JR., Belmar, N. J.
MANNING WILLIS VOORHEES, Staten Island, N. Y.
KENNETH WALKER VREELAND, Oldwick, N. J.
DAVID ZABRISKIE, Paterson, N. J.

Hyer Elected President at Union County Dinner

Frederick L. Hyer of Plainfield, N. J., was elected president of the Union County branch of the Society at its annual dinner meeting at Novak's Inn, Old Raritan Road, Scotch Plains, on the night of March 24. George Blunt Wendell of Westfield was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Succeeding Edward M. Van Buren, Jr., who had removed from the county, Mr. Hyer pledged earnest efforts to interest members. He suggested monthly luncheon meetings as a means of getting better acquainted and announced the annual picnic in Echo Lake Park, Cranford, will be held the afternoon of June 20.

Frederick I. Bergen, president of the Society, complimented the Union County members on their activities and urged support for Dr. George Deyo of Elizabeth, executive secretary of the general membership committee. Dr. Deyo responded to the remarks by setting a goal of 180 new members to bring the total to 1,000 exclusive of life members.

Walter H. Van Hoesen of Fanwood, a trustee of the Society, presided. He called upon Rufus Cole Van Aken, treasurer; Bruce Cornell and Thomas M. Van der Veer, trustees, and Harrison Deyo for remarks. Greetings were extended by Percy Van Nuis, vice-president for Middlesex County and Wilson A. Britten, vice-president for Essex County.

Other members present included Kendrick Van Pelt, Jr., Edgar Van Nuis, Kenneth Vreeland, Alden deHart, Harry P. Opdycke, S. Edward Van Hoesen, Irwin Tappen, John Jacob Van Pelt, Lawrence H. Suydam, John A. Amerman and Edgar B. Van Wagoner.

Essex Members at Annual Dinner Name Britten Head

The annual banquet of the Essex County Branch was held in the Rutgers Room of the Military Park Hotel in Newark on Tuesday evening, March 18. The group was honored by the presence of the officers of the Society, President Frederick I. Bergen, Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken, and Secretary Harold Ditmars. About thirty members and their guests also attended. Retiring President John A. Amerman presided. During the evening, Wilson A. Britten, son of Clarence R. Britten, also a member, was elected president of the Branch for the ensuing year.

The speaker of the evening was Judge Harry W. Lindeman of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court for Essex County, who has won a national reputation in work of this kind. Judge Lindeman described the problems of his court, particularly in connection with juvenile delinquency. In spite of the money that the State of New Jersey is now spending for institutional work, Judge Lindeman said there are long waiting lists of delinquents needing rehabilitation. His earnest and eloquent address aroused great interest, as was evidenced by the number of questions which were asked him at its conclusion.

Greetings were brought by President Bergen, Secretary Dimars, and Treasurer Van Aken, who further spoke of the membership and financial condition of the parent society. Dr. George Deyo of the Union County Branch described the excellent results achieved by the membership committee. Remarks were also made by Eugene E. Demarest of Hackensack, a member of the Bergen County Branch, Mr. P. L. Van Nuis of Highland Park, President

(Continued on Page 9)

KINGSTON CELEBRATING 300th ANNIVERSARY

by Walter H. Van Hoesen

A program of events arranged to last through the summer in observance of Kingston's 300th birthday got underway on April 4, when the city was host to Queen Juliana of Holland. It will conclude officially on September 10 with a gathering to mark an event a mere 175 years ago, when the first capital of New York was established here.

Virtually all the Hudson River valley region so steeped in the traditions of early Dutch and Huguenot settlers has joined in making preparations for the six months of celebrating. The adjacent towns and hamlets of Ulster County and even those on the East bank in Dutchess county are to have a hand in the festivities. Thousands of summer vacationists on their way to and from the Catskill Mountain country are expected.

A reception at the high school marked Queen Juliana's visit to Kingston. She addressed a capacity audience which included many descendants of the first settlers who had arrived in the region from or by way of Holland. Later the royal party went to Academy Green Park, where the Queen placed a wreath at the Peter Stuyvesant statue. Her next stop was at the Old Dutch Reformed Church, where she signed the register and walked through the ancient cemetery plot.

Following a visit to the Senate House, oldest public building in the United States, the party proceeded to New Paltz and Hurley to inspect the old stone houses. The Queen and her party travelled by automobile from West Point and left for Hyde Park, where they were entertained for the night by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

The town's official birthday, June 5, will be marked by a big public dinner at which Kingston's native son, Maj. Gen. Robert W. Hasbrouck, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, will be guest of honor. A tableau depicting the presentation of the first charter will be staged at the dinner.

Kingston's big show will be the week of June 21, with four performances in the municipal stadium: of a historical pageant with a cast of 500 gathered from almost every element in the community's life. The pageant, an interesting contribution to American folk theatricals, will dramatize the history of this region from the Indian days to Ulster County's contributions to the war in Korea.

An entire street of the old houses in Hurley will be open to the public on July 25 and 26. The stone houses on Huguenot Street in New Paltz will be open on August 26. In those two towns and other parts of Ulster County there are a total of 114 of the stone houses which were so typical of the early Dutch and many of them are occupied as residences.

A loan collection of the paintings of John Vanderlyn, one of the earliest United States artists, will be on display at the George Washington school in July and August. Vanderlyn is represented in the Metropolitan and other museums.

An "Old Home" week-end in August will crowd Kingston with former residents from far and near. Throughout the spring and summer a display of old-time railroad equipment, including Engine 999, whose speed record remains unbroken, will be on public view at the New York Central siding in Kingston.

The season of historic celebration will end officially on Sept. 10, when Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and legislative and judiciary heads will go to Kingston to mark the anniversary of the establishment in 1777 of the New York State Government.

The site of Kingston was first visited by white men when Henry Hudson set up a trading post, where Rondout Creek spills into the great river, in 1609. Five years later the Dutch built a small fort near by, but Kingston dates its existence as a community from June 5, 1652, when the charter passed from the Indians to the first home-builders.

The Dutch colonists who put up their homes in 1652 suffered reverses before Kingston became a permanent community. The settlement was abandoned a few years later because of a threatened Indian attack. In 1658 a stockade was built by order of Governor Stuyvesant, who in 1661 named the settlement Wiltwyck and gave it a municipal charter.

Burned in 1663 by the Indians, who massacred or took captive most of the settlers, the community fell into English hands in 1664. In 1669 it was renamed Kingston, after Kingston Lisle, the family seat of the British Governor, Francis Lovelace. Under Dutch rule from 1673 to 1734, when it was called Swanenburgh, the town again became Kingston when it reverted to the English.

The places visited by Queen Juliana during her stay in Kingston are bright spots in a genuinely historical setting.

The Old Dutch Church, organized in 1659 and chartered in 1719, is housed in an edifice that replaced the original structure in 1852. Here are buried the bones of Gov. George Clinton, which were removed from the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., for reinterment in his native Ulster County, during the Hudson-Fulton celebration in 1909.

The Senate House, built in 1676 and virtually unchanged, is now a State Museum. The convention which drafted the first State Constitution met there in 1777 and Governor Clinton presided over the Legislature there until the patriots were forced out by the British, who burned much of the city later that year.

Like the Senate House, the historic stone houses throughout the region are originals, neither replicas nor restorations.

HERE AND THERE WITH THE MEMBERS

Frederick C. Hyer, of Rahway, N. J., one of three surviving founders, was honored by the Union County Bar Association at its fiftieth anniversary meeting in Essex House, Newark, on the night of February 11.

George Emlen Roosevelt, who was named by Governor Thomas E. Dewey last June 30 as a member of the Long Island Railroad Authority, assumed the chairmanship of that body on February 4. Tracey S. Voorhees, also a Society member and former Assistant Secretary of War, was named to the board with Mr. Roosevelt.

George L. Van Deusen, retired major general in the U. S. Army and now president of Radio Corporation Institute, addressed a letter to the Superintendent of West Point Military Academy on February 5 urging a subordinizing of athletic prowess for a return to higher standards of learning as a way to maintain the desired ethics and integrity of the institution's honor system. General Van Deusen, who was a graduate in 1909, wrote in protest against retention of football coach officials whose activities were criticized following student dismissals for alleged cribbing by cadets.

James H. Pickney of Garden City, N. Y., was named vice-president of the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company on February 8.

David Van Alstyne of Englewood, N. J., State Senator from Bergen County and chairman of the New Jersey Regional Planning Commission, released a report of the latter group on February 11 proposing a new direct rail link with mid-Manhattan to ease the growing pressure from North Jersey commuter travel. Mr. Van Alstyne said he visualized a tunnel under the Hudson River to carry trains from all the railroads in New Jersey to a terminal near Rockefeller Center.

C. Newton Schenck, Jr. and Mrs. Schenck of Englewood, N. J., on January 27 announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Brett, to John Wesley Castles, 3d, of Morristown, N. J. Miss Schenck is an alumna of the Madeira School and Smith College.

Samuel F. Newkirk, Jr., of Elizabeth, N. J., has been made a life member of The American Society of Civil Engineers. He has been a member of the organization for more than thirty-eight years.

Dr. Irving W. Voorhees of Jackson Heights, N. Y., is the contributor of an article entitled "Nature and Substance of Your Blood" which appeared in the February issue of "Think." It is a discussion of the components and vital uses of the precious life maintaining fluid. Dr. Voorhees received his medical degree at Columbia University (College of Physicians and Surgeons) in 1905 and specialized in Vienna and Berlin. He is an editor of Medical World and Medical Record.

Dr. Edwin R. Van Kleeck of Albany, N. Y., Assistant Commissioner of Education for New York State, spoke on "Shaking the Family Tree" before the annual meeting of the Dutch Settlers Society of Albany on February 12 in that city. Besides outlining some of the pleasures and tribulations that confront the novice genealogist, Dr. Van Kleeck made a plea for greater attention to American and New York State history and especially for a greater appreciation of the contributions made to

America by the earliest emigrants who were either natives of the Netherlands or came to this country after first finding a haven in Holland.

Robert M. Hatfield, Jr., of Glen Rock, N. J., has been made a vice-president of Combustion Engineering Superheater, Inc., it was announced on February 18. He will continue with headquarters in Los Angeles, Cal.

Ralph L. Van Name of Westerleigh, S. I., who has been in public service forty-five years, resigned on March 5 as secretary of the New York City Employees Retirement System, effective June 2. At the same time he resigned from the State Pension Commission and in a letter to Thomas E. Dewey he criticized efforts to gain political control of the group.

E. Harold Schoonmaker of Tenaflly, N. J., has been advanced from executive vice-president to president of the Tenaflly Mutual Savings and Loan Association. He has been associated with the organization since he became secretary in 1933. On January 7 he was appointed chairman of the Reserves Credit Committee of the United States Saving and Loan League. His civic activities have included membership on the Tenaflly Board of Education and Board of Governors of Englewood Hospital.

Reynier J. Wortendyke, Sr., of Jersey City, N. J., a former president and Trustee of the Society, was dean of a group of attorneys who were honored by the Essex County Bar at a dinner in the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark, on March 24th. All of the guests were veterans of 50 years or more in legal practice, but Mr. Wortendyke took the lead with a legal career of 66 years. At the age of 91 years he continues in active practice and is proud to tell of his birth in Jersey City on August 24th, 1860. "I am the only person born there that day that is still living," he declares.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, Domine of the Society, celebrated his 25th anniversary as pastor of the Middle Collegiate Church, this city, on March 22nd. Dating back to 1729 the church was once strong in its traditions of early Dutch settlers in Manhattan, but its membership of 600 has only two or three Dutch families, according to Dr. Palen. A surprise party for Dr. and Mrs. Palen was given by members of the congregation in the Sunday School on March 18, at which time they were presented with wrist watches.

George Emlen Roosevelt of New York City was one of the speakers at a dinner given at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, this city, on March 24 in honor of Dr. Henry T. Heald, new chancellor of New York University. Mr. Roosevelt is president of the university council.

Gerow Schoonmaker of Wallkill, N. Y., was one of the New York State farmers honored at Cornell University on March 19 as a top food producer. He was high man in Ulster County and received a radio and bronze plaque award from Rural Radio Network in ceremonies attended by farmers from fifty New York and nine Pennsylvania counties.

Henry F. Schenck of Oldwick, N. J., was appointed judge of the Hunterdon County court at Flemington by Governor Alfred E. Driscoll and confirmed by the State Senate on April 4.

THE COLES AND THEIR JERSEY DESCENDANTS

by Philip Vroom Cole

The Cole family, which is descended from Barent Jacobsen Kool or Cool, traces its origin in America to the period prior to June 8th, 1633. On that date the American progenitor—an appointee of Director General Wouter van Twiller—was one of the seven signers of the Indian deed and agreement which transferred for the first time to white sovereignty land in the present State of Connecticut.

As concerns the origin of the Cole family in Holland, personal researches of the writer made in the municipal archives of the City of Amsterdam and consultation there with Mr. Simon Hart, genealogist, point to a birth date for Barent of May 9th, 1610 and a pre-American residence in that city at Gasthuyschoff 9. The birth record is inscribed in the original register of the Nieuwe Kerk which commences with the 16th Century post-Reformation data of the great cathedral. In the present register of this same church appears the marriage record of Queen Juliana and the Prince Consort. A study of the armory pertaining to families of the name definitely associates the Coles of Amsterdam with the Cole family of Dordrecht, which has already been traced to circa 1450 with an indication of special participation by its members in the opposition to Spain.

"Barent Jacobs Cool", as he signed his name to the Connecticut document, returned to Holland subsequent to the New England mission, arriving in America for the second time in 1638 with his family. A Burgher of New Amsterdam and holder of offices of importance with the Dutch West India Company until Dutch sovereignty came to an end in New York, Barent and his family resided on Company property in Bridge Street, Manhattan. In 1668, Governor General Sir Richard Nicols conferred on Barent the title, in right of his wife Marretje Leenderts de Grauw, to property of her father on Broadway immediately south of Wall Street and opposite the present south yard of Trinity Church. One year after the record was begun for the present Collegiate Reformed Church in New York, Barent and Marretje appeared for the baptism of what was doubtless their first American born child and the first of eight children christened in the city. The descendants of both sons and daughters are numerous today throughout the country, but the greatest number are still residents of the State of New York among which is Holland Society Trustee Seth Toby Cole.

The New Jersey Coles of this ancestry are descended from Theunis Barentsen Kool, fourth son of Barent and Marretje and his second wife, Willemje de Langet of Kingston, to which city Theunis had removed from New York. Willemje's maternal grandfather, Jan Teunis-sen Pier, was a native of Amsterdam, as were the Coles and De Grauw.

Tunis Cole, eldest son of Theunis and Willemje, mar-

ried Sara, daughter of John Biggs or Bigges, a native of England and his wife, Mary Hall, daughter of the High Sheriff of Ulster County—George Hall. With their three oldest children, all baptized in the old Dutch Church of Kingston, Tunis and Sara removed to New Jersey sometime between October 4th, 1724 and October 25th, 1727. It may be noted here that, as the Coles probably emigrated via the Old Mine Road, it is possible that the Sussex County family which gave its name to the town of Colesville, New Jersey and from which Mr. Blase Cole, former member of the State Legislature, was descended, also made its arrival in the state at that time.

After leaving New York State, Tunis and Sara first appear in the records of the Reformed Church at Harlingen, New Jersey. For their home they had purchased 350 acres of land in Somerset County, which eventually became the property of their eldest sons, John and Thomas. About 1727, Tunis had purchased 550 acres of the Cox Tract in Hunterdon County at Pleasant Run, New Jersey. Here, the Coles finally established their homestead plantation, with its large stone dwelling house and its fertile fields and woodlands bordering both sides of the little stream earliest known as the Brookye. This must have been before July, 1742 when Tunis and Sara appear in the records of the Readington Reformed Church in connection with the baptism of their son Isaiah. These were the picturesque days when many Indians still clung to this locality, where originally stood one of their large villages and Negro slaves yet played a part in the affairs of the Coles at the time of the decease of Tunis in 1760, when the estate was divided between his younger living sons—Benjamin, David, Ezekiel and Isaiah.

"Squire" Ezekiel Cole was undoubtedly the most influential man in the Readington Township area for many years, while David Cole distinguished himself as a Captain in the Revolutionary War—both leaving descendants. It remained for Isaiah Cole, however, who married Sarah Cannon of Huguenot lineage and executed large contracts with Washington's army involving the use of his teams and equipment, to become the ancestor of most of the Coles who removed to distant points and today are represented in urban Jersey communities near to the old Manhattan home of the original American ancestors.

Today at Pleasant Run, one may still see the 18th Century tombstones of Tunis Cole and Sara Biggs, standing in a private cemetery surrounded by giant oaks and maples which must have witnessed the arrival of the Kingston emigrants so many years ago.

MARTIN VAN BUREN OF PURE DUTCH STOCK

by Milton E. Van Slyck

Martin Van Buren was the first President to take to the White House the ideals and virtues of the early settlers of New Netherland and the first to be purely of the blood of those early settlers.

Born December 5, 1782, Martin was one of five children of Abraham Van Buren and the widow of Johannes J. Van Allen. In maidenhood this lady was Maria Hoes (or Hoesen), daughter of Johannes Kirkse Hoes and Jannetje Lawrence Van Schaick, both of whose progenitors were early Dutch settlers. The President's father, Abraham, also was descended of early Dutch settlers whose family line in America dated to 1631. The original settler of the Van Buren family did not bear the name Van Buren. It was not the custom then to have a family name except in rare cases where positions of prominence or some act of more than local importance (favorable or unfavorable) supplied a name symbolical enough to be carried down to posterity. Cornelius Maessen, the first immigrant of the Van Buren line, is believed to have come from Buren, a village in the Province of Gelderland, Holland. It was late in the 17th century that the name Van Buren appeared in family records.

Van Buren was a master in the art of national campaign managing—breaking ground in a then new field and setting a model for decorum and success that present-day campaign managers might well follow. Daniel Webster is on record as believing that Van Buren did more for the election of "Old Hickory" than any other ten men, a view shared by many of his contemporaries. Van Buren's carefully planned words and moves paid off in the political arena and a gentle suggestion from the urbane Van Buren often became a line of strategy of greatest importance.

To a publicist, who was writing campaign material for Jackson, Van Buren wrote: "Does the old gentlemen have prayers in his house? If so, mention it modestly." And thus "Old Hickory"—who was known sometimes to make the varnish curl from conference tables—became known as a pious man.

It was during the fierce Jackson campaign that Van Buren took the party nomination for Governor of New York, won the election and, in order to take his seat at the head of New York, resigned as U. S. Senator only to leave the governor's office within sixty days to join the cabinet of Andrew Jackson as Secretary of State. As able biographers have pointed out, Van Buren set a record, for—within twelve weeks—he held three of the highest prizes of public life and, at the same time, was heir-apparent to the Presidency, itself.

Such precocity was nothing new in the life's history of a man who, even as a fuzz-cheeked boy in his native Kinderhook, had advanced so fast that his lack of years was a deterrent to his career.

As a boy he was exceptionally bright and, at the age of fourteen, he finished school farther advanced than boys several years older. Immediately he went into the

study of law and three years later, at the age of seventeen, was sent to the Congressional Convention of his district.

In fact, Van Buren more than once was forced to mark time in political work pending coming of age. At the age of twenty-five he was appointed a county surrogate. He was elected to the State Senate at 30, appointed Attorney General at thirty-two and at thirty-eight was head of the "Albany Regency" and a U. S. Senator. The Albany Regency was formed and conducted with such consummate skill that for the next sixty years it dominated the Democratic machine of New York.

Back of the fanciful legends which grew up around Van Buren was the almost incredulous awe with which observers witnessed this quiet and smilingly pleasant little man accomplish feats which even the great, thundering orators of his day could not approach. His political fortunes ran so smoothly and so well that it was small wonder that the appellation "Little Magician" attached to him, as well as "the Red Fox of Kinderhook" and, in less complimentary vein, the "American Talleyrand", from French observers.

At the time Van Buren entered Jackson's cabinet, he was only forty-six years old and when he was inaugurated President of the United States, he was only fifty-five—in the early years of life's prime, a life which was to last for twenty-four more years.

There can be no doubt but that Martin Van Buren would in this day and age be known as a "New" or "Fair Dealer". He signed into law the revolutionary 10-hour law for government employes. The work day then was twelve to sixteen hours, from sun-up to sun-down, and a work-day of only ten hours was an outright heresy. But in addition to being liberal—in the sense that the Dutch have been champions of many of the innovations which have become part of the great American tradition—he differed in the "Fair Dealers" in that he was innately conservative, moving with less splash and derring-do than is common today.

Van Buren's quiet efficiency was in sharp contrast with the political campaign which unseated him. It took the greatest ballyhoo campaign the nation had yet seen to take the doughty little gentleman from Kinderhook out of the White House. A Virginia aristocrat, William Henry Harrison, was billed as a "hard-cider, log-cabin" man and, with frenzied parading and extravagant spending, General Harrison was carried into office.

Though removed from the White House, Van Buren remained active in the national picture for more than ten years and, for another ten years, lived in retirement at Lindenwald, his country estate at Kinderhook.

(For some facts and statements in the foregoing I am indebted to the following sources: A Genealogical Sketch on Martin Van Buren by Frank J. Conkling, and other biographical works, including "Our Presidents" by James Morgan.)

EARLY CHURCHES SURVIVE ON LONG ISLAND

A great deal has been written about the early settlements on Long Island and histories have been published about the Reformed Churches in Brooklyn, Flatbush, New Utrecht and Gravesend, which recount the beginnings of several settlements, and of the development in them of civic and religious activities.

In that portion of the island between Jamaica Bay and the East River, many immigrants from the Netherlands settled, secured lands and made their homes. The earliest settlement was made near an open area that, following the English occupation in 1664, was named the Flatlands. It was first called New Amersfoort, after a city in the Province of Utrecht, near which Wolphert Gerritse Van Couwenhoven, one of the earliest patentees, was born. He arrived in New Netherland in 1630 and near a tract purchased in 1636 many of his descendents have lived during all the succeeding generations. In 1930 they joined in celebrating the 300th anniversary of his coming to America. Not a few of his descendents bear the name Conover. A grand-daughter of Wolphert Gerritse married the oldest son of Steven Coerten, and became the ancestress of many of the Van Voorhees name.

Soon other communities began to attract settlers. Breukelen was settled in 1637, Gravesend in 1645, Bought (Bushwick) in 1648, Midwout in 1652, and New Utrecht in 1657. Midout was centrally located and was selected as the place of residence of the ministers who served the churches of the section.

In accordance with the Dutch method, church and civic life were closely associated. The elders of the church usually served as magistrates also, and the Deacons were made responsible for the poor of the entire community. This simple form of organization continued until the English occupation in 1664. Thereafter new methods were introduced and the use of the Dutch names was discouraged. The people, however, held to the name Amersfoort for several generations, but finally Flatlands came into general use.

In 1665 all of Long Island and part of what is now Westchester County was designated Yorkshire and divided for court purpose into the East Riding, The North Riding and the West Riding. These civil divisions continued for eighteen years. Then, in 1683, the territory in and about New York was divided into counties with boundaries about as they are today. The names New Utrecht and Gravesend were not changed, but the other villages became officially known as Brooklyn, Flatbush, and the Flatlands.

The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church had its beginning in New Amsterdam in 1628 when the Rev. Jonas Michaelius, sent by the churches in old Amsterdam, gathered into a consistory the elders and deacons whom he found in the community, and began holding services in a loft over a horse mill. This church under succeeding clergymen continued to minister to the religious life of Manhattan and surrounding communities. Now known as the Collegiate Reformed Church, it still exists in Manhattan, the oldest church of uninterrupted activities

along the Atlantic seaboard, if not in the entire United States.

On February 9, 1654, Rev. John Megapolensis organized the people of the three villages of Amersfoort, Modwout and Breukelen into a collegiate church. Thereafter services were held with some regularity in the three places. The first church was erected at Mitwout in 1655. Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus became the first settled minister shortly after his arrival from Brazil that year.

In 1660 the congregation in Breukelen withdrew from the collegiate arrangement and built its own church. The next year the people of Amersfoort began building a church. Funds to complete it were inadequate, and they appealed to the Director General and Council of New Amsterdam for assistance. The document has been preserved, bearing the date June 4, 1663. The Council responded promptly by voting on June 7 the sum of 250 guilders. This action was certified on the margin of the document over the signature of Peter Stuyvesant, Director General, and C. V. Ruivan, Secretary. The church was completed that year.

A church at New Utrecht was organized in 1667, and one in Gravesend about twenty years later, though a request for an organization had been made as early as 1660 and occasional services were held in the Session House that belonged to the community.

For about thirty years the church families at Amersfoort were called together by the beating of a drum. On August 25, 1686, a subscription was taken up by Coert Stevensen and Jacob Stryker for money for a bell. The original subscription list, preserved among the papers of the Flatlands Church, shows that Steven Coerten's widow contributed f.18, Coert Stevensen f.30, and that the total was florins 556. It also states that the bell was brought to Amersfoort on the 27th day of August, 1686, by Jan Alberts (Terhune).

The original church was octagonal in form, which in the Netherland signified a free church. The more prominent early settlers were buried within it; others were buried around it.

The Flatlands community maintained many rural characteristics until near the beginning of this century when it was absorbed with the Borough of Brooklyn into Greater New York. On the church grounds a large equipped Church House and a commodious parsonage indicate healthy activities. The adjoining cemetery is a constant reminder of the loyal generations of the past and insures to the church freedom from encroachments. Descendents of families that began worshipping there during the Dutch period find inspiration when privileged to gather within its sacred walls.

JACOB JENSEN FOUNDED VAN ETTEN FAMILY

(The following account of "The Van Etten Family" is taken from a paper prepared in 1925 by Lila Van Etten Huddy for reading to the Monroe County (Pa.) Historical Society. It has been made available to De Halve Maen by her brother, John deC. Van Etten of Englewood, a Trustee and former president of the Society.)

When Jacob Jensen was born in 1632 in Holland, Peter Minuet, the first governor of New Amsterdam, had just built a fort on the site of the New York Customs House. When Jacob Jensen came to America and married Anatje Adrianse, Peter Stuyvesant was governor and in the same year of 1664 the Dutch colony became English and why Peter Stuyvesant quietly surrendered no one seems to know.

Upon the arrival of Jacob Jensen on this continent he settled at Esopus, now Kingston, on the Hudson and on January 4, 1664, he married Aantje Adianse or "Adriensen" as the name sometimes has been recorded. She also came from Holland and was a widow. Some of the records have described her as the widow of Aert Peterson Tack.

When the bans were published December 25, 1664, Jacob Jensen was described as a young man "von Etten" in Brabant. As was common in those days, he assumed the name of his birthplace and after the publishing of the bans he was known as Jacob Jensen von Etten. Later the name became anglicised to Van and thus the family acquired the name Van Etten.

All of the Van Ettens in this country are descended from Jacob Jensen-von Etten. The Van Etten coat of arms is that of the Jensen family and is described in the New York Public Library.

The following children were born of this marriage: Jan, January 3, 1666 and Sytie, Adrian, Petronella, Pieter, Heiltje, Emanuel, Tietje Jacobus and Gessje. These names are most interesting and some of them uncommon. They afforded a starting point for past, present and future generations of Van Ettens.

The eldest son Jan moved to Hurley and then Rochester, both in Ulster County, N. Y. He was married to Jannetja Roosa. They had nine children and Jacob, in whom we are particularly interested, was baptised December 25, 1696. He was the young man who came to the Delaware River Valley and lived at Namanoch, New Jersey. He also acquired land in Pennsylvania in 1745, when William Allen of Philadelphia conveyed to him a tract of land in Delaware Township, then Bucks County, opposite Namanoch Island in the Delaware River.

Jacob married Antje Westbrook. They had five children. John Van Etten, born in 1720 and Johannas, born in 1730, are the two most interesting. Their lives were more prominently connected with the Delaware Valley and its outstanding events. John was a captain commanding the forts of Monroe and Northampton counties in pre-Revolutionary times. They included Fort Hyndshaw and Fort Hamilton.

In the Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. 2, P. 720, John writes a letter to Governor Morris of Pennsylvania in which he refers to Johannas, his younger brother, as a

captain. The letter relates to interviewing a party of Indians concerning four murders of the previous week on the Minisink Road. Johannas did the interviewing and the result was one dead Indian and two injured.

Another letter in the same volume is from Benjamin Franklin to Captain Jacob Van Etten of Upper Smithfield Township, dated January 12, 1756, instructing him to raise a company of thirty men, etc. and to keep a journal of each day to show when required and reference to it is found in histories of Northampton, Lehigh and Monroe counties.

It is learned from the journal that John was one of the justices of Northampton County and a member of the court. An entry dated March 21, 1756, reads: "I went on my journey to Easton in order to attend court and left charge of the company to a lieutenant."

The brother Johannas was a captain under General Anthony Wayne in the Revolution and there is record of his service at the Battle of Brandywine. His sword and the Testament which he carried in saddle bags, as well as the bags, are in the possession of descendants. The Testament is curved from having been carried in the saddle bags strapped around his horse.

Johannas Van Etten married Mario Conzales at Napanoch, Ulster County, N. Y., in 1750. He settled in Pennsylvania and fought in the Indian troubles before the Revolution. There is also reference to his part in a battle with the Indians at Conashaugh in 1780.

Johannas and Maria had eleven children and one named Johannas, Jr., was born in 1759. There were also Magdalena, Manuel, Rymerick, Elizabeth, James, Anthony, Catherine and Simeon. Two of these sons were wounded by Indians and a son-in-law named Ennis was killed, probably at the Battle of Conashaugh in 1780.

Johannas Van Etten married a second time in 1778 or 1779 to Rachel Williams, widow of Daniel Decker. They had four children, Daniel, Cornelius, Soloman and Dorothy who married a John Lattimore.

Cornelius Van Etten was born December 8, 1782 and I am following his line because descendants are settled in this vicinity. Data on other branches of the family may be had in the "Northeastern Pennsylvania Records" of the First Reformed Church of Kingston, the Deer Park Church of Port Jervis, Pennsylvania Archives, and the histories of Northampton, Lehigh, Monroe, Schuylkill and Carbon counties in Pennsylvania.

Cornelius married Ana Smith in 1802. Their children were Rachel, Solomon, Amos, Mary, Catherine, Ann, Robert K., Margaret, and Amanda. The three sons are the lines that bring us to the present members of the family in the Delaware River Valley.

Solomon was born May 18, 1806. He married Hannah Mettler in 1837. They had seven children, William M., Amos Smith, John Hixson, Mathias Mettler, Cornelius Smith, Benjamin F. and Anna Marry. The son John Hixson was born October 13, 1843, in Delaware Township. He graduated at Williams College in 1866, read law with William Davis in Stroudsburg and was ad-

(Continued on Page 10)

ON OUR BOOKSHELF

The following contributions have been received for the Society's library:

From Dr. Guy Bogart: "Purrographs and Furbaby Verses", by Guy Bogart (1951).

From Society of Daughters of Holland Dames: Officers for 1952-1954.

From Maud E. Dilliard: "Wishing Boy of New Netherland" and "A Farm for Juliana", by Maud Esther Dilliard.

From J. A. Tasseron: "Genealogie van Griethuysen", by F. H. van Griethuysen and J. A. Tasseron, Rotterdam, Holland (1951).

From H. A. Thomas: "Lucas Dircksen Vanderburgh of New Amsterdam and his son Dirck, Progenitors of the Vanderburgh Family of Dutchess County, N. Y." (1951).

Photostats of "Names of Persons who took oath of allegiance in Harlem, 1673" and "Names of Persons residing between the Fresh Water and Harlem and of Negroes, 1673".

From Elmer G. Van Name: Chart of one branch of the Van Name Family.

From Eugene E. Demarest: "Know your Fire Insurance and Extended Coverage", by Eugene E. Demarest.

From Mr. and Mrs. William Heidgerd: "Schoonmakers in the Hudson Valley", by Ruth and William Heidgerd.

From David W. McMullen: "Hollanders—The Development of Their Objectives in Europe and America", by Rev. Jacob Van der Meulen, D.D.

From Andrew J. Snyder: "The Development of Cement, 1850-1950, A Centennial of Cement Manufacturing."

From George W. De Ridder: "Supplement to History of the De Ridder Family, 1683-1949-1951".

From Maatschappij der Nederlandse Letterkunde te Leiden: Year Book 1947-1949.

From Andrew J. Provost, Jr.: Typewritten monograph on the Calyer-Colyer-Collier family which he compiled.

Publications also received during the year from C. V. Compton, Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, State Historical Society of Iowa, Kentucky Historical Society, Knapp Family Association of America, Maatschappij tot nut van 't Algemeen, Genealogical Society of New Jersey, New Jersey Historical Society, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York Historical Society, New York State Historical Association, University of the State of New York, Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Smithsonian Institution, Staten Island Historical Society, State Historical Society of Wisconsin and Wyckoff Association in America.

ESSEX MEMBERS NAME BRITTEN HEAD

(Continued from Page 2)

of the Middlesex County Branch, and Mr. Edgar Williamson, Secretary-General of the Sons of the American Revolution, who was a guest of Doctor Deyo.

Mr. Kendrick Van Pelt, Jr. brought with him as guest John V. Boots, a native Dutchman, who has been for some time an American citizen. During World War II Mr. Boots was stationed in the Dutch East Indies, where his father had been a prominent Dutch official. Those present were very much interested in Mr. Boot's brief description of some of his experience in that area.

Others present were Messrs. Edgar B. Van Wagoner, Raymond F. Dey, Louis L. Blauvelt, Howard W. Conover, Fred C. Van Keuren, Clarence R. Britten, Donald Schermerhorn, Lawrence Suydam, Edgar L. Van Nuis, Paul E. Van Horn, William T. Banta, J. Ard Haughwout, Anson E. Voorhees, J. Edgar Voorhees, Harrison Deyo, Thomas E. Van Winkle, Ernest Eagles, and Dr. Franklin H. Van Winkle.

Will You Help Us?

I am privileged to be given this opportunity in an attempt to reach you through de Halve Maen for support in helping to keep our membership up to quota—1,000 members.

Even with the requirement for direct male descent from 1675 necessary to become a member of our Society, there are hundreds of potential members who wait only for your proposal or direct invitation.

In order to carry out the aims and purposes of the Society with its attending costs, it is vitally important that our membership keep up to quota.

The purpose of The Holland Society, expressed in its constitution, is to revere and perpetuate the memory of the Dutch pioneers in New Amsterdam, to collect and preserve documents and information regarding them, to gather and maintain a library containing such records and to foster the publication of a true and fair history of the Colony of New Netherland and its Founders, and to preserve the personal freedom and institutions of our American heritage.

Since its organization, the Society has translated and copied the baptismal, marriage, and death records of most of the early Dutch churches and published many of them. It has built up a library, freely accessible to members, containing books and manuscripts relating to New Netherland and the genealogy of early families of the settlement. *The extensive data in its membership files are like a mine of information.* It was the first to mark with memorial tablets sites of historic interest in New York City, and in other ways it has commemorated the Dutch pioneers and furthered its patriotic purpose.

Will you consider yourself a member of this committee? All you need do is to send us the name and address of whomsoever you feel is desirable to receive an honored and privileged cordial invitation. Your committee will attend to the detail of sending out the individual communication using your name as reference (unless otherwise advised), and will send you a copy of the correspondence for your follow-up.

By keeping our membership to 1,000 Annual Members, we can carry on our purposes and its costs.

WILL YOU HELP YOUR COMMITTEE TO HELP YOU IN THIS ENDEAVOR?

Dr. George J. Deyo,
Chairman,
Membership Committee.

Coming Events

Following is a list of coming events for Society members:

May 17—Annual dinner meeting, Ulster County Branch, at Kingston.

May 28—Annual joint meeting, vice-presidents with Trustees, at Metropolitan Club, this city.

June 20—Annual picnic of the Union County Branch, on "The Hilltop", Echo Lake Park, Cranford, N. J.

FAMILY GROUPS HELP PRESERVE TRADITIONS

III

The Wyckoff Association in America referred to in the January issue of *De Halve Maen* as having been formed by descendants of original settlers in New Amsterdam, dates from 1937. It was organized on March 4 of that year exactly 300 centuries to the day since the first of the clan landed in America from Holland.

Pieter Claesen Wijkhof and his son, also Pieter, reached Manhattan on board the ship *Rensselaerswyck* on March 4, 1637. They lived at first in Albany, known then as Fort Orange and the son married Grietje, daughter of Cornelius Hendrick Van Ness. In 1649 they moved to Amersfoort, now the flatlands section of Brooklyn. Peter became superintendent of Peter Stuyvesant's lands and a prosperous man in his own right.

The first of the Wyckoffs, as the name has come to be written, is buried under the pulpit of the Flatlands Dutch Reformed Church at Kings Highway and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. He helped to organize the congregation in 1660.

The four sons of Pieter who had issue were Nicholas, Cornelius, Gerrit and Jan. Several of them settled in Monmouth County, N. J. and it is mostly their descen-

dants who found homes in Pennsylvania and many other parts of the country.

Activities of the Wyckoff Association in America have included a campaign to preserve the old Pieter Claesen Wijkhof homestead at 5902 Canarsie Lane, Brooklyn, which remained in family ownership until 1901 and the publishing of genealogical data. It is hoped to reprint *The Wyckoff Family in America*, which was written by the late William F. Wyckoff and to add data compiled since it first appeared more than a quarter of a century ago.

Six family groups have been listed among those dedicated to preserving the aims and traditions of ancestors tracing back to the days of New Amsterdam. The information has led to a renewed interest, it is reported, and also financial contributions to a fund for publishing of a revised *Van Voorhees* genealogy. The invitation is repeated for other associations to send along material to appear in future issues of *De Halve Maen*.

Many members of The Holland Society of New York belong to family groups and quite a number have joined as a result of interest stirred by the recent articles. Applications of others will be welcomed and data on family lines will be supplied whenever available.

Armed Forces Day

The annual open house program in observance of Armed Forces Week will be held at Fort Jay, Governors Island, on Tuesday, May 13. Last year a bronze plaque was dedicated, commemorating purchase of the island by the Dutch. It was given by Trustee Frank H. Vedder on behalf of the Society.

Lieutenant General Willis D. Crittenberger, commanding the First Army, has invited President William T. Van Atten and the Society membership again to take part in the occasion. The program will be held in the Quadrangle and include a pageant put on by students at Columbia University, with a retreat parade closing the festivities at 5:30 o'clock.

The Society colors will be carried by members of the Burgher Guard. Members expecting to attend are requested to meet at the Battery for the 2:15 P.M. ferry leaving for Governors Island.

Memorial Service

The twelfth annual church service of The Holland Society of New York in memory of members who died during the year was held in conjunction with the morning service at historic Middle Collegiate Church, Second avenue and Seventh street, this city, on Sunday, April 27. The Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, pastor and domine of the Society, preached the sermon and spoke of the twenty-six members of the Society who had passed to the great reward. Officers of the Society and a contingent from the Burgher Guard, with the colors, attended in addition to a large number of members.

JACOB JENSEN FOUNDED

VAN ETTEN FAMILY

(Continued from page 8)

mitted to the bar in Monroe County in 1869 and in Pike County in 1870.

John Hixson Van Etten married Adelaide J. Kanouse, the daughter of Rev. Peter and Amanda De Camp Kanouse. They resided in Milford, Pennsylvania and had the following children: Lila Barker, Elizabeth Hixson and John De Camp, who has four sons, John, Willett, Jansen and David.

Solomon's son Cornelius was born in 1846. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania and was a practising physician in Rhineback, N. Y. He married Sarah Hill. They had two sons, Royal, a physician in New York and Edwin J., an Episcopal clergyman in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Solomon's son, Mathias, graduated at Williams College, practised law at Milford and later removed to Palo Alto, Cal. He had two sons and a daughter, Herbert, Percy and Iliza.

Robert, a brother of Solomon, married Eliza Palmer in 1843 at Stroudsburg. They had eight children. Amos, the other brother, married Lydia Thrall of Milford and resided in Port Jervis. They had six children.

Of course I have found record of a George Elting Van Etten in Susquehanna County who belonged to prominent New Jersey families at Deckertown, N. J., branches of which married into the Gumaer and Van Inwegen or Van Inwigen families. Also there was a Dr. Solomon Van Etten, a physician who resided in Port Jervis and whose son, Nathaniel, is a physician residing in New York City.

IN MEMORIAM

JOHN VAN BUREN WICOFF

John Van Buren Wicoff, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the fourteenth of June, 1906 and number 37 in seniority, died in Princeton, N. J., Hospital on Monday, the twenty-fifth of February, 1952. He was born in Plainsboro, Middlesex County, New Jersey, the ninth of June, 1878. He was the son of John and Catharine L. (Britton) Wicoff. He was graduated from the Trenton State Model School, class of 1896, and from Princeton University in the class of 1900. He studied law at New York Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1903. For thirty-nine years he was associated with Kenneth Lanning, who died in 1950. He then became associated with his sons, John E. and Douglas B. They practiced under the firm name of Wicoff and Lanning. Besides our Society, Mr. Wicoff was a member of The St. Nicholas Society of New York, the National Society of Colonial Wars and the Order of Founders and Patriots. He is survived by his wife, the former Lavinia Applegate, the two sons previously mentioned and five daughters. Funeral Services were held in the First Presbyterian Church of Plainsboro at two-thirty o'clock, on the 28th of February, 1952 and interment followed in Brainard Cemetery at Cranbury, New Jersey. He was a director of the Trenton Fertilizer Company, The Walker-Gordon Laboratory, The Trenton Clearing House and President of The Broad Street National Bank, and many other organizations of note.

BENJAMIN E. MESSLER

Benjamin E. Messler, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eleventh of January, 1909 and number 46 in seniority at the time of his death, died at his home in Montclair, Essex County, New Jersey, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth of January, 1952. He was born in Trenton, New Jersey, the twenty-ninth of November, 1882,—the son of Robert Ayers and Cornelia Phillips (Johnson) Messler. His father was also a member of our Society. The twenty-third of September, 1908, Mr. Messler married Miss Emelyn Frances Darrah, who survives him, as does their son, Robert Ayers Messler, II, also a member of our Society. He was educated at the Trenton Model School and graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1903 with the degree of A.B. and a year later received the degree of A.H. He attended the University of Halle in Germany and graduated from New York Law School. He practiced law for many years. He had served as Secretary and President of The Princeton Alumni Association, and as President of the Class of 1903. Besides our Society, he was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, The Sons of The

Revolution and had been a member of the Princeton Club of New York, the University Club of New York, the Downtown Association and the Montclair, N. J. Golf Club.

ROBERT K. DEMAREST

Robert K. Demarest, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the thirteenth of December, 1951, died at his home, 150-12 Barclay Avenue, Flushing, Queens County, New York, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh of January, 1952. He was born in the old city of New York, the fifteenth of December, 1885, the son of Abraham Demarest, Jr. and Emma Janet (Kirtland) Demarest. He was married to Sophie Elizabeth Miller of Columbia, South Carolina, the thirteenth of July, 1919. She died the fifth of March, 1950. Mr. Demarest graduated from the Rutherford, New Jersey High School in the class of 1903. He is survived by his two sons, Robert K., Jr., of Columbus, South Carolina and Livingston Demarest of Atlanta, Georgia, and a daughter, Catherine. He was an Air Corps officer in the first World War. He attended the First Presbyterian Church in the Murray Hill Section of Flushing. His hobbies were stamp collecting, amateur photography and reading historical novels.

JOHN LEONARD VANDERBILT

John Leonard Vanderbilt, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the thirteenth of March, 1952, and number 754 in seniority at the time of his death, died at his home, 196 Maple Street, Englewood, New Jersey. He was born in the old city of Brooklyn, the first of December, 1878 and was the son of John and Harriet Louise (Dunham) Vanderbilt. He was educated at the Cathedral School of Saint Paul, Garden City, New York and the Polytechnic Preparatory School of Brooklyn, and was graduated from Amherst College in 1901 with the degree of B.A. He was a member of Saint Paul's Episcopal Church of Englewood, New Jersey. He had been a member of Company I, Seventh Regiment, N.G.N.Y. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity and the Englewood Club. He had been engaged in the real estate business in Englewood with the firm of W. Gerould Clark, Inc. His wife, the former Julia Lyman Park and two daughters survive him.

CHARLES ELDER BANTA

Charles Elder Banta, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the ninth of June, 1949 and number 840 in seniority at the time of his death, died the eleventh of January, 1952. He resided at 537 Park Avenue, Albany, New York. He was born at Orange,

Essex County, New Jersey, the fifth of July, 1867. He was the son of Charles Wesley and Ellen (Williams) Banta. He married Isabel Alice Wake, who predeceased him. There were no issue of this marriage. He was graduated from the Orange, New Jersey High School in the class of 1885. He was a retired salesman for the Eastern Tablet Company and the American Papeterie Company of Albany, New York. He was a member of Watertown Lodge, number forty-nine, F. & A. M., The Fort Orange Club and The Albany Country Club. He was a member of Saint Paul's Episcopal Church of Albany, N. Y. His funeral took place from the C. C. Van Emburgh Funeral Home, 306 East Ridgewood Avenue, Ridgewood, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the sixteenth of January, 1952.

GUILIAM B. DEMAREST

Guilliam B. Demarest, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the eleventh of June, 1936 and number 403 in seniority, died at his home, 115 Heights Road, Ridgewood, New Jersey, on the seventeenth of March, 1952. He was born in Norwood, New Jersey, the twenty-sixth of February, 1869, the son of Cornelius J. and Belinda (Bogert) Demarest. He was a limited partner in the brokerage firm of Shufro, Rose and Company of One Wall Street, N. Y. C. He had been a partner in Kniffen and Demarest, New York china merchants, with whom he had been associated from boyhood until 1933.

CHARLES J. VAN BUSKIRK

Charles J. Van Burkirk, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the thirteenth of December, 1906, and number 39 in seniority, died on Wednesday, the twentieth of February, 1952. He was born in Englewood, New Jersey, the twenty-third of November, 1874, and was the son of John P. and Wilhemina (Haring) Van Buskirk. His funeral was held at the Hallet Homestead, 147th Street and Northern Boulevard, Flushing, Queens County, New York, on Saturday, the twenty-third of February, 1952. Interment followed in Flushing Cemetery. He is survived by his wife.

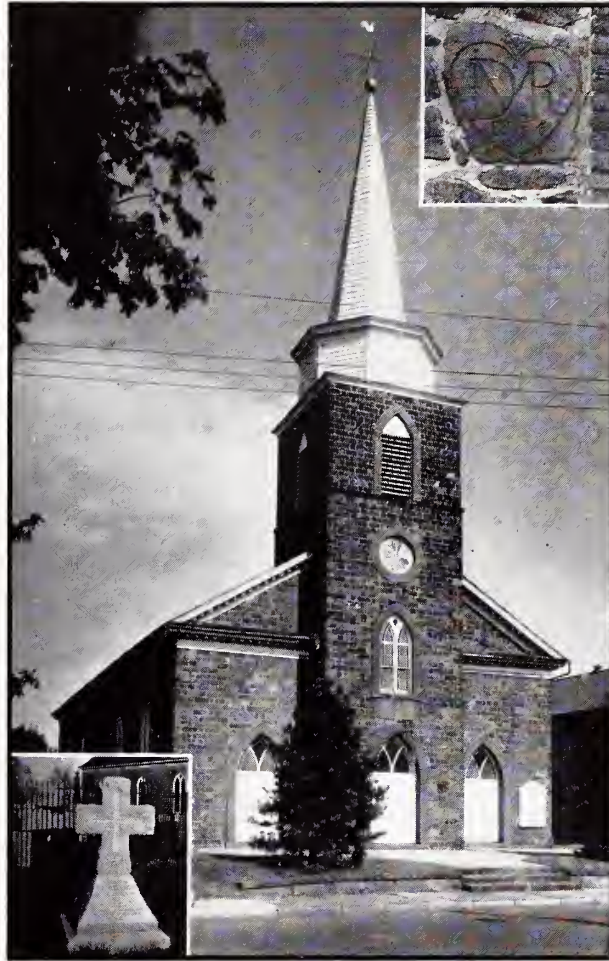
HOWARD DURYEA SPRINGSTEEN

Howard Duryea Springsteen, a member since the twelfth of June, 1919, and number 104 in seniority at the time of his death, succumbed to a heart attack in the Manhasset Medical Center on Friday, the fourth of April, 1952. He was born in Newtown, Queens County, New York, the first of January, 1893. He was a son of David and Annie W. (Monfort) Springsteen. He was educated in the local schools and at The Polytechnic Preparatory School of Brooklyn, New York. In June of

1951, he received the honorary degree of L.L.D. from Central College, located at Pella, Iowa. During his business career he had been employed by the Bank of The Manhattan Company and American Agricultural and Chemical Company. He had been a member of the firm of Springsteen Brothers of Jamaica, L. I., dealers in real estate and mortgages. In 1944 he was elected a Trustee of the Queens County Savings Bank, and in 1947 was elected a vice-president of that institution. The seventh of October, 1925, he married Miss Emma Augusta Moore of Flushing, Queens County, New York. In World War number one he was a member of the 107th Infantry, 27th Division, and was the first casualty at Kimmel Hill in the action of July, 1918. He received the purple heart. Besides our Society he was a member of Forest Hills Lodge, F. & A. M., St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island of which he was a former president. He had twice served as Commander of the Forest Hills Post, American Legion. He had served as Vice President of The Holland Society of New York for Queens County, and at the time of his death was a Trustee. He had served as an Elder of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Newtown, Long Island and had been the president of The Board of Direction of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church and Secretary-Treasurer of the North Classis of Long Island and had served in other religious capacities. He was a member of the Hempstead Country Club. He is survived by his wife and three brothers, Azariah M., George S. and Nelson J. Springsteen, two of whom are members of our Society. His funeral was held in the First Reformed Church of Newtown, Broadway and Corona Avenue, Newtown, at two o'clock, P.M., on Monday, the seventh of April, 1952. Interment followed in Flushing Cemetery. A sister, Mrs. Ella Batcheller also survives him.

MRS. HAROLD E. DITMARS

Mrs. Gertrude Martense Vanderveer Ditmars, wife of Harold E. Ditmars, secretary of The Holland Society of New York, died April 14 in Peck Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn, after a short illness. A descendant of two early Long Island families, she was the daughter of Edward B. Vanderveer. She was born in the town of Flatbush, October 26, 1889 and after attending Mrs. Perkins' School she entered Berkeley Institute from which she was graduated in 1908. Her marriage to Mr. Ditmars on April 30, 1912 was a union of families which first came to this country in 1636 and 1659. Mrs. Ditmars lived at the family home, 699 East 18 St., Brooklyn, with her husband and a daughter, Marjorie I. She is also survived by a son Edward V. of Westport, Conn. and two grandsons, John R. and Edward V., Jr. Funeral services were held in St. Paul Episcopal Church, Brooklyn and burial was in Flushing Cemetery.



The Dutch Reformed "Church-on-the-Green" which dominates the business section of Hackensack, N. J., was organized in 1696 and the present structure was built in 1792. The Demarest family joined the church in that year for lack of a pastor to carry on the French Reformed Church near their home standing at Newbridge since 1678. Their devotion and faith to the Dutch Church has a memorial in the Demarest Heart Stone placed in the outside wall of the building, carried to the wall of the second church in 1728 and into the east wall of the present church erected in 1792. With the "AO 1696" are the letters "D M R", the usual abbreviation of Des Marest. The heart shape border is not only the stone cutter's art but traces back to early Huguenot use and tradition . . .

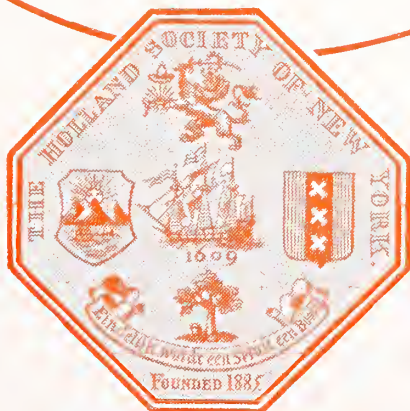
*by the Rev. Dr. Wm. H. S. Demarest,
domine emeritus of the Society*



de Halve Maen



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JULY · 1952

--- The Holland Society of New York ---

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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"SHAKING THE FAMILY TREE"

By E. R. Van Kleeck

Assistant State Commissioner of Adult Education

I am not even as an amateur in this field; I am purely a novice. Also, I cannot discuss "Shaking the Family Tree" without talking about my own family, as I know in any detail only my own lines.

There has been a greatly increased emphasis in recent years on the study of American history in our New York State schools. In this State a larger proportion of high school students study more American history today than ever before. This matter of interesting young people in history and especially in local history is of great importance. We can be sure that we can never properly appreciate the blessings of our form of government and of our way of life if we have no knowledge of the struggles and hardships that made America.

The fact of the matter is that most Americans don't know much about their ancestors. Of one hundred randomly selected adults, how many do you suppose could give the maiden names of all of their four great grandmothers, even if you gave them a few months to look up the data?

Names and dates, and the relationships of names and dates, are the *stuff* of genealogy; hence our preoccupation with names. With Dutch ancestry especially, proper names pose a knotty problem. Let me illustrate with my own ancestors in the seventh, eighth and ninth generations. The immigrant was Barent Baltus, that is, Baltus' Barent. He was Barent (Bernard), the son of Baltus. (No family name at all, as you see). The emigrant's son, also an emigrant, though he came over as a child, wasn't a Baltus. He was Baltus Barentsen, sometimes written Baltus Barents; that is, he was Baltus, son of Barent. He obviously was the eldest son, for he was given his grandfather's name, which procedure I shall discuss a bit later. He it was who added the "Van Kleeck" (in any one of half a dozen spellings as fancy dictated). Thus, *his* eldest son, fortunately for genealogists, was of course Barent Van Kleeck. Had the family name not meanwhile been added, this child would have been Barent Baltus, right back where we started with the emigrant.

But take the case of sons other than the first, in the years back before the family names were assumed by most of

the emigrants, Jan Barents (that is, John, the son of Barent) might name a son Pieter. He would, of course, not be Pieter Barents. He would be Pieter *Jansen*. If Pieter Jansen called one of *his* sons Thomas, the child would be neither Thomas Barents nor Thomas Jansen. He would be Thomas Pieterse!

Or take the name of Martin. A good many boys in Holland in the century after 1517 were given the name of Martin, just like our Douglas MacArthur Joneses. A generation later, Martinsens therefore abounded, most of them not related to each other, despite their common last name. So far as I know, for example, the Roosevelts (Claes Martensen van Roosevelt) were not relatives of the Van Benthuyssens (Paulus Martense van Benthuyssen). Luckily, in this case, each of these two Martensens added a family name, one showing that he came from the rose field and the other from Benthuyssen.

An unhappy result of this early Dutch system of names was that sons of the same family would in turn have sons with quite different family names. The Ryerson and the Adriance families of Dutchess County are a good example. Some Dutchman had two sons, one of whom he named Adrian and the other Ryer. To this day, the descendants of Adrian are known as Adriance, a corruption of Adriansen, or Adrianse, whereas the descendants of Adrian's brother Ryer form the Ryerson family.

Or take the case of my Van Blaricum line. (Van Laer would use the small "v" and put a comma ahead of the "van," to emphasize that the family name was not really Van Blaricum when they emigrated, but that they came from Blaricum, near Naarden, in the province of North Holland. However, we must not be too fussy about *that*, or nearly all of us will also lose our "vans", one fears!) At any rate, the wheelwright, Lubbert Gysbertsen van Blaricum, with or without the comma, obviously was Lubbert, the son of Gysbert. *His* sons, three of whom accompanied him and their mother in 1634 to New Netherland, were not Gysbertsens, but were Lubbertsens, and later records of them can be found under that name in New York and Brooklyn. Lubbert's daughter, similarly, had no Gysbertsen in her name. She, the one who became the mother-

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Trustees Favor Plans to Preserve Old Bible Records

A suggestion by the Committee on Genealogy for the working out of a plan to preserve old family Bibles or records of those which are not otherwise available was approved at the quarterly meeting of the Trustees of The Holland Society of New York at the Metropolitan Club, this city, on the night of Thursday, June 12.

Pending the formation of a definite plan members of the Society are requested to carefully preserve Bibles which may be in their possession. A letter to the Committee on Genealogy at Headquarters, 90 West Street, New York City, will give an idea as to the volumes and total data to be considered. After decision is reached as to the method of handling, by means of photostating, microfilming, or copying a detailed announcement will be forthcoming.

Resolutions on the recent death of Arthur R. Wendell, former president, vice president and treasurer, of the Society and Howard E. Springsteen, trustee and vice president Toby Cole, chairman of the Committee on Memorials. Copies of the resolution were ordered to be spread on the minutes.

Past President and Trustee John deC. Van Etten presided in the unavoidable absence of President William T. Van Atten. The reports of Secretary Harold E. Ditmars and Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken were accepted with commendation. Similar approval was given to reports of Trustee Thomas M. Van der Veer, for the Burgher Guard, Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen, Editor of De Halve Maen and Trustee George Deyo of the Membership Committee.

Trustee Harold O. Voorhis, chairman of the Medalist Committee, was empowered to follow the usual procedure in selection of a candidate for the Distinguished Achievement Medal to be awarded at the annual banquet in November. Trustee Frederick I. Bergen, chairman of the banquet committee, was directed to make arrangements for the affair.

The business meeting was interrupted while dinner was served. There followed an extended and thoughtful discussion as to the need for added revenue and the raising of annual dues. No definite action was taken and the entire matter was referred to a committee for further study. Trustee Leigh K. Lydecker was named chairman of a com-

(Continued on page 6)

Utica Area Branch Urged at Annual Joint Meeting

Twenty-nine vice-presidents and trustees of the Society held their annual joint meeting at the Metropolitan Club, Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, this city, on the evening of Wednesday, May 28, for discussion of plans and activities intended to preserve the aims and traditions of settlers in New Amsterdam prior to 1675.

William T. Van Atten, president of the Society, presided and called upon each of the vice-presidents for remarks, after he had first welcomed them as representatives of the members who are responsible for continued success of the organization. A call of the roll by Secretary Harold E. Ditmars revealed that every vice-president and trustee was present or had sent regrets.

A special guest was Dr. George H. Brasted, of Utica, N.Y., who presented a request from ten members in and around Utica for authority to form a branch of the Society in that section. Plans for an active program have been discussed at a preliminary session and a much larger membership would be sought, he declared. President Van Atten assured Dr. Brasted the matter would be considered at the next meeting of the trustees.

Activities of the various branches were reported in turn by the vice-presidents and most of them added their own observations. Women guests at annual banquets were favored only at intervals, an increase in dues was opposed and some of the suggestions for increase of revenue were bequests or gifts and the creating of several classes of membership.

John H. Van Siclen, vice-president from Kings County, told of an off the record visit Queen Juliana made to Flatbush Reformed Church during her visit to New York in April. Richard H. Amerman, vice-president from Bergen County, urged the reading of historical papers at branch meetings and publicly in local newspapers. Louis B. Vreeland, vice-president from the South, was accorded special recognition for having come the longest distance from his home in Charlotte, N.C. and he responded by telling of plans to hold a meeting in his home city this Fall. Major General George L. Van Duesen, U.S.A. retired, vice-president for the Army, requested the names and addresses of members or eligible service men in the armed forces that he may contact.

The vice-presidents were guests of the Society at a dinner which followed the meeting and a social hour. Each

(Continued on page 10)

PLANS TO PRESERVE OLD BIBLE RECORDS

Encouraged by favorable reaction from the Board of Trustees to its proposal for preserving old family Bibles, or at least the records they contain, the Committee on Genealogy of the Society has begun formulation of plans to carry out the plan.

Trustee Wilfred H. Talman, chairman of the committee, stresses that no Bibles should be sent in to Headquarters at this time. Members are urged to write concerning any such volumes of which they know and at the same time see to it that they are not lost or destroyed.

A number of old and valuable Bibles have been given

into keeping of the Society over the years and are in the library at Headquarters. They contain birth, marriage and death records from early Colonial days before vital statistics were kept. Such data was commonly written into all old Bibles and it is the aim of the Committee on Genealogy to take measures for preserving it while there is time.

Many family lines completed by the Society have been confirmed only by Bible records. Some lines are to be printed in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Quarterly by special permission of the Trustees.

(Continued on Page 10)

MEMBERS GATHER AT COUNTY MEETINGS

Members of The Holland Society of New York and their guests met at four branch gatherings in May and a picnic in June. These annual affairs afford an opportunity to renew friendships, visit boyhood scenes and promote discussion along historical and genealogical lines.

WESTCHESTER BRANCH

Members residing in Westchester and their friends met in the Oak Room of the Roger Smith Hotel, White Plains, on the night of Friday, May 9. Benjamin L. Blauvelt, vice-president of the Society and president of the branch, presided during a well served broiled chicken dinner and afterward for general discussion when each one present was called upon for remarks.

George B. Schoonmaker, former branch president, urged the members to help in adding to the rolls by reporting relatives and others eligible to join. Mr. Blauvelt and John H. Meyers told of historical episodes in early Westchester.

Those present were Harold E. Ditmars, secretary and Rufus Cole Van Aken, treasurer of the Society, also Trustees M. L. Van Slyck and R. Bernard Crispell and Arthur S. Van Winkle, John H. Meyers, Arthur N. Dusenbury, J. D. Van Valkenburgh, Harrison Deyo, A. P. Van Steenberg, W. W. Brinckerhoff and Benjamin L. Blauvelt.

LONG ISLAND BRANCH

The annual meeting for members of the Long Island Branch in Queens, Kings, Nassau and Suffolk counties was held at the Jamaica Club in Jamaica, L.I., on the night of Friday, May 16. Nelson Springsteen, president of the branch, presided and those gathered around the dinner tables were twenty-seven in number.

The guest speaker was Dr. Ralph B. Tocher, assistant professor of optometry at Columbia University. He spoke on the problems involved in training guide dogs for the blind and showed motion pictures of the work.

Dr. Donald Scott Van Nostrand of Forest Hills was elected president and John W. Van Siclen of Hollis the secretary and treasurer of the branch. The tri-cornered hat and Van Vranken emblem of the branch were bestowed on Dr. Van Nostrand by the retiring president.

Guests, besides Dr. Tocher, included the Rev. Mr. Doak, pastor of the Newtown Reformed Church. Secretary Harold E. Ditmars, secretary and Rufus Cole Van Aken, treasurer of the Society, offered words of greeting and praise for the large attendance.

Others present were George W. Conant, Frank R. Decker, Ozariah Springsteen, George Springsteen, John H. Van Siclen, John W. Van Siclen, Leslie A. Hallenbeck, Ralph H. Hallenbeck, Arthur A. Blauvelt, R. A. Blauvelt, John L. Hogeboom, Walter S. Rapelje, Charles V. Rapelje, Jacob V. Ryerson, Douglas Van Riper, Ferdinand L. Wyckoff, Bernard Suydam, William Remsen Lott, Bruce Cornell, Harrison Deyo and Kendrick Van Pelt.

ULSTER BRANCH

The Ulster County Branch of the Society was host to

members from surrounding counties and the New York area at its annual dinner meeting held at the Hotel Governor Clinton in Kingston on the night of Saturday, May 17. The affair was recorded with the usual prominence in the papers of Kingston and New Paltz.

A feature of the gathering was a social hour prior to dinner at which "Poucher's punch" was served as a welcome was given to each arriving guest. Hut Spat was served at dinner with appropriate ceremony.

David Van Zandt of New Paltz was re-elected president of the branch and Kenneth Hasbrouck of the same town as secretary and treasurer. Each person around the dinner table was called upon by President Bogert and responded with appropriate remarks.

MIDDLESEX BRANCH

The annual meeting of Middlesex County Branch was held at Colonial Farms, Middlebush, on the night of Tuesday, May 27. Percy L. Van Nuis of New Brunswick carried out his duties as branch president and host with his usual grace.

After a most appetizing dinner specially prepared at the direction of John Van Middlesworth, proprietor of Colonial Farms and a member of the Society, President Van Nuis asked each one present to add his remarks. Greetings were received from the Rev. Dr. William H. S. Demarest, former domine of the Society and Fred Lydecker. A card of congratulations in observance of his recent eighty-ninth birthday was signed by all those present and sent to Dr. Demarest. President William T. Van Atten and Treasurer Rufus Cole Vanken spoke for the Society.

Those present were John A. Ammerman, Edgar B. Van Wagner, Louis L. Blauvelt and Kendrick Van Pelt from Essex County; Edward M. Van Buren and Dr. George Deyo from Union County; Ryner Veghte from Somerset County; Robert L. Smock, Lawrence Suydam, Richard Hoagland, Chester Snedeker, Edgar Van Nuis and Percy L. Van Nuis from Middlesex County and William T. Van Atten, Rufus Cole Van Aken and Harrison Deyo from New York City.

UNION COUNTY

Members of the Society from Union County and guests attended the annual picnic at the "Hilltop", Echo Lake Park, Cranford, N.J., on Friday, June 20. Arrangements were in charge of Fred L. Hyer, president of the branch, and George B. Wendell secretary-treasurer, ably assisted by Trustee George Deyo and Garret Dubois.

The Burley Trophy given by a former member of the Union County Park Commission and competed for each year was awarded to Trustee Cornelius Ackerson. Competition was under direction of a park official.

Those present were John deC Van Etten, Jansen Van Etten, Peres G. Polhemus, Harmon V. Swart, Richard H. Amerman, George Deyo, Fred L. Hyer, Thomas Van Winkle, Cornelius Ackerson, Garret Dubois, Edgar Williamson, Percy Van Nuis, Richard Deyo, Walter H. Van Hoesen, George B. Wendell, and Jerry Wendell.

HERE AND THERE WITH THE MEMBERS

Wilson A. Britten of Maplewood, N.J., vice-president of the Society for Essex County, is active in promoting an exhibit of New Jersey's heritage from Indian days through the Revolution. Planned as a permanent display, it opened on May 4 at the New Jersey Historical Society Building, Newark, of which he is the assistant director.

James V. Van Siclen of Rutherford, N.J., has been made general manager of the North Jersey Refining Company, Ltd., plant at Carlstadt, N.J.

Dr. and Mrs. Harold O. Voorhis of Scotch Plains, N.J., announced on April 26 the engagement of their daughter, Joanna, to Lieut. Robert Taylor Beattie, U.S. A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Beattie, of Plainfield. An autumn wedding is planned.

Charles Newton Schenck of Englewood, N.J., gave his daughter, Mary Brett Schenck, in marriage to John Wesley Castles 3d of Morristown in a brilliant ceremony in the First Presbyterian Church, Englewood on April 26. The bride's wedding gown belonged to her great-grandmother.

Dr. William B. Van Alstyne of Plainfield, N.J., was one of the honor guests, as a member of the Class of '02, at the annual banquet of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, held at the Hotel Statler, this city, on March 22.

Harold E. Ditmars, secretary of the Society, spent the weekend of May 23 at the Alumni Day festivities of the Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N.H. He graduated from the famous school with the Class of '02. Twenty-eight of its fifty-five members attended the re-union.

Barent Ten Eyck of this city, was sworn in on May 9 by Mayor Impellitteri as a non-salaried member of the Municipal Art Commission. His term will expire December 31, 1954.

Lewis B. Sebring, Jr., of Schenectady, N.Y., resigned on June 30 as editor of the "Union Alumnus", alumni magazine at Union College, in order to devote full time to historical research on family papers and other material. He is associate historian of Schenectady and historian of the Second Reformed Church in that city, where he removed in 1949 after twenty years on the editorial staff of the New York Tribune.

Colonel Andrew Ten Eyck of Selkirk and Washington, D.C., has been promoted by the Department of the Air Force to the highest grade of his rank. He is a security and policy advisor in the office of the Secretary of Defense and completed ten years of military service in January. Since serving in World War I he has been a lawyer, journalist and in public relations. His assignments have included secretary to Dr. John H. Finley, New York State Commissioner of Education and special confidential assistant to Franklin D. Roosevelt when the late President was Governor of New York State.

James H. Pinckney of Garden City, N.Y., has been named a vice-president of the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company, this city.

Dr. Harold O. Voorhis of Scotch Plains, N.J., former president of the Society and a vice-chancellor of New York University, was elected president of the Phi Beta

Kappa Alumni in New York at the annual meeting on May 21. He was elected to the society in 1918 as an undergraduate at Colgate University.

John Van Voorhis of Irondequoit, N.Y., a justice of the New York State Appellate Court, was the speaker at the spring meeting of the Brooklyn Lawyers Club of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies in Union Temple on June 12.

John H. Van Siclen was awarded a fifty year veteran's jewel at the golden anniversary banquet of Amersfort Council, No. 129, Jr. O.U.A.M. held on Friday evening, June 6. He was the only speaker of the evening. The history of the Council, of which he is the author, was distributed to members and guests who were present.

William T. Van Atten of New York City, President of the Holland Society of New York, has been awarded a citation signed by all members of The Munitions Board, of which he served as vice-chairman from January 6, 1951 to December 15, 1951. It says:

"Our association with Mr. Van Atten as a member of the board's staff makes us feel very keenly the loss to the board which his departure involves. We note with gratification that, as chairman of the New York Armed Forces Regional Council, he will continue to serve on the defense team. We wish to make a matter of record our high regard for the unselfish service which he rendered in the public interest during a critical period of our country's efforts in the international field.

"Mr. Van Atten has given unstintingly of his time and energies. His warmth and good humor, as well as his grasp of complex problems, have contributed to his effectiveness in international matters.

Mr. Van Atten leaves the staff of the board with every good wish for continued success, a full life, and much happiness."

Mr. Van Atten is vice-president of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., with whom he has been associated for many years. He served for one year as president of the New York Board of Trade and he has been identified with many other civic and business activities. He has been a vice-president of the Society from Essex County and also a member of the Board of Trustees. He has been president of the Albany Society.

On Our Bookshelf

From Daughters of the Cincinnati: Annual Report for 1952.

From The Dutchess County Historical Society: Year Book for 1950.

From The New-York Historical Society: Annual Report for 1951.

From Norman W. Van Nostrand: "The First Hundred Years, 1851-1951" by Edgerton G. North, for The Williamsburgh Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.

From Ozé Van Wyck: Receipt Book of William Van Wyck, Attorney-at-Law and Master in Chancery, resident of New York City, dated May 22-1827, with entries running from that date to June 19-1850.

CECIL B. De MILLE WELCOMES QUEEN JULIANA

During the course of her visit to the United States in the Spring Queen Juliana of The Netherlands was entertained at luncheon on April 19 at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios in Hollywood. She was made welcome by Cecil B. de Mille, member of The Holland Society of New York and its vice-president for the Pacific Coast, in an address which was as follows:

Your Majesty, distinguished guests:

I have directed many kinds and queens and emperors in Hollywood, but I am thrilled, humbled, and a little frightened in the presence of real Majesty.

When I was eight years old, I fell in love with a beautiful lady aged ten. I never saw her. She never heard of me—until more than fifty years later, when she gave me one of my proudest possessions, this ribbon I am wearing in my buttonhole.

That little girl is your Majesty's mother. The world knew her, for fifty-eight years, as the indomitable leader of a brave people.

But I have always remembered her as the little girl who captivated my imagination in 1890, when she was ten and I was eight, when she became Queen of the Netherlands, Wilhelmina the Good.

Queen Wilhelmina was blessed with many gifts, courage and character, firmness in the right—the love and loyalty of her fine people. But her greatest gift was the daughter to whom she could confidently resign the throne—her Majesty Queen Juliana—who has captured Hollywood's heart today, as her mother captured my eight year old heart sixty-two years ago.

Your Majesty's visit enables us to repay at least in the warmth of our welcome some of what America owes Holland. But Your Majesty will have heard of that in many speeches. Americans are tireless speech-makers as Your Majesty will have found out by this time.

But it would be almost ungrateful of Hollywood not to thank Holland for her greatest contribution to our industry—the 17th Century Masters of the Golden Age of Dutch painting: Rembrandt—Frans Hals—Vermeer—and many others, who showed us that we could paint with light and shade.

Some few of Holland's gifts to Hollywood are rather more doubtful blessings, like the 9th-generation descendant of a Dutch baker named Anthony DeMil, who is now speaking to you.

But we should pass lightly over that aspect of Holland-American relations.

Instead, I want to tell this audience a story which I doubt that they have ever heard—a story with human warmth and a deep meaning.

When the present Queen and the Prince of the Netherlands were visiting this country during the war years they stopped at the White House. Their hostess, who was very hospitable, being of Dutch descent herself, asked the Royal couple if there was anyone in America whom they would like to see.

His Royal Highness said yes, they did have an American friend they would like to see, but there might be some difficulty about it because he had recently been inducted into the army—one private soldier among millions.

The enormous machinery of the War Department went into gear. You can imagine the IBM machines clicking—and the orders, in triplicate at least, fluttering from echelon to echelon. The Prince's friend was found in an army camp in Florida—peeling potatoes.

He was whisked to the White House, and an American buck private sat down with the family of his Commander-in-Chief and the Heiress Apparent to the throne of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau. After his visit with his royal friends, he went back to the camp—and the potatoes.

There is all the meaning of Democracy in that story and there is a revelation of what these two charming people are like.

In her brilliant address to the Congress of the United States, Her Majesty the Queen, told our representatives that the future of the world depended in large measure on their decisions.

The decisions ahead of us all are difficult, but they are lightened by knowing that friendly, sturdy Holland is led by a Royal Family which typifies all the virtues of its people.

There is a line in one of our pictures, THE STORY OF DR. WASSELL, which expresses what we all feel. When Captain Ryk of the Dutch Navy rescues some wounded American Navy boys, Dr. Wassell says to him: "Captain Ryk, sir, there'll be a special place in Heaven for the Dutch!"

Your Majesty: from today forward there is a special place in the heart of Hollywood for you.

Summer Schedule

In accordance with annual custom headquarters of the Society at 90 West Street, this city, will be closed for the vacation period during August. Weekly luncheon meetings for members of the Society will continue each Tuesday at 12:00 noon at the dining room of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, Liberty Street.

SEEK TO PRESERVE VERMEULE CEMETERY

A private burying ground on the outskirts of Plainfield, N.J., where five generations of the Vermuele family sleep is in the course of steady, if slow, restoration after years of neglect. Historically minded citizens of the area are keeping determinedly at a sort of community project to preserve all that is left of the old Blue Hills plantation, where Washington erected fortifications against the British in the Revolution.

The cemetery was staked out in 1776 by the Cornelius Vermeule of that period, a captain in the Somerset County Militia. He was descendant of the Cornelius Vermeule who left Bergen County in 1736 to take up a 1,200 acre tract mostly in meadowland stretching along the southerly slope of the first Watchung Mountain. It was watered by Green Brook which to this day gurgles past the cemetery where four Vermeule veterans of the Revolution are buried.

The Vermeules have always been engineers and surveyors. Each generation has had a Cornelius and the one of that name who planned the cemetery was prominent as a map maker on Washington's staff. His line sketches of roads and defenses in New Jersey rank close to those of Erskine and DeWitt. His map of Blue Hills Plantation in 1778 shows the cemetery, original house dating from 1736, the military post and owners of adjoining land.

There are no Vermeules at present members of The Holland Society of New York, but from a few years after its founding in 1885 until February, 1950, there were at all times at least several. The last was Cornelius Clarkson Vermeule, who joined in 1889 and was third in seniority when he died. His sister, Cornelia, now holds title to the cemetery plot, besides which there is a son, Warren C. and a grandson, Cornelius Clarkson, III.

A committee formed by the West End Civic Association of Plainfield set the restoration project in motion. Dismantling and cleaning of 20,000 bricks in the cemetery wall for use in building a new wall and the repair of headstones are the first aims of the committee. It is expected that members of Bricklayers', Plasterers' & Masons Local 14 will lay the new wall free of charge. Old flagstone from the original coping will be used for steps leading to the cemetery gate and bronze plaques will designate the site as "Vermeule Family Revolutionary Cemetery."

Almost in the shadow of historic Washington Rock from which the general watched British troops around New York, the cemetery holds the remains of Captain Cornelius Vermeule, Jr., Lieut. Elder Vermeule, Frederick

Vermeule and Adrian Vermeule, all Revolutionary War veterans. The last burial in the plot was in 1896 since which time descendants have maintained it as the surrounding acres turned from open country to suburban.

Evidence of the cemetery's age was unearthed not long ago in the form of an Indian pestal. It was presented to the New Jersey State Museum at Trenton and archaeologists suspect the site was used at one time as an Indian burial ground. The wall was built in 1887 mainly for the purpose of keeping stray animals from rooting among the graves.

It is the hope of the committee that a historical society may be formed to take over the cemetery legally and even erect a museum close by to hold relics of the area. Eventually the names of all persons buried there will be traced through records of the New Jersey Historical Society and Vermeule family. It is believed the total of 160 bodies were lowered into the 66x66 foot plot, although only twelve markers have been found.

The Vermeule map of Blue Hills Plantation in 1778 shows the military post of 85 acres almost in the middle of the tract. It was established in the fall of 1777 to guard the Quibbletown Road, now known as Front street through the business section of Plainfield. The garrison was charged also with guarding the passes which led through the Watchung Mountains to Morristown and Jockey Hollow where the main body of Continental troops were encamped for two winters. A short distance to the West is the site of Middlebrook where Washington's forces spent most of a third winter and the American flag was raised for the first time.

The Blue Hills military post consisted in the main of breastworks and rifle pits along the north bank of Green Brook, with camp and parade grounds to the rear. Skirmishing parties went out to scout the British at New Brunswick, Elizabeth and on Staten Island. Washington was at the post from time to time and after the Revolution it was retained until final abandonment in 1803.

Through the years succeeding generations of Vermeules lived at Blue Hills Plantation until other ties took them to New Brunswick. These included attendance of the men at Rutgers University to study engineering. The Cornelius Clarkson Vermeule previously referred to won his degree in 1880 and among his works thereafter was the preparation of a series of topographical maps for New Jersey which have been used since as models for many other States.

TRUSTEES FAVOR PLANS TO PRESERVE OLD BIBLE RECORDS

(Continued from Page 2)

mittee to consider candidates to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Trustee Springsteen and report will be received at the October meeting.

Sixteen applicants for membership were elected according to recommendation of Trustee Lydecker, who reported for the Committee on Genealogy in the absence of Trustee Wilfred Talman. The additions increase the rolls of annual and life members to 940. The new members are:

ARTHUR FOWLER ACKERMAN, M.D., Summit, N. J.
ROBERT WARD BLAUVELT, San Juan, Puerto Rico

STEPHEN ROLAND BOGARDUS, Peekskill, N. Y.
ARTHUR FREEMAN BRINCKERHOFF, Redding, Conn.
JOHN McLAUGHLIN DEMAREST, Utica, N. Y.
COL. DALE MILTON HOAGLAND, Bayside, N. Y.
HAROLD MARTIN LOWE, Warren, Pa.
CLINTON VANDERBILT MESEROLE, JR., Englewood, N. J.
GORDON J. SCHANCK, Rivervale, N. J.
WILLIAM LYON SCHOONMAKER, Upper Montclair, N. J.
JOHN IRWIN TAPPEN, Rosemont, Pa.
JOSEPH ABRAHAM VALENTINE TURCK, JR., Glen Rock, N. J.
ARTHUR HENRY VAN BUREN, Hobart, N. Y.
JOHN PIETERSEN VAN DEUSEN, West Palm Beach, Fla.
OLIVER ALFRED WESTFALL, JR., Bronxville, N. Y.
DeWITTE CAMPBELL WYCKOFF, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Shaking The Family Tree

(Continued from page 1)

in-law of my Van Kleeck ancestor, was known as Ybetje (Ida) Lubberts, in other words, Lubbert's Ida.

There is an interesting little article on Dutch names in the 1896 Yearbook of the Holland Society. It mentions that family names were taken from a man's place of birth or of residence, so that Jan, born in Deventer, became John Vandeventer, while Jan, born in the Wyck, became John Van Wyck, or John Van der Wyck. Or one's occupation furnished the name, so that Jan the cooper, became Jan Kuyper, and Jan, the mason, was Jan Metselaer.

As various writers advise, it is easy to confuse the Dutch and the French "de." The French "de" usually has the same meaning as the Dutch "van," that is, it means "of" or "from." "De le Mer," like "Van der Zee," means "from the sea." The Dutch "de", however, means simply "the," as do the variants "den" and "der" or even "ten". "Ten Eyck," as you know, means simply "the oak." "Van de Bogart" means "from the orchard." "Van Buren" means "from" or "of" the city of Buren.

Those of the Dutchmen who wrote good Dutch were often not very literate in English, and both English and Dutch did a great deal of what we can most complimentarily call phonetic spelling. When, after the English occupation, for example, a French family name like Le Comte was translated by Dutch neighbors into DeGraeff and then expressed in what was thought would be a suitable English spelling, the results were often strange and wonderful. Michael Pieterse Palmatier, who came over to New Netherland in 1663 with his father, Pierre Palmatier, married Neeltje (Cornelia) Jans Damen, and named one of his sons Damen for his wife's family. A grandson of this Damen signed himself at times Daimond, and the name was also often spelled Damas. From this, someone apparently got the idea that it was a "Dutchy" mispronunciation of Thomas ("Damas") (!) and that is how the Thomases got started in my Palmatier line.

The Larroways down in Schoharie County similarly are really Le Roys, and there is a story that the males christened Jonas in the Freer family of New Paltz resulted from someone's well-meaning attempt to correct what he thought was a misspelling of Jonar, the Jonar being in turn some Dutchman's way of writing what he had understood to be the sound of a sort of Dutch-English pronunciation of Leonard!

Dutch equivalents of given names are not so troublesome. One just translates:

Fytie — Sophia
Tryntje — Catherine
Divertjen — Deborah
Neeltje — Cornelia
Antje — Anna
Ariantje — Harriet

The Dutch had an ingenious system for naming the first four children born to any marriage. Under this plan, the first-born son would be named for his father's father. The second would be named for his mother's father. The first-born daughter would be named for her mother's mother and the second for her father's mother. Thus, if one can get the names of the first four children of any marriage, and if, by the dates it is evident that they were the first four and that there was no time for any other children to be born in between and perhaps to have died very young (as so very, very many of the children did in those days, as witness the First Church burial records), one can very easily identify the parents of the father. Often one can also identify the parents of the mother, even if the record of her marriage has never been found.

A serious drawback of the Dutch system may be illustrated by Van Kleeck reference. Colonel Barent Van Kleeck, son of the first settler of Poughkeepsie, had at least fourteen children. Each of the sons would automatically name his first son Barent. Thus two generations after the Colonel there were enough Barent Van Kleecks in Dutchess County to make possible a generous representation on both the patriot and the Tory sides in the Revolution!

The Dutch were not so much given to the practice of christening children, even after the first four, with names of desirable abstract qualities, like Faith and Hope and Charity. The English were, however, great for this custom, as the distinguished New Haven genealogist, Donald Lines Jacobus, reminds us in his delightful book. I have found no girl named Obedience in my New England lines, but I do find a Mindwell Taylor and an Experience Woodward and Honor Treat. And, of course, in both Dutch and English lines, one finds the Biblical names. When the baptism of little French Huguenot Jeanne Freer (Frere) of New Paltz was recorded in the Dutch Church records at Kingston in 1713, it went in as Jannetje, but by the time she was an old lady—the women who survived to age 45 usually did live to ripe old ages, you know—the English had become so numerous in western Dutchess County, where she spent her married life, that she was Jane!

You will find that it is usually much more difficult to trace female lines. The males, who apparently kept the records while the women often signed with their marks, not their names, were just a bit careless at times. I have been reading Governor William Bradford's "Of Plimouth Plantation," and also Bradford Smith's recent "Bradford of Plymouth," a fascinating book based in large part on the Governor's account. Smith says that William mentions his first wife, Dorothy, only once in the entire volume. And what shall we think of the Rev. Samuel Dudley, eldest of the sons of Governor Thomas Dudley of the Massachusetts Bay Colony? He had eighteen children by his

Shaking The Family Tree

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three wives, including eight by the third one. He was a great writer, but no single word has been discovered wherein he set down her maiden name!

Also, in your searching, don't let the word "cousin" mislead you. It didn't convey the meaning three centuries ago that it does now. You might then address your nephew or your niece as "cousin;" in fact, that was the custom. Similarly, "Junior" was closer then to its etymological base than it is today. Among the Dutch especially, a son was rarely given his father's name until at least two and often four or five other Christian names had been bestowed upon earlier sons. "Junior" usually meant just what the Latin says, "younger." Hugo Freer, Junior, was far more likely to be just the younger of two men of that name living in the same general locality, and is far more likely to have been a nephew or a first or second cousin than a son of Hugo Freer, Senior.

Then there is the weak branch in the family tree that is caused by lost records. The First Church at Albany goes back to 1642, when as you know it was located down on Broadway, near where Albert Andriessen Bradt's daughter, Eva Albertse Bradt de Hooges, lived during her first marriage and presumably at the time she married her second husband, Roeloff Swartwout. But there are no baptism records before 1683. My friend, Mr. Howard McConville, the Schenectady genealogist, asked me, therefore, how it was that I claimed that Barent Van Kleeck (who accompanied his parents, Baltus Barentsen Van Kleeck and Tryntje Jans Buys, to Poughkeepsie when they founded that place in 1687) had been born in Albany in 1677, six years before there are records of baptisms here. The answer, this time, was easy; when Barent married Antoinette Palmatier in 1701 in the Kingston Dutch Church—and its baptism and marriage records are marvelously helpful—his year and place of birth were both recorded.

A record may not be lost but it may be inaccurate. For example, O'Callaghan and Munsell erred on the immigration dates for the early Dutch settlers of Albany, as Van Laer proved. From a statement made about 1687 by Roeloff Swartwout concerning his late father-in-law, Albert Andriessen Bradt, de Noorman (that is the Norman from Frederikstaad, Norway), to the effect that Albert had been one of the oldest and earliest settlers in Rensselaerswyck, it was assumed that this meant 1630, whereas the truth was that Albert arrived in 1637. There can be no doubt about that, as is well known to you who have read the thirty pages in the Van Rensselaer-Bowier Manuscripts, wherein is reprinted verbatim the ship's log. It is here, you recall, that the thrilling story is told of that perilous and stormy trip of five months, as well as the story of the birth at sea during the storm of one of the children of Albert and his wife, Annetie Barents Van Rotmers. The infant was christened Storm van der zee, the child whose descendants later dropped the name Bradt and became the Vanderzees of our membership. If you haven't read the Van Rensselaer-Bowier Manuscripts, be-

sure to do so, as they are extremely interesting, with their long letters from the first patroon to his colonists, our ancestors.

In aiding you in shaking the family tree, some public officers are most helpful. That is true of Miss Griffiths, the Deputy City Registrar in Albany and Miss McNamara in the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Health Department. The latter has marriage and death records for most of the State since 1880, and often these will show the names and places of birth of the parents of people who died seventy years ago. For fifty cents a name—a dollar now under a new law—they will search these for you, and you may thus be able to determine places of burial, dates of death, ages, etc.

A slippery branch on the family tree is the old "three brothers" story. According to this, practically every family that emigrated to America was headed by "three brothers who came over." I never heard this particular story about my own Van Kleeck family until just recently; and then I heard it almost the same week from two different sources. As in the cases of most families, there is not a word of truth in it.

In shaking the family tree there is one danger you must avoid if possible. Much to my regret, I didn't and now it is too late. Do not wait until all your parents, grandparents, uncles and great-aunts have passed on. Begin while they are living to drain from them every drop of genealogical information (or misinformation) that they possess. Even though a large share of what they, in all sincerity, may tell you may be wrong, these rumors, or to give them a nicer name, these traditions, often afford you valuable leads to accurate data.

One can sometimes get help from the wills and the letters of administration to be found in surrogate's offices. Similarly, in the offices of county clerks, many a missing fact can be discovered through consulting first the various indexes, like those of the mortgages, the deeds, the satisfactions of mortgages, etc., and then the documents themselves.

Albany County covered so much territory until the end of the eighteenth century that records which one might expect to find elsewhere, as for example at Troy or Schoharie, are often there. When the first federal census was taken in 1790, the present Rensselaer County was part of Albany County, for example. Albany has printed in book form an alphabetical list of the wills, and the surrogate's office has marked one copy of it to indicate for a particular will whether they have additional papers bearing on it. I believe also that the Van Rensselaer Estate still has an office in Albany, as matters connected with the old quit-claims, the rents, and other land transactions still come up in connection with land titles. Incidentally, the February issue of Bookmark, the monthly publication of the State Library, has four pages of bibliography on the Albany area, including much fiction.

In tasting the fruit of the family tree, you must be prepared to take the bitter with the sweet. As nearly as I can determine from rummaging in the various books in which

Shaking The Family Tree

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the State has reprinted verbatim the court records of Fort Orange, one of the early settlers and his immediate male descendants must have furnished the police and civil courts, particularly the former, with a good share of their work for a decade or more!

In searching for our ancestors, we must not make the mistake of thinking that all of them who came here were Dutch. Most of them were, but I believe that the only one of the settlers represented in this Society who emigrated before 1630, namely Joris (George) Jansen de Rapalje, who, with his wife Catalina Trico, came from Rochelle, France, in 1624, or 1623 as the earlier accounts erroneously had it, wasn't Dutch. The other settlers represented in this Society, who came starting in 1630, were mostly Dutch as the distinguished consulting genealogist of this Society, Dr. A. J. F. van Laer, retired State architect, shows in his list in the monumental Van Rensselaer-Bowier Manuscripts, which he translated and edited. It was this list which straightened out the O'Callaghan and Munsell errors, and thus this Society, unlike most other older ancestral organizations, escaped some troublesome, not to say amusing, mistakes with respect to genealogy.

In this connection, Gilbert H. Deane, whose delightful and really indispensable book, "Searching for Your Ancestors," I commend to all of you, recounts an especially entertaining anecdote. In the chapter which he devotes entirely to one of the most eminent of all these groups he tells of a prominent lady who joined that distinguished organization years ago (back before it had assembled its corps of genealogists and its own library of thirty-odd thousand volumes, I hasten to add) and who based her lineage papers on the Revolutionary Services of "a brave young man who marched to the defense of Bennington in 1777." Later, fortunately after it was too late to be of any importance to the lady in this life, it was discovered that there was another man of exactly the same name; that he was a notorious Tory; and that it was from the latter rather than from the patriot that the by-then deceased Regent was descended!

But as to the nationality of our emigrant ancestors, Van Laer lists 23 male adult immigrants to Rensselaerswyck for 1630-34. I find that it is impossible to be sure of the nationality of 4; that 17 were definitely Dutchmen; one was Swedish; one a Dane; and three Norwegian. These last three did not include old Albert Andriessen Bradt, de Noorman, who arrived in 1637, and who I think has more descendants in this Society than has any other emigrant, nor did it include his brother. Arent Andriessen Bradt. Thus if we assume that the four doubtful were Dutch, 21 of the 26 were Dutch and the remaining 5 were 4 Scandinavians and 1 Dane.

As to the 1636-37 voyagers, I count twenty-nine adult males aboard that ship, including Albert, and I suppose they include the ancestors of a good many of us here. Albert, as you well know, is the ancestor of all the Bradts

in this Society except those descended from his brother, and Albert (through three daughters) is also the ancestor of some of the Slingerlands, the Swartwouts, the Van Eckelens, as well as of the Van der Zees (through his son Storm.) Nearly all of the 29 men who arrived in 1637 were definitely Dutch. I have mentioned the two Norwegians, and there may have been a third. There was also "Jean Labatie fransman," that is, Frenchman. That would make 25 Dutchmen among the 29.

Thus of the 26 adult males, 1630-1634, and the 29 who arrived in 1637, a total of 55, 42 were surely Dutch and probably 4 more, or all but 9 of the 55. Of the 9, six were Norwegians.

As to how many of the immigrants to New Netherland before 1630 weren't really Dutch but were, for example, either French Huguenots or perhaps Belgian Walloons, and as to how many immigrants were Walloons from the part of the Low Countries that we now know as Belgium, I wouldn't assume even to guess. About the time of the tercentenary of New Amsterdam, a Mr. Henry G. Bayer, who was quite sure that most of the people in the original Dutch settlement on Manhattan Island were really Belgian, published a whole book to try to prove his point. I refer you to it—"The Belgians, First Settlers in New York and the Middle States," he calls it. He quotes the historians' statements that the thirty families who sailed in March, 1624, on the ship the New Netherland, were "mostly Walloons." Of the 30 families, eighteen you recall, came on up the river in the ship to the patroon's colony here. Only one of them, Joris Jansen de Ralalje, is thus far represented in this Society's membership, due to the absence of records of the names of the others.

To get some of the more delicious fruit by shaking the family tree, various specialties can be investigated further. For example, you can consolidate the materials concerning all of the forebears who fought in the Colonial wars, or in the Revolution. Or you can bring together everything about the *immigrant* ancestor of each line. After that, you can take those who were first or original settlers of various communities. You can take their religious affiliations and see how many were dominies or rectors, or elders and deacons. You can develop the material on their houses, or you can run down the communities named for families from which you are descended. Other points of interest will occur to everyone.

Or you can follow up further some of the unsolved problems. Some questions are never answered. You can jot down in anecdotal form some of the more interesting incidents you discover, for some branches of the family tree are heavy with juicy fruit. For example, the members of one branch of the New Paltz Freers, 'though well enough off to be able to furnish a substantial percentage of the funds of the Huguenot Church, nevertheless were accustomed to walk into the village on Sunday from Bon-tecoe (named for the ship, the Spotted or Brindled Cow, on which so many came from Holland), barefoot, carrying their shoes in their hands. When they arrived, they put on the shoes for the service.

When old Baltus and Tryntje Van Kleecck, the first settlers of Poughkeepsie, died, one of their sons occupied the old homestead. He died, leaving his wife with six young children. Shortly after, she married a Mr. Francis Filkins, author of the noted diary of a country storekeeper

Shaking The Family Tree

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and by him she soon had seven more children. Two of them died, leaving eleven children and two adults in their house. However, it was spacious—quite grand, indeed, for those days. In fact, besides the cellar, which was used as a kitchen, it had *five* rooms. So Tryntje—she was a Tryntje too—took in roomers and boarders! One of these was a bright young lawyer, Bartholomew Crannell, who later became Poughkeepsie's most prominent Tory. He married one of the Van Kleeck step-daughters of Filkins, also a Tryntje, named for her father's mother, the first settler, and for a while they lived with the in-laws.

I have been much amused by the story of how Poughkeepsie, rather than the then-larger Fishkill, got the Anglican rectory when the two new parishes got their first rector who served them both, and of how Bartholomew and Tryntje married off one of their five daughters to this first rector.

One can speculate, too, as to how Jannetje Freer of New Paltz and Ahasuerus Van Kleeck of Poughkeepsie became acquainted. There was the Hudson River and twelve miles of wilderness between them (unless Ahasuerus didn't go directly west to New Paltz, but instead went up the river to Kingston and then southwest over the rude road to New Paltz). You and I could literally get to San Francisco in about the same time and far more conveniently today than he could go from Poughkeepsie to New Paltz 200-odd years ago.

Perhaps the marriage records of the two families give the key to this romance. For we find that when Michael Van Kleeck, older brother of Ahasuerus and named for their maternal grandfather, Michael Pieterse Palmatier, married Blandina Freer, older sister of Jannetje, and named for one of their Le Roy ancestors, their attendants were the then-unmarried Ahasuerus and Jannetje. Is it far-fetched to imagine that this wedding was the occasion of the first meeting of this young couple who later became husband and wife?

Then there is a whole grist of well-documented yarns about Roeloff Swartwout, who lived in Beverwyck for a few years after he married Anthony de Hooges' widow (Albert, de Noorman's daughter, Eva) before he went down to Esopus (Kingston). Roeloff must have been a very ingenious young man, for on a trip back to Holland he somehow persuaded the Dutch West India Company to commission him as Scout, or Sheriff, of Esopus. The job at that time carried large judicial and executive functions in addition to those that we nowadays associate with the office of sheriff. When Roeloff came back with that order, old Pieter Stuyvesant, who, unlike the rest of us Dutch, was never noted for his sweet disposition, literally "blew his top." He "told off" the West India Company directors in no uncertain terms. There weren't enough people in all Esopus and Wiltwyck for any such office and court, he wrote the directors, and, even if there were, about the last person he would want as Schout would be this immature and incompetent Roeloff. Pieter, in fact, overdid his objections to the point where the Directors, in order to show who was boss, had to turn on him with almost equal force. They directed him to honor their orders, and honor them he did when it came to the show-down.

Do not get started on genealogy unless you are prepared

to keep going. An interest in genealogy is often a fatal bug or disease. The germ is insidious; the prognosis is bad. There is little that any one can do for the patient. Sulfa, penicillin, or even aureomycin, will not reach *this* virus. I will not say that the ailment is contagious; people in the same family, though closely exposed, often show a remarkable resistance to infection. Indeed, they may develop complete immunity. But, for the afflicted person himself, there is often no permanent cure, and release for the sufferer comes only when the final date is written after *his* own name on the family's genealogical chart.

(THE ABOVE IS TAKEN FROM AN ADDRESS GIVEN BY MR. VAN KLEECK, A MEMBER OF THIS SOCIETY, BEFORE THE DUTCH SETTLERS SOCIETY OF ALBANY).

Plans To Preserve Bible Records

(Continued from Page 2)

Speaking for his committee Trustee Talman says:

"It is later than we think, to use a phrase popular among viewers-with-alarm.

"The viewers-with-alarm, in this case, are members of the Committee on Genealogy. More and more instances have arisen in the past few years where the ancestry of prospective members was difficult to prove because family records have disappeared and church records have been lost by fire.

"Family records frequently consist of notations in old Bibles, carefully set down in the days before the task of keeping vital statistics was taken over by municipalities. The Holland Society of New York accepts authentic Bible records when other proofs of lineage fail, and the time has now come when in many cases these are the only records bridging certain periods.

"Now that the building of small homes is the rule rather than the exception, these old Bibles take more space than some modern families care to give them in cramped quarters. To preserve valuable information on births, deaths, and marriages, the Committee on Genealogy hopes to add these records to its genealogical library. Plans are not complete, but will be announced soon.

"Meanwhile, if you have a Bible in which there are family records dated before 1900, wait a while before you discard it or give it away. If you know of such Bibles that are likely to pass out of a family's possession, try to persuade the owners to hold them for a time. *Do not send these Bibles to The Holland Society.* Send a letter in care of the Committee on Genealogy, The Holland Society of New York, 90 West Street, New York 6, N. Y., giving a brief description of the number of pages of records and the family names and dates involved. You may thus be helping to further one of the Society's aims.

UTICA AREA BRANCH URGED AT ANNUAL JOINT MEETING

(Continued from Page 2)

one present was called upon for brief remarks. President Van Atten drew applause with his tribute to hard working and conscientious workers in the Federal service who should be encouraged rather than criticised for every effort. He also spoke of a year's service he concluded in January as vice chairman of the War Munitions Board.

AIMS AND TRADITIONS OF SOCIETY PRAISED

By C. H. Vanderlaan

Occasionally your editor runs across something "off the beaten track" which is peculiarly fitting for inclusion in De Halve Maen. In this instance, it has been our good fortune to have received an inspiring tribute both to The Holland Society of New York and the ideals and principles for which it stands and to the sturdy Dutch pioneers, from whom sprang the descendants who today are the Society's membership. C. H. Vanderlaan, the author, is a successful American businessman, born of immigrant Dutch parents.

The glory of being descended from the pioneers who settled here so long ago is, in itself, sufficient cause for pride and diligence in preserving and furthering the ideals and principles of those pioneers, as is done so notably by the distinguished company that is the membership of The Holland Society of New York.

To Dutch nationals and to those of more recent migration to the shores of the United States, the good work of the Holland Society is gratifying and most impressive—not only as a tribute to the hardy stock of early Dutch forebears which persist down through generations in displaying the characteristics which have brought such justly earned fame and world recognition to The Netherlands—but also as a reminder to all descendants of those early Dutch men and women—both in the United States and Holland—of the necessity for constant vigilance to maintain, preserve and to enhance those values which are our priceless inheritance.

The history of Holland is the history of freedom, of a freedom loving people; of tolerance which was a living virtue, not something of legislative origin or to which lip service was paid; of hard work, thrift, integrity and—

above all—the willingness to live by these ideals and, if necessary, die for them.

In her war against Spain and Philip the Second, all Holland fought as a whole population against a foreigner, a despot, alien to their blood, ignorant of their language, a hater of their race, a scorner of their religion—a man who publicly declared he would rather the whole nation were exterminated then permitted to escape from subjection to the Church of Rome.

Liberty of speech, liberty of the press, liberty of thought on political, religious and social questions existed within those Dutch pastures and Frisian swamps to a far greater degree than anywhere else in the world at that time (1565-1600) and to a far greater degree than in many regions of Christendom in our own time.

Personal slavery was unknown and in Holland it had never existed. The free Frisians had never bowed the knee to the feudal system, nor worn, nor caused to be worn the collar of the serf.

In the battles for human liberty, the great historian John Lothrop Motley states:

"No nation has stood with cleaner hands before the Great Tribunal, nor offered more spotless examples of Patriotism to be emulated in all succeeding ages than the Netherlands in their gigantic struggle for human liberty, against Philip of Spain."

The war against Spain was not that of a "class" struggling for their own privileges. It was a war of a nation of free men against king and aristocrats who sneered at a vulgar republic where all men enjoyed political rights and preached of sovereignty of man rather than that of anointed heads of the few who inherited or usurped power by "divine right".

IN MEMORIAM

De WITT VAN BUSKIRK, JR.

De Witt Van Buskirk, Jr., a life member of The Holland Society of New York since the fourteenth of June, 1923 and number 136 in seniority at the time of his death, died at the Bayonne Hospital the twentieth of May, 1952. He resided at 11 Wesley Court, Bayonne, N.J., where he was born the seventeenth of September, 1901. He was the son of De Witt and Florance A. (Smith) Van Buskirk. His father had served our Society as Vice President, Trustee, Treasurer and President. Mr. Van Buskirk, Jr., was a Real Estate and Insurance Broker. He was a graduate of Syracuse University. His widow, Mrs. Edith Pierce Van Buskirk and his mother survive him. His funeral was held from Baumuller's Funeral Home, Thursday afternoon, the twenty-third of May, 1952, at two o'clock, interment following in the Moravian Cemetery at New Dorp, Staten Island, New York.

ARTHUR RINDGE WENDELL

Arthur Rindge Wendell, devoted member of The Hol-

land Society of New York since the eighth June, 1922 and number 123 in seniority at the time of his death, died at his home WENDELSORA, 111 Beekman Terrace, Summit, New Jersey, the thirty-first May, 1952. He was born the twenty-second February, 1876, at Quincy, Massachusetts. He was a son of George Blount Wendell, a Master Mariner of great note, and Mary Elizabeth (Thompson) Wendell. He married Grace Frances Peck in New York City, the eighth of November, 1902. She survives him as does his daughter, Eleanor Sherburne Wendell.

Mr. Wendell was educated at the Greenleaf Street School (1881-1887) and Adams Academy (1887-1892). He graduated from Harvard College with the degree of A.B. cum laude in the class of 1896 still less than twenty years of age. He was most active in the manufacture of cereals. For many years he was active in the affairs of The Wheatena Corporation and held various executive offices in that well known corporation. He was interested in the affairs of The Rahway Savings Institution and was a Trustee of several fire insurance companies. He also was connected with several financial institutions. He was

IN MEMORIAM

(Continued from Page 11)

a former President of the Union County, N.J. Park Commission and had served as a commissioner for seven terms. He had served The Holland Society of New York as a Vice President for Union County, N.J., as Treasurer, Trustee and President. He was chairman of the underwriting committee that published several volumes on "Old Dutch Houses" and wound up the affairs of that body to the satisfaction of every one. Besides our Society he was a member of The New York Society of Founders and Patriots of America, The Saint Nicholas Society in the City of New York, The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York and The Colonial Order of The Acorn. He was a member of Lafayette Lodge, number 27, F. & A. M., and Lafayette Chapter, number 26, Royal Arch Masons. He was a Trustee of the Morristown School for Boys. He was a member of The First Unitarian Church (Stone Temple) of Quincy, Massachusetts. He was a member of The Harvard Club of New York and The Harvard Club of New Jersey. Private funeral services, were presided over by the Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, S.T.D., Domine of the Society, at the Burroughs Funeral Home, 309 Springfield Avenue, Summit, New Jersey.

EDWARD KINSEY VOORHEES

Edward Kinsey Voorhees, a member of The Holland Society of New York since the nineteenth of October, 1922 and number 127 in seniority at the time of his death, died in his home in Hammond, Indiana, the twenty-second of May, 1952. He was born in Munsie, Butler County, Ohio, the sixth of December, 1861. He was the son of Ellison Hoagland and Eugenia (Boyd) Voorhees. He married Imogene Southerland at Memphis, Tennessee, the 17th of October, 1893. She died at Atlanta, Georgia, the thirty-first of December, 1940. He received his education in the public grade schools, and the Academic Department of the Central University of Iowa, located at Pella, Iowa. In 1880 he entered the transportation field and from 1884 until 1912, he was employed by one of the constituent railway companies of the Santa Fe Railway System. From 1912 up to the first of January, 1940, he was employed in various capacities by several Railway Associations. Besides our Society, he was a member of The Huguenot Society of America, The Society of Colonial Wars, The Sons of the Revolution and The Traffic Club of Chicago, Illinois. He had formerly been a member of The Tennessee Club of Memphis, The Traffic Club of Atlanta, Georgia and The Mercantile Club, of St. Louis, Mo. He was the author of several pamphlets and brochures upon the genealogy of his own and his wife's families. His wife was a member of a family of whom several had served with distinction in the forces of The Confederacy. He was an amateur photographer of considerable note, and a Republican in politics. His residence was at 6,419 Forest Avenue, Hammond, Indiana.

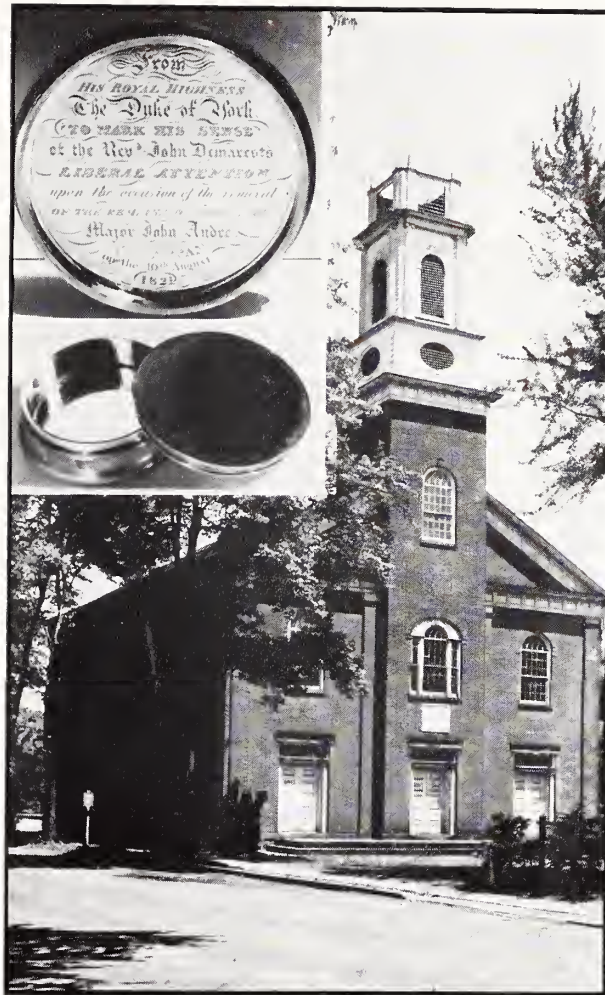
REV. LEFFERD M. A. HAUGHWOUT

Rev. Lefferd M. A. Haughwout, a member of The Holland Society of New York, since the eleventh of December, 1902 and number 88 in seniority at the time of his death, died Sunday the 20th April, 1952, at Byram, Con-

necticut, as the result of a heart attack. He was Rector Emeritus of The Episcopal Church of St. Luke at Rossville, Staten Island, and of St. Ann at Great Kills, Staten Island. He came to Staten Island in 1925 from San Juan, P.R., where he had served as an Episcopal Missionary for sixteen years. He was born the thirtieth of September, 1873, in Union County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of the Rev. Lefferd Lease Haughwout and Jane Elizabeth (Alexander) Haughwout. He was married to Virginia Bruce Braithwaite the third of June, 1918, at Williamsburg, Virginia. He was educated at East Greenwich Academy, East Greenwich, Rhode Island. He received a B.A. from Washington & Jefferson College in 1899 and M.A. from New York University in 1902. He entered the General Theological Seminary and was ordained in the priesthood in 1903. He was retired the first of November, 1941. He served The Holland Society of New York as Vice President for Richmond County in 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938 and 1941. He was a member of the Staten Island Historical Society and the Mifflin County (Pennsylvania) County Historical Society. He was the author of various literary and theological volumes. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, and two sons.

HAROLD E. DITMARS

Harold E. Ditmars, a member of The Holland Society since 1914 and 68 in seniority on its rolls, died on Sunday, June 29, in Brooklyn Hospital after a brief illness. He had been Secretary of the Society since 1944 and his untiring interest in its affairs led him to attend all gatherings in which it was either directly or indirectly concerned. He was born in Hoboken, Hudson County, N. J., sixty-nine years ago the son of the late Isaac E. Ditmars, a leading New York architect of his day and the late Mrs. Isabel Peck Ditmars. He was married to Gertrude Martense Vanderveer, a descendant of an early Dutch settler in New Netherland just as he was descended from Jan Jansen van Ditmarsen, who came to the colony in 1637. After graduating from Phillips Exeter in 1902, he went on to Harvard, where he received a B. S. degree in civil engineering with the Class of 1906. The next year he entered the employ of The Turner Construction Co., Manhattan and then became associated with his father's architectural office. He was in the general building construction field again from 1911 until 1918, first as vice-president of McDermott & Hanigan, Inc., then as secretary of Baillie & Johnson Inc. and finally with Charles Money Inc. In the first World War he served with the Emergency Fleet Corporation and afterward became terminal superintendent and then vice-president of the Northern Dock Co., general stevedores in Brooklyn. Mr. Ditmars had been retired from business for many years and made the family home at 699 East 18th Street, Brooklyn, with his wife, who died on April 14 and a daughter, Marjorie Isabel Ditmars. He is also survived by a son, Edward V. Ditmars, of Westport, Conn., a member of the Society; a sister, and two grandchildren. The funeral was held Wednesday at 10 a.m., July 2 from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, with 18 officers and trustees of the Society in attendance. Interment was in Flushing cemetery. Mr. Ditmars was a former president of the St. Nicholas Society of Long Island and he was a director of the Long Island Historical Society. He served several terms as president of the Long Island Branch of the Society.



The first Dutch Reformed Church at Tappan, Rockland County, was built in 1716 just north of the 1677 French Patent of David des Marest and rebuilt in 1788. The trial of Major John Andre was held in it in 1788, during which time General Washington was occupying the De-Windt House nearby. Andre was hanged and buried on the adjoining hill owned by Rev. John Demarest whence the body was taken later to England.

A bronze tablet inside the church commemorates the close bond with the Blauvelt family from organizing of the congregation in 1694. It was soon after 1830 that the pastor, the Rev. Isaac D. Cole, prepared David De Demarest to enter on his studies at Rutgers.

A marker erected by the New York State Historical Society identifies the church and historic background, while another marker is atop so-called "Andre's Hill".



de Halve Maen



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HOLLAND SOCIETY
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of NEW YORK
OCTOBER · 1952

--- The Holland Society of New York ---

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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SOCIETY'S TABLETS MARK HISTORIC SITES

By Walter H. Van Hoesen

Early in the life of The Holland Society of New York, founded in April, 1885, there was strong sentiment among the members for appropriate measures to mark sites of historic import on lower Manhattan Island. It was at the start of an era when more and more people were finding renewed interest in the Nation's history and there was an increasing desire to honor our sturdy ancestors.

After several years of study a special Committee on Tablets, of which Alexander T. Van Nest was chairman, submitted an impressive printed report to the Trustees of the Society on Dec. 26, 1889. It listed eight locations worthy of markers and showed a sketch of each tablet as it would appear in wording and design. The remainder of the brochure was taken up with an account of other places which should be marked at some future time.

It was the committee's proposal for a tablet to be placed on the precise spot where the earliest buildings or other structures once stood. According to the report it was very difficult to fix upon the definite site of buildings associated with some of the most prominent events in the City's history. The principal taverns, around which much of the public life centered, went

by many different names according to those of successive hosts and also by the "signs" under which they did business. Even the prominent men in early New Amsterdam are recorded under different names.

The report was so well and enthusiastically received by the Trustees that a second printing was ordered for distribution to members. Contributions followed in short order and within a year five tablets had been placed. They were affixed to buildings then standing (in March, 1890) and Society records indicate that a group of officers and members made a visit to each place soon thereafter.

The first tablet was placed on the South end of the front wall of what was then the Aldrich Court Building at 41-45 Broadway to mark the site of the first habitation of white men on Manhattan Island. The same building is still standing, with few changes and is occupied by various agencies of the Federal Government. A recent visit to the spot showed the marker remains in the same place where it was fastened sixty-two years ago and the wording can be plainly read as follows:

(Continued on page 5)

JOHN TAYLOR ARMS BANQUET MEDALIST

The sixty-eighth annual banquet of The Holland Society of New York will be held in the Sert Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, on Thursday evening, November 20.

The Distinguished Achievement Medal will be awarded this year to John Taylor Arms, one of the foremost etchers and a leading figure in the world of art. He will receive the Society's medal for his notable works and respond with the principal address.

President William T. Van Atten will preside at the dinner and Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, vice-chancellor of New York University and a former president of the Society, will present the distinguished guests. The Dutch Ambassador to the United States and the Consul General at New York have been asked to bring the

good wishes of Her Majesty Queen Juliana of the Netherlands.

A reception for representatives of other societies and distinguished guests will begin at 7 o'clock. The grand march to the banquet hall will follow at 7:45, with members of the Burgher Guard, under command of Captain Thomas M. Van der Veer, leading the procession.

Arrangements for the banquet are under chairmanship of Frederick I. Bergen, past president and a Trustee. Trustee Bruce S. Cornell is vice-chairman and other committee members are Hon. Henry E. Ackerson, Jr., Schuyler J. Bergen, Harrison Deyo, Trustee Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr., Trustee Thomas M. Van der Veer and Edward Van Volkenburgh.

Board Names Secretary and Two Trustees

A new Secretary and two Trustees to fill vacancies caused by deaths were elected at the fall meeting of the Board of Trustees of The Holland Society of New York held at the Metropolitan Club, Fifth Avenue at 59th Street, this city, on the evening of Oct. 9.

Irwin L. Tappen was the unanimous choice to fill the unexpired term of Harold E. Ditmars, who had been Secretary for six years prior to his untimely death on June 29. Mr. Tappen resides in Hackensack, New Jersey, and has been a member of the Society since 1927. He is a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1921 and member of a New York law firm.

Dr. Edwin R. Van Kleeck of Albany, New York, and Raymond P. Dorland, of Glen Ridge, New Jersey, were elected trustees, class of 1953, to fill vacancies caused by the deaths of Howard E. Springsteen and Ottomar H. Van Norden. Dr. Van Kleeck is an assistant State Commissioner of Education for New York and Mr. Dorland is a leading insurance underwriter in New York City.

President William T. Van Atten opened the meeting by asking for a moment of silent prayer in memory of Trustees Springsteen and Van Norden. It was voted to spread suitable memorial resolutions on the minutes and to send copies to the families of the deceased members.

The usual report of Society activities, which had been prepared in the past by Secretary Ditmars, was written

by Miss Florence Mc Aleer, executive secretary and its clarity brought forth much favorable comment. Minutes of the meeting were taken by Trustee Thomas M. Van der Veer as Secretary protem.

The financial report of Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken was favorably received and ordered to be placed on file. It led to a discussion of increased cost of operating the Society and the need for added revenue. Recommendations were made by several of those present for an increase in annual dues and it was voted to submit the question to the entire membership at the annual meeting to be held next April.

Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen, chairman of Press and Publications committee, reported on added assistance in meeting the cost of quarterly issues of *De Halve Maen* as a result of contributions by members which total \$1042.50 for the current year. He stated that printing costs made it impossible to issue a year book or volume on old Dutch churches.

Members have responded to the invitation to contribute old Bibles and family records, it was reported by Trustee Wilfred B. Talman, chairman of the Committee on Genealogy. It is the aim to make provision in the library at Society Headquarters for Bibles which are received and also to have photostats obtained when ever necessary.

Supplementing his report of twelve applications for
(Continued on page 3)

Burgher Guard Holds Annual Meeting

Members of the Society's Burgher Guard held their annual dinner meeting at the Williams Club, East 39th Street, this city on the evening of Oct. 14. Arrangements were in charge of Trustee Thomas M. Van der Veer, captain of the group, which takes a most active part in affairs of the Society and represents it on all public occasions.

Guests were Irwin L. Tappen, newly designated secretary of the Society as successor to the late Harold E. Ditmars and Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen, chairman of Press and Publications, and editor of *De Halve Maen*.

Secretary Tappen delighted those present with humorous remarks and became serious in discussing the responsibility of members to hold fast to aims and traditions for which the Society has always stood. Trustee Van Hoesen told of the tablets and other memorials erected by the Society in a period extending over more than sixty years. He referred to the preservation of records in various publications and pointed out the value of maintaining the quarterly magazine.

The annual election of officers accorded with recommendations by a nominating committee, as follows: Lieutenants—Frederick L. Hyer, Richard P. Terhune, Norman W. Van Nostrand, Jr., Harold R. Van Siclen; Adjutant—Kendrick Van Pelt, Jr.; quartermaster sergeants, Bruce S. Cornell, Dr. Robert W. De Groat, Dr. Frank C. Vanderbeek and William P. Van Nostrand.

Those present were: Thomas M. Van der Veer, Cornelius Ackerson, Richard H. Amerman, Edward A. Benson, Jr., Philip V. Cole, Bruce S. Cornell, Dr. Robert W. De Groat, Dr. George J. Deyo, Harrison Deyo, Frederick L. Hyer, William S. Heyer, Paul R. Jansen, William A. Poillon, Richard P. Terhune, Robert C. Van Aken, Rufus C. Van Aken, Dr. Paul B. Van Dyke, Emerio R. van Liew, Willard R. van Liew, Norman W. Van Nostrand, Jr., William P. Van Nostrand, Edgar L. Van Nuis, Charles A. Van Patten, Kendrick Van Pelt, Jr., John W. Van Siclen, Robert Van Winkle, Thomas S. Van Winkle, Charles F. Vreeland, Stewart A. Zabriskie.

DUTCHESS DINNER LEADS BRANCH EVENTS

The Dutchess County Branch of The Holland Society of New York, held its 63rd Hutspot dinner at the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Friday evening, October 3, 1952. J. Sebring Ackerman, vice-president of the Society and president of the branch, presided and those gathered around the banquet table were nearly fifty in number.

A reception was held prior to the dinner and in accordance with tradition dating back nearly half a century "Poucher's Punch" was served in memory of the late Dr. J. Wilson Poucher, who was a trustee and president of the Dutchess County Branch.

Baron Jan-Arent G. de Vos van Steenwijk, Consul General at New York from The Netherlands, was the guest speaker. He delighted those present with a detailed account of the heroic burghers who defended the City of Leyden from Spanish invaders. He asserted that their descendants in this country, as well as the homeland retained most of the sturdy qualities and virtues which they displayed in putting up such a stout resistance that the siege was raised on Oct. 3, 1574. The anniversary is always marked by the dinner meeting of the Dutchess Branch.

William T. Van Atten, President of the Society, spoke of the support given the organization in years past by the Dutchess and other branches. Trustee Bruce Cornell asked the Dutchess County members to attend the annual banquet of the Society on Nov. 20 at the Waldorf Astoria, New York City and Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen spoke briefly on plans for future issues of De Halve Maen.

Dr. John H. Dingman and Dr. John M. Jacobus, past presidents of the Dutchess County Branch, performed the traditional task of serving the Hutspot from large kettles resembling those used in cooking the first meal after the freeing of Leyden. The usual large delegation of members from neighboring Ulster County was headed by David Van Zandt Bogert, president of the branch and Joseph E. Hasbrouck, a trustee of the society.

Those present were: Baron van Steenwijk, President Van Atten, Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken, Trustees Cornell, Van Hoesen and Hasbrouck, Vice-Presidents Bogart and Ackerman and also Byron J. Terwilliger, Louis D. Lefevre, Harold L. Wood, Edmund Van Wyck, A. A. Schoonmaker, Norman H. Polhemus, John E. Deyo, Harold E. Veeder, Harold W. Delamater, Francis C. Bradt, Walter Hasbrouck, Richard R. Hasbrouck, Kenneth E. Hasbrouck, Kendrick Van Pelt, Harrison Deyo, Richard H. Stats, Fred H. Durland, Dr. Robert J. De Groat, Horace C. Wheeler, John H. Myers, Jr., Harry L. Stoutenburgh, Irwin L. Tappen, Richard Van Etten, John M. Jacobus, Jr., Alfred Hasbrouck, Howard Hohl and Charles E. Deyo.

CENTRAL NEW YORK BRANCH

The recently activated Central New York Branch of the Society will hold its first dinner meeting at the Fort Schuyler Club in Utica, N. Y. on the evening of Oct. 16.

William T. Van Atten, president, and the other officers and trustees of the parent Society have been invited to attend the affair. Plans for activities will be discussed and permanent officers elected, it is reported by Gordon R. Bice, secretary.

Members of the Society in the Central part of New York State were united in a branch about twenty-five years ago and continued active until soon after 1930. The area is rich in the tradition of early New York settlers who were descended from the Dutch of New Netherland. It includes the counties of Cayuga, Cortland, Chenango, Herkimer, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Oswego, Otsego, Seneca, Schuyler, Tompkins, Wayne and Yates.

BERGEN-ROCKLAND BRANCH

The annual dinner meeting of the Bergen-Rockland County Branch of the Society will be held Thursday evening, Oct. 16 at the Hackensack Golf Club, Oradell. Richard H. Amerman, President of the Branch, will give an historical address on the area.

Since members in Bergen and Rockland counties joined several years ago in forming a single branch interest in activities of the Society has increased and many new members have joined.

BOARD NAMES SECRETARY AND TWO TRUSTEES

(Continued from page 2)

membership Trustee Talman advised that his committee had received a request from James Roosevelt of Los Angeles, California, to have his sons, James, Jr., and Michael Allen, enrolled as life members to be effective when they reach the required age of eighteen years. Mr. Talman reported several precedents for such action and the request was favorably voted upon.

Trustee George Deyo, chairman of the Committee on Membership, reported prospects for enrolling many eligibles through activities of the reactivated Central New York branch at Utica and his efforts called forth favorable comment. The twelve newly elected members are:

PHILIP NORTON BERGEN, New Hyde Park, N. Y.
CORNELIUS VAN REYPEN BOGERT, JR., Philadelphia, Pa.
FRANK MITCHILL BOGERT, Palm Springs, Calif.
PETER EDWARD DEMAREST, Utica, N. Y.
ALBERT WALLACE HOGELAND, Newtown, Pa.
JACOB CARR NEVIUS, Morrisville, Pa.
THEODORE EDWARD PROVOST, Mountain Lakes, N. J.
BRONSON ATWELL QUACKENBUSH, Herkimer, N. Y.
WARNER MORGAN VAN AUKEN, Utica, N. Y.
JOHN ROGER VAN DENBERGH, Utica, N. Y.
EDWARD KINSEY VOOHEES, JR., Oakland, Calif.
PHILIP ALLEN WYCKOFF, Frankfort, N. Y.

HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS

Irving Wilson Voorhees, M.S., M.D., of New York, is the author of a brochure "So You Want to be a Singer" in which he tells how to avoid vocal strain, and the other dangers faced by people with the urge to sing. He has been a counsellor and guide to singers for many years.

Harold V. B. Voorhis of Red Bank, N. J., has published a book entitled "Masonic Organizations and Allied Orders and Degree" for students, scholars, historians and others. Much of the material has never before been in print and the work is a result of ten years research.

David Van Alstyne, Jr., a trustee of the Society and Mrs. Van Alstyne of Englewood, N. J., lost their son, David 3rd, 2nd Lieut., U.S.A.F., when he was killed in the crash of a single seater jet fighter plane at Pine Castle Air Base near Orlando, Fla., on August 14. He was a graduate of Taft school and Williams College. He graduated in June as an officer after having enlisted as a private in March, 1951.

Burson Wynkoop and Mrs. Wynkoop, their son, Christopher and his mother, Mrs. W. Magee Wynkoop, of Freehold, N. J., returned to this country in mid-August on the S. S. Liberte after spending the summer in Europe.

Cecil B. deMille, vice-president of the Society for the Pacific Coast and a pioneer in the motion picture industry, and his wife, Constance, observed their fiftieth wedding anniversary on August 16 at their home in Hollywood, Cal. Mr. de Mille, who is 71, danced with his 5-year-old daughter Dianne.

Trustee Thomas M. Van der Veer, who lives in Rutherford, N. J., Dr. George H. Brasted of Utica, N. Y., and Daniels C. Brasted of Wynnewood, Pa., got together the first week in July for a hunting and fishing trip to Canada. They reported good luck and an enjoyable time exchanging views as members of the Society from widely separated areas.

Richard Hasbrouck of New Paltz received a Bachelor of Arts degree at Champlain College, Plattsburg, N. Y., on Sunday, June 22. He was treasurer of his

class, won his varsity letter in tennis and active in other phases of campus life.

George Bullard Schoonmaker of Larchmont, N. Y., has sent to Headquarters a notice of his marriage to Miss Elsa Dorothy Pearson on July 11, 1952. Other details are lacking.

C. Fred Vreeland, a resident of Staten Island, N. Y., has been named as assistant curator of the Staten Island Historical Society, which is actively engaged in promoting the preservation of historic Richmondtown, with its ancient school building and other structures dating back to the Dutch era.

Manning Willis Voorhees of Staten Island, N. Y., has been commissioned a lieutenant in the United States Air Force and is stationed at Dayton, O.

W. Emlen Roosevelt of New York City has been elected president of Investors Management Company, Inc., it was announced on September 12. He is also president of the National State Bank in Elizabeth, N. J.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, minister of the Middle Collegiate Church, New York City and Domine of the Society, is guest preacher on the Sunday morning Radio Chapel program originating on Station WOR and carried over a nationwide network each week. His sermons on such subjects as "Creating a Livable World" and "You, too, Can Pray" have created very favorable attention.

John Henry Vanderveer, son of Mrs. John H. Vanderveer and the late Mr. Vanderveer of Forest Hills, L. I., took as his bride Miss Jeanne Louise Peters, daughter of Mrs. John Carsten Peters, also of Forest Hills, and the late Mr. Peters, at a wedding ceremony in the Church-in-the-Gardens, that city, on the evening of September 20. A reception followed at the Garden City Hotel. Mr. Vanderveer attended New York University and served with the Army.

Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, past president and a trustee of the Society, gave his daughter, Joanna, in marriage to Lieut. Robert Taylor Beattie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Beattie at a wedding ceremony in Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, October 11.

HANDBOOK REVEALS DATA ON MEMBERSHIP

The handbook of officers, committees and members of the Society for 1952 appeared in July and reveals many changes since the previous issue of several years ago. It is the work of Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken, Executive Secretary Florence McAleer and Harold V. B. Voorhis.

David S. Jacobus of Montclair, N. J., is number one on the roster. He joined in 1891, six years after the Society was formed. Second on the list is Charles S. van Syckel of Princeton, N. J., who became a member in 1892. Third is Albert Van Wyck of Quogue, N. Y., 1893; fourth, Marshall Van Winkle, Little Silver, N. J., 1894, and fifth, Henry F. Quackenbos, Pine Plains, N. Y., 1894.

Twenty-one members have belonged to the Society

fifty years or more, with Mr. Jacobus holding the record of sixty-one years. Nearly 150 family names appear with original or revised spelling. In first place are 22 Voorhees, 2 Voorhies, 2 Voorhies; 1 Van Voorhies, and 5 Van Voorhis. There are 15 Van Winkles, 14 Blauvelts, 12 Van Ettens; 12 Deyos, and 11 each of Schoonmakers, Vreelands, Lydeckers and Zabriskies.

Officials high in Federal, State and municipal government are included in the Society membership and in addition lawyers, doctors, writers, artists, scientists, educators, merchants, bankers, clergymen and others in all walks of life. They are living in forty-five States of the United States and several foreign countries, with New York State having the greatest number and New Jersey a close second.

Society's Tablets Mark Historic Sites

(Continued from page 1)

Erected by
The Holland Society of New York
March, 1890

This tablet marks the place
where the first habitations of white men
on Manhattan Island were located
Adrian Block, commander of the "Tiger"
erected four houses or huts here for
himself and his men

When his vessel was burned Nov. 1613
This same Captain Block
built the "Restless" the first vessel made by
Europeans in this country

The second tablet to mark the site of the first fort on
Manhattan Island was placed on one of the frame
buildings along what was then known as "Steamship
Row" which faced Bowling Green on the south side.
The buildings were razed soon after 1900 to make way
for the present Customs House. When the structure
was completed in 1907 the
tablet was fastened to a wall
of the rotunda on the main
floor, where it may be read
to this day by the many per-
sons who pass by each day.
The inscription follows:

Erected by
The Holland Society
of New York
March, 1890

The site of old
"Fort Amsterdam"
Around which so much of
the early history of
the island centers.

Fort Amsterdam was built in
1626 and demolished in 1787

To make room for
The old government house.

The first
Substantial church edifice in New York
was erected
inside this fort.

The third tablet was placed at the second story level
on the wall of a warehouse at 73 Pearl Street where it
could be seen by passengers on the elevated trains which
rumbled past. It was intended to mark the site of the
first city hall and read:

Erected by
The Holland Society of New York
March, 1890
The site of the
first house of entertainment in New York
afterward the old
"Stadt Huys" or city hall

When the elevated railway structure was demolished
several years ago the tablet was at a level which was
too high for passersby to see. The present owners of
the building cheerfully agreed to reset it just above the
front entrance on the ground level. An explanatory
note in the Tablet Committee's report back in 1889
stated that "the first Dutch house of entertainment in
the city was erected in 1642 by Governor Kieft at the
West India Company's expense." It was a great, clumsy
stone tavern located on the north west corner of Pearl
Street and Coenties Alley, facing Coenties Slip, and
when built, fronted directly on the East River. In 1653
this tavern was made into the old Stadt Huys, or city
hall. It was in a room of this building that the first
public school in New York was held. In 1699 this
city hall gave place to a new one on Wall Street, at
the corner of Nassau.

The pear tree planted by Governor Peter Stuyvesant
in 1664 at the north east
corner of 3rd Avenue and
13th Street was the fourth site
marked by a tablet. The
building was occupied by a
drug store in 1890 and the
wording on the tablet fol-
lows:

Erected by
The Holland Society
of New York
March, 1890

On this corner stood
Gov. Petrus Stuyvesant's
pear tree.

He brought the tree from
Holland on his return
from his trip in 1664.

He planted it as his own
memorial by which he said

his name might still be remembered.
The pear tree grew and bore fruit
for over 200 years
and then succumbed to
the ravages of decay.

History records that Governor Stuyvesant was sum-
moned to Holland after his surrender of New Am-
sterdam to the English in 1664 to give an accounting
of his administration. He was detained for many months
and upon his return he brought with him the pear tree,
which he planted, as he said, so that "his name might
still be remembered." The tree was surrounded by an
iron fence for many years.

(Continued on page 10)



Warehouse at 73 Pearl Street, with tablet marking the site
of first Stadt Huys, or, City Hall, in New Amsterdam.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT UNLIKE ANCESTOR

By Milton L. Van Slyck

Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth President of the United States and member of The Holland Society of New York from April, 1885, until he died on January 6, 1919, would have groaned had he been a witness to the first recorded public appearance of his immigrant ancestor, Nicolas Martens, because Nicolas was in the public eye for something the very antithesis of the famed Roosevelt motto to "Speak softly and carry a big stick."

It was on August 26, 1638 that the Council of New Netherland had met in the Council Chamber of Fort Amsterdam to dispense justice, according to the very excellent account of proceedings appearing in The New Netherland Register of January, 1911.

On that warm Summer morning, the cases before the Council were the usual collection of petty charges and grievances — most of them hardly significant enough to claim the attention of our present police courts.

One of these cases involved Philip Teyler vs. Nicolas Martens. Mr. Teyler alleged that the Roosevelt ancestor had slandered him, something which Claes Martens said he did not do, would not do and, apparently, apologized for, because the case seemed to have been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Claes Martens was not a man of imposing physical stature and in fact, he must have been quite small because in the records generally he is referred to as Kein Klaasje or Little Claes. Perhaps his small stature was the reason he relied on his tongue and wits, as the court record would indicate, rather than brawn.

Nicolas Martens does not show up on the early records again until some 12 years later when his first child, Christiaan, was baptized. Then his name appeared as Claes Martenszen. Only twice was the full name, Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt, used. His descendants dropped the Van and, generally, took the name of Roosevelt.

This first immigrant ancestor may have had a romantic episode in his life, as explorer, map maker and captive of Indians for some historians feel that it is not improbable that he was the "Kleintjen" who, in about 1616 contributed much information later utilized in preparation of one of the earliest existing maps of New Netherland.

Later on, Little Claes settled down to the more sedate life of farming and it was as a farmer that he married and sired five children. He died soon after the birth of his fifth and two years later his wife, Jannetje, daughter of Thomas Samuels, died, leaving besides some property, five minor children, as recorded in the Orphans Court, December 10, 1660.

According to The New Netherland Register, the Roosevelt name nearly died with Little Claes. Here is the account:

"It was not a rare occurrence in those early days for children of the same parents to adopt entirely different family names, and this seems to have been done among the descendants of the first Roosevelt. Neither Chris-

tiaan, nor any of his three sisters, appears to have taken their father's name.

"Nicolaes who, thanks to the tender care of his kind foster mother, Metje Grevenraet, grew up to man's estate, married at the age of 24, Hillette Jans Kunst of Albany. He was the only one to retain the family name, as his descendants seem to have done after him. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Kingston, where he was still living at the census of September 1, 1689, and where his name is put down as Claes Roosinfelt. Not long thereafter he returned to his paternal city, where he carried on the business of a miller and bolter. He probably erected his mill at the Fresh Water, operating it by means of its water power, which may account for the name of the present Roosevelt Street, which is located near or on the bed of this once small but important stream."

Like that stream, Theodore Roosevelt's ancestor may have been small, but — in the light of the indelible mark made upon the American — and even the world — scene, it is self-evident that he was important. For, undoubtedly, the years of Theodore Roosevelt's presidency constituted a turning-point in the history of the United States.

The mark made by the "Big Stick" advocate is measured and meticulously by Professor Elting Morison of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in his work, "The Letters of Theodore Roosevelt."

Much attention has been paid to the persistence and will power by which Theodore Roosevelt transformed himself from a sickly youth into a virile, muscular man of daring and active leadership. All his exercise with the bars and, later, in the amateur boxing ring, formed the background for his later exploits which created the "Rough Rider" concept of the man so dear to the people.

President Roosevelt appeared on the American scene at a time when vitality largely had been drained out of political leadership. His forceful mein and vivid personality; his knack for direct action were the Roosevelt hall-mark. Hence, his impact upon the American public was immense. But this descendant of an early Dutch immigrant was not all wind and muscle; he possessed to a high degree the political astuteness which marked the diplomatic dealings of an earlier President of Dutch heritage — President Martin Van Buren.

Through his adroit and delicate handling of the Algeciras Conference, President Roosevelt not only staved off war between Germany on the one hand and England and France on the other, but he cut a line of action which today is a model for careful study by any person planning a career in public life.

Although President Roosevelt's fame rested on many accomplishments, including the building of the Panama Canal, the fact is that it was his directness, his "perfectly natural" reactions, which endeared him to the people. For, as historians have noted, when a man prominent in public life does the natural thing, the public rejoices.

SOME DESCENDANTS OF HENDRICK VAN DYKE

By Mabel Van Dyke Baer

This year marks the three hundredth anniversary of the arrival in this country of the founder of the Van Dyke family in America. In the year 1652, Jan Thomasse Van Dyke, born 1605, son of Thomas Van Dyke and his wife Sytie Dirks, emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, to New Amsterdam. With him was his second wife, Tryntie Achias Haegen, and children. He was granted a patent in New Utrecht, King's County, now part of the city of Brooklyn, New York. There he and his wife settled and four more children were born. Numerous references to Jan Thomasse Van Dyke's ownership of land and services in public offices in the Netherlands colony are found in "Documentary History of New York," edited by E. B. O'Callaghan, and the "New Netherlands Register." The name has been spelled in different ways, but the form Van Dyke has been generally used.

The children of Jan Thomasse Van Dyke are conceded to have been Thomas Janse, Carel, Jan Janse, Achias, and Peter, born in Holland, and Hendrick, Antje Janse, Angenietje and Tryntje, born in America.

Jan Janse, or Captain Jan Janse Van Dyke, born not long before 1652 in Holland married Tryntje Thyssen Lanen Van Pelt on May 9, 1673 in New York City and died in 1736. One of their sons, Jan Van Dyke, baptized November 19, 1682, married Annetje Ver Kerk on June 6, 1706, and established a line which included Dr. Henry Van Dyke (1852-1933), former United States Minister to The Hague and Luxembourg, and President of The Holland Society of New York in 1900. Dr. John Charles Van Dyke (1856-1932), writer, Professor of History of Art at Rutgers University, and Librarian of the Sage Library of New Brunswick Theological Seminary, New Jersey, is of this line which he traced in his book "The Raritan, A River and a Family."

Many lines of Jan Thomasse Van Dyke are presented in "Distinguished American Families Descended from Wilhelmus Beekman and Jan Thomasse Van Dyke," by William B. Aitken, published in 1912. Various articles which appeared in "The Somerset County Historical Quarterly," edited by E. Van Doren Honeyman between 1912 and 1919, provide genealogical material, particularly Warren B. Stout's "Ancestral Lines of the Somerset Van Dykes," printed in volume four of these quarterlies.

The eldest son of Jan Thomasse Van Dyke, the founder of the family, was Thomas Van Dyke, born in Holland about 1632, who had just reached manhood when he arrived in New Amsterdam. He was magistrate of New Utrecht in 1673 and owned land in that place. He married Maritje Andriessen. Recent research indicates that one of his sons was Hendrick Van Dyke of Yellow Hook, now Bay Ridge, New York, who married Engeltie (probably Terhune) and died in 1751.

Hendrick Van Dyke of Yellow Hook, according to "Register of Early Settlers of King's County, L. I., New York," by Tunis G. Bergen, bought of the heirs of Achias Van Dyke (son of Jan Thomasse Van Dyke, the colonist) a farm on the Bay at Gowanus. He owned extensive property as shown by his will signed "Hen-

derick Vandyck," dated March 1, 1751, probated October 30, 1751, recorded in Surrogates Court of New York, Liber 18 of Will, p. 31. He willed to his son Hendrick Van Dyke of the Raritan, New Jersey, three pounds for his first birthright, and the farm of two hundred acres in Somerset County, New Jersey, where he then lived. Hendrick Van Dyke of Yellow Hook provided for Engeltie his wife, left the farm on which he lived in King's County, New York, to his son John Van Dyke, and made bequests to other children. He willed two hundred pounds to the children of his daughter Jannetie (1706-1743) and her husband Philip Van Arsdalen (1702-1796). A long line of descendants of Jannetie and Philip Van Arsdalen are in volume eight of "The Somerset County Historical Quarterly," in an article by the editor entitled "Arsdalen Lines." Richard W. Cook of South Orange, New Jersey, one of the descendants of Hendrick Van Dyke of Yellow Hook, through his daughter Jannetie, is now conducting research into the early generations of the Van Dyke and related families.

Hendrick Van Dyke of the Raritan, the eldest son of Hendrick Van Dyke of Yellow Hook, and so referred to in his will, was born as near as can be determined on February 10, 1709, and married Margaret born in 1710, believed to be the daughter of Dominicus Van der Veer, baptized November 16, 1679 and his wife Maria Van Nortwick, and the granddaughter of Cornelius Jansen Van der Veer, the colonist to Flatbush, New York, in 1659, and his wife Tryntie Mandeville. Hendrick Van Dyke of the Raritan and his wife Margaret Van der Veer established a branch of the Van Dyke family, which today finds descendants not only in New Jersey, but as far west as Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma and California, and as far north as the province of Ontario, Canada.

A record of the Harlingen Reformed Church, New Jersey, shows that Hendrick Van Dyke and Margrietje Vanderveer witnessed on June 16, 1731 the baptism of Coert and Annaetje, twin children of Koert Van Voorhees and his wife Annaetje Van Dyke. Hendrick Van Dyke and his wife lived near Neshanic, Somerset County, New Jersey, where he contributed funds in 1760 and 1761 to build the Neshanic Reformed Church. He was also a pew holder in the Harlingen Reformed Church. Both of these churches were served by the Reverend Johannes Martinus Van Harlingen. Hendrick Van Dyke died in 1763. His will dated March 16, 1673, filed at Trenton, New Jersey, 296R, Liber H, p. 260, signed "Hendryck Van Dyck," provides for his wife Margaret. Although he refers to his children he mentions by name only his eldest son Dominicus. Witnesses to the will were Garret Van Arsdalen and Joris Bergen. Executors of the will and persons making the inventory of the estate were all pew holders in the Harlingen Reformed Church. They were Hendrick Van Dyke's wife, Margaret, friend Peter Schenk, brother-in-law Philip Van Arsdalen (husband of Hendrick's deceased sister Jannetie), Garret Van Arsdalen, Albert Voorhies, and son-in-law Abraham Du Boy.

Children of this marriage were: Jannetje, baptized

January 1, 1729; Dominicus, baptized January 31, 1731; Henricus, baptized about 1733; Jacobus (James) baptized October 17, 1736; Peter, born about 1738; Johannes, born about 1740; Margaret, baptized about 1743; Elizabeth, baptized about 1746; Cornelius, born May 15, 1748, and possibly his sister, Helena, and Jeremiah, born about 1750.

Records of the descendants of these children have been completed in many instances to the present generation. A few of the descendants of Jannetje (1), Dominicus (2), Johannes (3), and Cornelius (4), numbered for identification, will be presented.

JANNETJE VAN DYKE (1)

Jannetje Van Dyke (1729-1763), was baptized at the Readington Reformed Church. She married Abraham Dubois, born January 19, 1725. They had the following children, according to bible records deposited with Donald A. Sinclair, Curator of Special Collections, Rutgers University Library: Margaret Dubois, born January 17, 1749; Abraham Dubois, born March 8, 1751; Nicholas Dubois, born May 21, 1753; Dominicus Dubois, born March 5, 1756; Mary Dubois, born September 14, 1758; and Catherine Dubois, born September 1, 1760. The last two children were both baptized at the Harlingen Reformed Church.

DOMINICUS VAN DYKE (2)

Dominicus Van Dyke (1731-), was baptized at the Readington Reformed Church. Presumably he was named for his maternal grandfather, Dominicus Van der Veer, and the use of the Christian name Dominicus persisted for five generations in this line of the Van Dyke family. Dominicus married Margaret (possibly the daughter of William Van Pelt) and had the following children: William (5), born May 12, 1756; Verdinatus, born about 1759; Dominicus, baptized March 22, 1761; Henricus (Hendrick), baptized August 25, 1763; and Johannes (John), baptized August 11, 1765. Their descendants were pioneers to the West.

William Van Dyke (5), after serving in the Revolutionary War as private in Captain D. Vroom's company, Somerset County Militia, married in 1780, Maria La Boyteaux, born June 10, 1758, of French Huguenot ancestry. They had the following children, a number of whom were baptized at the Neshanic Reformed Church; Dominicus (6), born February 17, 1782; Peter (7), born April 14, 1785; Pheba, born April 15, 1787; William, born December 6, 1790 (died young); Margaret, born December 3, 1792; William, born March 29, 1795; John, born July 7, 1797; Henry, born November 8, 1799; Jane Wilson, born January 23, 1802, and Joseph, born November 23, 1803. A bible now in the possession of Belle Van Dyke Greenwood, Vinton, Iowa, originally belonging to Theodore Van Dyke, a grandson of William Van Dyke (5), records births, deaths, and marriages of these children and many of their descendants.

Dominicus Van Dyke (6), was baptized June 21, 1782, at the Neshanic Reformed Church. About 1795, as did many Jerseymen, he migrated to the lands purchased in Ohio by John Cleves Symmes of Somerset County, New Jersey. He settled in Springdale, Hamilton County, where he married. He and his wife Mary had

two sons and four daughters born between the years 1804 and 1814. He died April 14, 1814 and is buried in the cemetery adjacent to the Springdale Presbyterian Church, where a monument marks his grave. His second son, Dominicus (8) was born in 1814, probably after his father's death.

Dominicus Van Dyke (8) lived in Springdale, where his name appears on the rolls of the Presbyterian Church, until about 1860 when he with his wife and family moved to Pierceville, Ripley County, Indiana. There he died in 1877. He married Jane Hoagland Simmons (1820-1895), the granddaughter of Joseph Hoagland (1737-1815), Revolutionary War soldier in the Hunterdon County Militia, and his second wife, Alice Slack (1742-1807); and descendant of Hansen Bergen and his wife, Sarah Rapelje, born June 9, 1625, the first white female child born in New Netherlands.

The eldest son of Dominicus and Jane Van Dyck was Augustus Mortimer Van Dyck (1838-1918), a brevet-major in the War of the Rebellion. He received his M.A. from Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, became well known in the educational life of Cincinnati, and in the early 1900's, was principal of Woodward High School. William Mandeville Van Dyke (1840-1900), another son, also served in the War of the Rebellion. He was later Superintendent of Schools in Ripley County, Indiana. In 1882 he was commissioned as a pension examiner, with offices in Washington, D. C., and Cincinnati. He married Martha Ellen Jones of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, of British ancestry. Their daughter, Mabel Van Dyke, was born in Cincinnati. In 1938 she married Frank Lewis Baer, writer and editor from Illinois, and they with their son Stephen Van Dyke Baer live in Washington, D. C.

Peter Van Dyke (7), migrated to Hamilton County, Ohio, about 1795, then several years later to Johnson County, Indiana, where he married Ada Blue, born January 11, 1788, in New Jersey. From there in 1855 they went as pioneers to Linn County, Iowa. Their children all born in Indiana were: Michael, born June 28, 1808 (died young); Theodore, born May 11, 1810; William, born April 22, 1812, (died young); Julia Elma, born March 11, 1813 (died young); Louisa, born April 20, 1816; Dominicus, born July 30, 1818; Uryann, born October 31, 1820; Emily, born February 8, 1823; Lazarus Henry (9), born June 3, 1826; and Mary, born July 19, 1829. Peter Van Dyke died in 1858 and his wife in 1872. Both are buried in the Pioneer Section of Oak Shade Cemetery, Marion, Iowa.

Lazarus Henry Van Dyke (9) who died in 1908, married in Terre Haute, Indiana, Emily Camilla Kinnick, born in Salem, North Carolina, a descendant of William Kinnick, sergeant major in the Revolutionary War. One of their sons, Demetrius Pleasant Van Dyke (1847-1888), married Lavina Belzora Wolfe (1849-1878). One of their daughters Nora, married Edward B. Clingman, and is doing research into the genealogical lines of the Van Dyke and Kinnick families; their daughter, Nellie Marie, married Julius Robert Troeltzsch, and teaches in the Colorado Women's College, Denver, Colorado.

Another daughter of Demetrius Pleasant Van Dyke, is Irene (Nellie) who is married to Dr. Lloyd Calvin Walter, minister of the Westminster Presbyterian

Church of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. A timely story has just been received concerning the birth of twin great-grandsons of Dr. and Mrs. Walter, children of their grandson, Lieutenant Arthur Blakely, Jr., and his wife, Patsey Ruth Elbright. These children, Neal Arthur and William Allen Blakely were born February 27 of this year in an army station in Verdun, France. With their mother they flew just ninety minutes after their birth to Frankfurt, Germany, where their father is stationed with the American army. They are probably the youngest passengers ever carried by the United States Air Force's Frankfurt-based air evacuation service. The army records that the twins are the first children born as dependents of an American serviceman's family in France.

James William Van Dyke (1853-1928), son of Lazarus Van Dyke (9), migrated to California, settled in Sacramento and married Celia Marquis. They had six sons: Fred Le Roy; Milo Elwood, Homer Franklin, William Emmet, Benjamin Harry and Richard Earl. They have all married and established families, the children and grandchildren of which are natives of California.

Benjamin Franklin Van Dyke (1862-1843), another son of Lazarus Van Dyke (9), became a well-known member of the Bar of Iowa, and one of the first members of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He married Fannie Fern Fulton. Their daughter Dorothy Lois, who married Harold Henderson Leake, is a fellow in the American Association of Science. She received her Ph. D. from the University of Oklahoma, has taught in various colleges in the West, and is the head of the Department of Biological Science of Southeastern State College at Durant, Oklahoma.

JOHANNES VAN DYKE (3)

Johannes Van Dyke (1740-), married Annatie Kouwenover. They had four children baptized at the Neshanic Reformed Church between the years 1771 and 1775; Johannis, Gerrit, Maregreita, and Annatie. They migrated to Conewago a Dutch colony established near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. At the Cinewago Reformed Church, where the Reverend Johannes Martinus Harlingen occasionally ministered, four other children were baptized: Antie, on March 15, 1777; Gertrt, on October 22, 1780; Petrus, on March 2, 1782; and Gertie, on October 25, 1784. Gerret Van Dyke (1780-1839) migrated to Mercer County, Kentucky, about 15 miles from Harrodsburg, where he owned and operated a grist mill, one of the oldest in Kentucky. He married Sarah, probaby Johnson. One of the daughter, Nancy J. Van Dyke, born February 26, 1807, married George Keller, who owned and operated the first hotel, The Old Leavenworth, in the Territory of Kansas. There, their granddaughter Cora Leavenworth Kyle was born December 5, 1855, the first white child born in Leavenworth. Her birth was celebrated by the firing of a cannon and she was given a piece of ground. She married James Monroe Allen (1848-1922) and one of their daughters, Helena Katherine Allen married Frederick M. Merwin of Kansas City, Missouri, where they now reside.

CORNELIUS VAN DYKE (4)

Cornelius Van Dyke (1748-1840), volunteered as a private in the Revolutionary War in the Spring of 1776 in the company of Captain Jacob Ten Eyck, Somerset County Militia. During his two years' service he was

one of the soldiers who guided General Washington from Trenton to New Brunswick, and into the mountains above Bound Brook, New Jersey, on Washington's retreat before the British forces. He was discharged with the rank of sergeant, and later received a pension until his death, February 24, 1840, at the age of 92 years. He married Mary Brokaw, born June 14, 1753, of French Huguenot ancestry. Both he and his wife are buried in the Old Cemetery, Somerville, New Jersey, where a monument has been erected in their memory by their grandson John Bayard Brown. Their children were: Maregrite, baptized January 1, 1778; Jannetje, baptized August 8, 1784; Cornelius, baptized May 11, 1794; Benjamin, born November 13, 1797; John, born about 1799; Magdalen, born March 4, 1801; Phoebe, born about 1803; and Mary, whose birth date is not known. Five grandsons were given the Christian name, Cornelius, and each one was left a bequest in the will of his grandfather, Cornelius Van Dyke, drawn September 14, 1837. His descendants today reside in Somerset County, and other parts of New Jersey, and have been well represented in the Presbyterian Church ministry.

Joseph Smith Van Dyke (1832-1915), grandson of Cornelius Van Dyke and Mary Brokaw, graduated from Princeton University in 1857, and Princeton Theological Seminary in 1861. He was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Cranbury for many years, and at Glassboro, from 1897 to 1900. He married Sarah J. Swing (1738-1894). Their son, George Bergent Westcott Van Dyke (1865-1928) was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Moosic, New Jersey, and his son, George Malcolm Van Dyke is today the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Lansdowne, Pennsylvania. Another son of Joseph Smith Van Dyke is Dr. Joseph S. Van Dyke, who practices medicine in Palisades Park, New Jersey, is married to Mabelle Baird, and has three sons: Joseph H. B., Donald Wood, and John Howard.

Another grandson of Cornelius Van Dyke, to enter the ministry was James Whalen Van Dyke (1838-1932), who graduated from Princeton University in 1864, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1868. He and his wife, Anna Gardner, went as pioneer missionaries to Bangkok, Siam (now Thailand) where all of their children were born. After his return to the United States, he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Stockton, New Jersey, from 1899 to 1903. He compiled a Van Dyke genealogy, which is in possession of his grandson, Edward James Van Dyke, Secretary of the Philadelphia Chapter, National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. A daughter, Sarah Helena Van Dyke, married the Reverend Frank Bateman Everitt, and lives in Rehoboth Beach, Delaware. She has completed many of the lines of Cornelius Van Dyke to the present.

Grace Margaret Durham, a great-great-granddaughter of Cornelius Van Dyke, married George E. Rafferty of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, where they now live. Their four children, Gerald, Edna June, Rita Veronica, and Phyllis Elizabeth, are all married and living in various provinces of Canada.

Among the descendants of Cornelius Van Dyke still residing near his birthplace in Somerset County, New Jersey, is his great-grandson James Hull Van Dyke who married Lydia Howell and lives in South Branch. Her-

(Continued on page 12)

FIRE FIGHTERS IN EARLY NEW AMSTERDAM

Early in the existence of New Amsterdam it became apparent that special measures must be taken to guard against the ever present danger of fire. The first steps were taken in 1656, which means that the Fire Department of New York City had its origin nearly three centuries ago.

The first chimneys in New Amsterdam were made of wood and it was to be expected fires would break out on occasion when flying sparks were fanned by the high winds which broke across the colony then entirely below Wall Street at the tip of Manhattan Island. The Governor of the colony and his advisors decided, in 1656, to appoint three citizens as "worshipful" fire wardens whose duty it was to make frequent inspections of all chimneys. Two years later an order was divided among all the shoemakers in the colony to make one hundred and twenty-two leather buckets. These buckets were hung up in various places and kept filled with water for dousing a fire on short notice.

History records that two fire engines were ordered in London in 1731 and a room in the City Hall was set aside for them. The "engines" consisted of boxes and handles that could be pushed up and down. Improvements were introduced gradually and by 1750 the first volunteer fire companies were organized. They were made up of some of the best and liveliest young men and a strong rivalry sprung up between the various groups. Competition was strong to see which group would be first to arrive at a fire. In the effort to get more speed the hand carts were replaced with horse-drawn engines. Collisions were a frequent occurrence and arguments led to blows which turned the volunteers to fighting each other rather than the flames.

A paid fire department was established in 1865 and steam engines replaced the old type hand pumpers which had been used to draw water from wells, ponds and even the rivers on either side of Manhattan Island.

Society's Tablets Mark Historic Sites

(Continued from page 5)

The fifth tablet was placed at what is now 115 Broadway to mark the site of the DeLancey House later known as the City Hotel. The marker is now imbedded in the south wall of the building about three feet off the ground and is worded as follows:

Erected by
The Holland Society
of New York
March, 1890

The site of the old historic De Lancey House
Afterward the City Hotel.

The tavern located here had various proprietors
by whose name it was successively called
Being among others known as
"The Provence Arms" "The City Arms"
and "Burns Coffee House or Tavern."

It was here that the celebrated
non-importation agreement in opposition
to the "Stamp Act" was signed Oct. 31st, 1765.

After the five tablets had been placed there was frequent discussion of plans for other memorials, but nothing concrete developed for many years. A committee had been named in 1894 to develop ways and means for erecting a statue of William the Silent, with Judge George M. Van Hoesen as the first chairman. He was followed by Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa and later by Tunis G. Bergen. While on a trip to Holland in 1908 Dr. Roosa discovered, in the lumber room of an art museum, the original sculptor's model from which the statue of William the Silent in the Hague had been constructed and he conceived the idea of using that model to make a replica. Interviews and correspondence followed and then the first World War in 1913 called negotiations to a halt.

The solicitation of contributions to pay for the statue was continued and when the return of peace permitted contacts abroad an understanding was reached for casting of the statue. It was delivered at New York in Dec., 1923 and then a long search was begun for an appropriate site. Agreement could not be reached with New York City officials or on a location at a place along the Hudson River.

It was suggested finally that the statue should be permanently placed on the grounds of Rutgers Theological Seminary at New Brunswick. It was pointed out that the institution was organized for the education of ministers for the Dutch Reformed Church in America and that William the Silent was best remembered for his views on religious liberty.

In 1928, just 30 years after receipt of the first subscriptions, the statue of William the Silent was unveiled. The date was June 9 and the ceremony was attended by the Governor of New Jersey, dignitaries of Rutgers University, the Dutch minister to the United States and a large gathering of students, citizens and others to watch officers of the Society conduct the program. The presentation speech was made by Tunis G. Bergen and the Dutch minister, Jonkheer Dr. J. H. van Roijen, spoke on the career of William the Silent. The entire cost of the project was near to \$10,000 raised entirely by the subscriptions from members and interest on the funds as they accumulated.

The most recent erection of a tablet by the Society was to commemorate the purchase of Governor's Island from the Indians. A large delegation of members, led by the Burgher Guard, was present for the colorful occasion on the afternoon of May 17, 1951, when the marker was unveiled with appropriate ceremony in front of the General's House.

Set in a huge boulder, the tablet had been designed

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IN MEMORIAM

LEONIDAS WESTERVELT

Leonidas Westervelt, a life member of The Holland Society of New York since 1929 and 237 in seniority, died on August 16 in his home at 44 Arleigh Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York. He was born in Batavia, N. Y., on December 28, 1875, the son of John Calvin Westervelt and Alice Harriet Doty and was in his seventy-sixth year. He married Mrs. H. Alberta Rouse Nolan of New York City on May 3, 1928 and she survives. After attending the schools of his native city, he went to Columbia University and graduated in the Class of 1903. During that time he became interested in the role of the circus in American drama which led him to write a life of P. T. Barnum and he also collected many items relating to Jenny Lind, the Swedish singer. He was author of "The Circus in Literature" and in the theater he was co-author of "Sweet Seventeen" and "Made for Each Other." Mr. Westervelt had been on the staff of the Museum of the American Indian and in 1931 he supervised for the museum the excavation of an old Indian burial ground in Little Neck, L. I. During travels abroad he had collected many items and one of his greatest interests was a collection of Presidential campaign insignias. He was a vice-president of the New York Historical Society. His other memberships included the Sons of the Revolution and the St. Nicholas Society. Funeral services were held from the Community Church, Douglaston on Tuesday, August 19, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

DR. CHARLES EDGAR VAN WICKLE SR.

Dr. Charles Edgar Van Wickle Sr., a member of the Holland Society of New York since March 13th, 1952 and 916 in seniority died in Fitkin Memorial Hospital, Neptune, N. J., on August 16. He lived at 219 3rd Ave., Belmar, N. J. and had practiced dentistry since 1905 in Asbury Park. He has been on the staff of the hospital for several years. Dr. Van Wickle was graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College, now a part of Temple University. He was a member of the Society of Friends, a Mason, an Elk, a former president of the Monmouth County Dental Society. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Pennoyer Van Wickle; two sons, Charles E. Jr., who joined the Society with his father and John S. Van Wickle; a daughter, Mrs. John H. Derby Jr.; two brothers, George T. and Harold Van Wickle, and a sister, Mrs. Stanley Dodd. He was in his sixty-ninth year.

REYNIER J. WORTENDYKE, SR.

Reynier J. Wortendyke Sr., a member of the Holland Society of New York since March 9, 1899 and 15 in

seniority died at his residence, 50 Glenwood Ave., Jersey City, N. J., on August 25, 1952. He had been a vice-president, treasurer, trustee and president of the Society. Mr. Wortendyke was born in Jersey City on August 24, 1860, the son of Jacob Rynier Wortendyke and Susan Jane Doremus. His death came one day after his ninety-second birthday. His wife was Carolyn M. Cooley and his second wife was Lena Lauback, who died in 1945. After attending Jersey City schools he was graduated with the class of 1882 at Rutgers University, of which he was the oldest alumnus. He graduated from Columbia University Law School in 1885 and practiced in Jersey City until 20 years ago, when he removed to Newark, N. J., where he had offices at 1180 Raymond Boulevard with a son, Reynier J. Wortendyke Jr., who is also a member of the Society. At the time of his retirement in June Mr. Wortendyke had the distinction of being the oldest practicing attorney in New Jersey. He had been honored by the Bar Association of his state for more than fifty years in the profession. He was a direct descendant of Cornelius Jacobsen Stille, who settled in New Amsterdam in 1633. In 1906 he was elected vice-president of the society for Hudson County, N. J. He was a Trustee from 1928-1932 and from 1933 until 1941, treasurer from 1929-1931 and president in 1931 and 1932. He was a member of the University Club and Bergen Lodge, F. & A. M., Jersey City, the American Bar Association, the New Jersey Bar Association and the Essex County Bar Association. Two surviving sons are Reynier J. Jr. and Howard B., besides a daughter, Mrs. T. B. Dunn. Funeral services were held at the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City at 9 p.m. on Wed., August 27 and interment was at Pompton Plains, N. J.

OTTOMAR H. VAN NORDEN

Ottomar H. Van Norden, a member of The Holland Society of New York since March 10, 1904 and 25 in seniority died on August 28 at his home, 28 East 70th Street, New York City. He had held office as trustee, treasurer, vice-president for New York County and president of the Society, which was one of his major interests for nearly half a century. Born in St. Albans, Vermont, on June 1, 1878, he was the son of the Rev. Dr. Charles Van Norden and Anne Hubbell Mygatt. He was married to Mrs. Jennie Duncan, who survives him. Mr. Van Norden underwent two operations last winter at New York Hospital and had been in declining health. He was graduated from Stanford University in 1889 and came to New York two years later. Most of his business career had been in the textile industry and for thirty years he had been president

IN MEMORIAM

(Continued from page 2)

of the Metakloth Company of Hackensack, N. J., processors and finishers of textiles. He was a member of the Central Presbyterian Church, Park Ave. and 64th Street, this city. A lifelong supporter of the conservation of natural life, he was a past president of the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks. Always interested in every phase of the Society, he was chairman of all its important committees and a frequent contributor to *De Halve Maen*, which was enlarged to its present size during his term as president. At his suggestion the Society adopted the symbol of the Beaver as its Talisman and at a meeting of the Trustees on Oct. 13, 1939, he presented a mounted beaver to the Society. Since that time it has led the processional at each Society function. Mr. Van Norden was a trustee from 1934-39 and from 1942 until his death; treasurer, for 1939-1940; vice-president, for New York County for 1942 and president for 1943-44. It was mainly through his good offices that the Burgher Guard was formed in 1935. His clubs included the University, Campfire, St. Nicholas, Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, of which he was vice-president. Besides his widow he is survived by three sons, Hoghland, Duncan, and Langdon, all of whom are members of the Society, and a daughter, Miss Jeannie Van Norden.

RICHARD CROSLEY VOORHIES

Richard Crosley Voorhies, of New York City, a member of The Holland Society of New York since June, 1946, died on August 2, 1952. He was educated at the Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Virginia and the Mercersberg Military Academy, Mercersberg, Pennsylvania. He also attended the University of Virginia for two years and graduated from New York University. Born December 5, 1906, at New Iberia, La., he was the son of Walter Francis Voorhies and Letty Grace Sealy.

SOME DESCENDANTS OF HENDRICK VAN DYKE

(Continued from page 9)

bert E. Durham, a great-great-grandson, and his wife Helen Marguerite Shepherd lives in Somerville, where he is an official of the Peoples Building and Loan Association. He has compiled and had printed a great deal of information concerning this branch of the Van Dyke and collateral families. He is still closely associated with the Neshanic Reformed Church which his ancestor Hendrick Van Dyke of the Raritan helped to found and support two hundred years ago.

Society's Tablets Mark Historic Sites

(Continued from page 10)

and the inscription composed by Trustee Frank H. Vedder, who was the donor. It was accepted on behalf of the Government by Lieutenant General Willis D. Crittenberger, Commander of the 1st Army with headquarters on the historic island.

The wording of the tablet follows:

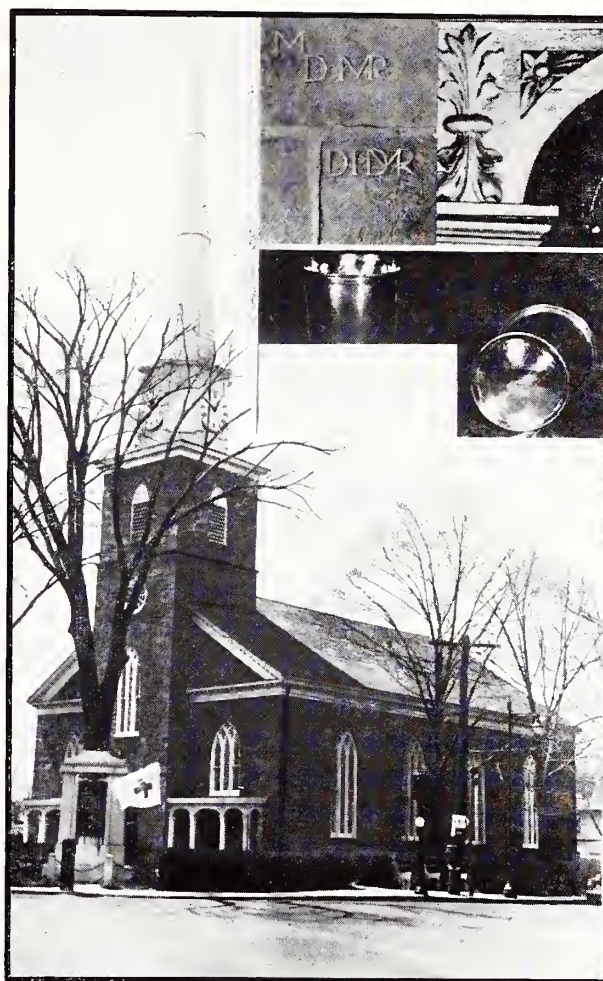
Governor's Island

Called by the Indians "Pagganck,"
was purchased from two members
of the Indian tribe of Manahatas
named Cakaptayne and Pehiwas by
Wouter VanTwiller, a Governor and
Director General of New Netherland,
June 16, 1637; the price paid
was two axe heads, a string of
beads and a handful of nails.

Erected by
The Holland Society of New York
1951

Our Own Bookshelf

- From R. C. Ackerman and Mrs. Cynthia M. Champlin: Manuscript "Record of the Ackerman Family from A.D. 1586" by Henry Ackerman.
- From The Church Club: List of Members, 1952.
- From The Collegiate Church of New York: Year Book 1952.
- From Willard L. De Yoe: "The Ramsey Journal," April 10, 1952, containing article "Indian Fishing Stories in the Old Passaic" by Willard L. De Yoe.
- From Mrs. Howard G. Du Bois: "The Zabriskie-Von Steuben House" by Mrs. Howard G. Du Bois (1952).
- From The Dutch Settlers Society of Albany: Year Book 1949-1951.
- From Clyde Bogert Hay: Photostat of page from bible of John Westervelt Banta and his wife Sophia Westervelt.
- From Metropolitan Club: List of Members, 1952.
- From New England Society in the City of New York: Annual Report for 1951.
- From Charles L. Schenck: Map of the original grants of village lots from the Dutch West India Company to the inhabitants of New Amsterdam (now New York) lying below the present line of Wall Street. Grants commencing A.D. 1642. Located from historical and legal records by Henry D. Tyler, New York, 1897.
- From Marquis E. Shattuck: "Calyer-Collier-Colyer Family" compiled by Andrew J. Provost, Jr. (1951).
- From Smithsonian Institution: Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1950.
- From Charles H. Vosburgh: Entries from old family bible of Jacob C. Vosburgh, great grandfather of Charles H. Vosburgh.



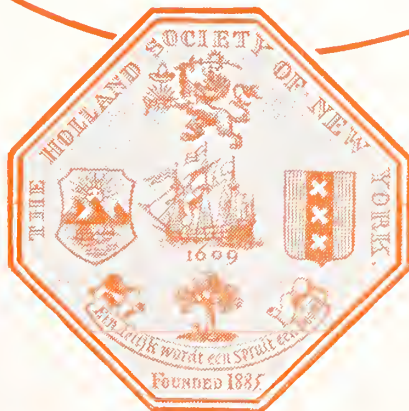
The North Church, Dutch Reformed, was organized in 1724 at Schraalenburgh, now Dumont in Bergen County, New Jersey. The present structure was built in 1811 and in 1938 the Historic American Building Survey classified it as one of exceptional historic value. The first lists of members were comprised almost entirely of descendants from the earliest settlers in New Amsterdam, including twenty-four Demarests and many of the old names have continued on the rolls to this day. The Blauvelt family is also well represented. Two silver chalices used in the communion service date from 1804.



de
Halve Maen



The
HOLLAND SOCIETY
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JANUARY • 1953

--- The Holland Society of New York ---

90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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JOHN TAYLOR ARMS IS BANQUET MEDALIST

Honored for work as Etcher at 68th Annual Gathering of Society held at Waldorf Astoria

Every man should strive to be an artist in his own right by doing his utmost to attain perfection in his chosen field, it was declared by John Taylor Arms, leading American etcher and engraver, as Distinguished Achievement Medalist, at the 68th annual banquet of The Holland Society of New York on Thursday evening, Nov. 20.

Following the precedent of recent years the affair was held in the Sert Room of the Waldorf Astoria hotel, New York City, with more than 200 members and guests attending. It was the first time the particular field of accomplishment in the arts had been recognized since annual award of a Distinguished Achievement Medal was started thirty years ago.

Mr. Arms was presented with the medal award and an illuminated scroll conferring honorary membership in the Society by William T. Van Atten, president of the Society. The address of introduction and welcome was made by Dr. Harold O. Voorhis, vice-chancellor of New York University and a former President of the Society. Dr. Voorhis paid tribute to the accomplishments of Mr. Arms in citing the modesty and unassuming disposition of the medalist.

The dinner was held in a brilliant setting after a reception for medalist and honored guests who attended as representatives of other societies. President Van Atten escorted Mr. Arms into the banquet room at the head of a procession made up of the honored guests accompanied by officers and trustees of the Society. The Burgher Guard, under direction of Captain Thomas M. Van der Veer, formed an honor line for the entrance into the chamber and paraded the colors followed by the beaver, official emblem of the Society.

Dr. J. G. de Beus, Netherlands Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, was in attendance and responded to the toast to Queen Juliana proposed in traditional manner by President Van Atten. A toast was offered to our country and the President. Dr. de Beus expressed his own pleasure at being present and the regrets of Dr. Jan Herman van Roijen, Ambassador from the Netherlands, who was kept away because of an official mission to the Pacific coast.

Baron J. A. de Vos van Steenwijk, consul General of the Netherlands in New York, was present and also representatives of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, the Netherlands Society of Philadelphia, Sons of the Revolution, St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York, The New England Society, Saint George's Society, Saint Andrew's Society, The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Saint David's Society, Saint Nicholas Society of Nassau Island, Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars.

The invocation and benediction were offered by the Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, Domine of the Society and pastor of the Middle Collegiate Church, New York City.

Picturesque highlights of the evening came with parading of the steaming kettles from which the Hutsput was served and the dessert, which was the final course.

Arrangements for the banquet were in charge of a committee under chairmanship of Trusee Frederick I. Bergen, who was assisted by Bruce S. Cornell, and the Grand Marshall was Trustee P. R. Haulenbeck. Members of the Burgher Guard distributed long stemmed clay pipes and cigars which were smoked by the diners when demi-tasse was served at the close of the dinner.

Mr. Arms has been honored in the past by the doctorates of B.S., A.M., M.S. and Litt.D. A graduate of Princeton University, he is vice-president of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and a member of many other organizations dedicated to promoting interests in those fields.

Visibly touched by the well chosen words of Dr. Voorhis by way of introduction, Mr. Arms declared it made him humble to be honored by award of the Society's Achievement Medal. He referred to the great artists of the past and declared that in Rembrandt the Netherlands produced the foremost etcher of all time.

It may not be possible for every man to be accomplished much less outstanding in the arts or other fields of endeavor, Mr. Arms asserted, but it must be the purpose to constantly strive for better results no matter what the

(Continued on page 12)

TRUSTEES PLAN ANNUAL MEETING IN APRIL

A nominating committee was selected and other plans for the sixty-eighth annual meeting of the Society were approved by the board of trustees at the regular quarterly meeting held on Thursday evening, December 11, at the Williams Club, this city.

The annual gathering of the members will be held on the evening of April 6 at the Union Club, Park Avenue and 69th Street. Following the business session a dinner will be served at a charge sufficient to meet the expense and there will be a social period to be arranged by the committee on meetings of which Trustee Thomas M. Van der Veer is chairman.

The nominating committee named to report a slate of officers and trustees was picked with Trustee Wilfred B. Talman as chairman and Trustee Frederick I. Bergen, Trustee Milton L. Van Slyck, Edward Van Volkenburgh and Edgar B. Van Wagoner.

An extended discussion was held on the related subjects of membership, increase of endowment funds and Society objectives. President William T. Van Atten encouraged the trustees to express opinions and there was a report of comments received from the various vice-presidents. Trustee George J. Deyo, chairman of the membership committee was authorized to circularize the present membership with a list of names indicating descent from settlers of New Amsterdam. Each member will be asked to propose a person believed to be eligible.

Memorials drafted and submitted by Trustee Reuben

B. Crispell on the deaths of four officers of the Society were adopted by rising vote and ordered spread on the minutes of the meeting. They were for Ottomar H. Van Norden, past president and trustee; Reynier J. Wortendyke, also a past president and trustee; Harold E. Ditmars, secretary, and Howard D. Springsteen, a trustee.

Irwin L. Tappen, recently designated as secretary, was introduced by President Van Atten and complimented for the efficient manner in which he has proceeded to carry on the exacting duties so capably filled by Mr. Ditmars. Dr. Edwin R. Van Kleeck of Albany, N. Y., and Raymond P. Dordand of Butler, N. J., likewise were welcomed to their first meeting since election as trustees to fill vacancies caused by death.

Plans for observance of the 300th anniversary since the adoption of New York's municipal system were reviewed. President Van Atten reported he had been named a member of the Mayor's committee and at several meetings held to date little had been accomplished in the way of formulating a program. Trustee Van Slyck was designated to co-operate with President Van Atten in promoting the activity of the Society in events which may be arranged.

At the suggestion of Trustee Walter H. Van Hoesen it was voted to solicit voluntary contributions to help meet the cost of printing *De Halve Maen* and other publications of the Society in 1953. Suitable reference to the matter will go out on February 1 with statements

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Landmark Demolished

Another of the fast disappearing land marks of the early Dutch era in New Netherland was demolished by New York City workmen on November 16 after vandals had roamed the place for several years. It was the Van Pelt Manor house built in 1686 at what is now 18th Street and 82nd Avenue in Brooklyn.

Officials of the Park Department for Brooklyn declared the demolition had been completed "strictly as a safety measure". The city took over the property as the site for Milestone Park in 1932 and could not afford to keep a watchman on duty. A block away the 275-year-old Utrecht Reformed Church is located and its Domine, the Rev. Martin Paul Luther, was unsuccessful in efforts to have the old house preserved. Stone and rubble from the walls were dumped at Marine Park, Jamaica Bay for

fill. A tablet taken from a corner place and referring to aid by the Van Pelt family to Continental Forces in the Revolution will be preserved and also a mile stone pointing to "N. York Ferry" and "Denys Ferry".

The house was built by Aert Teunis Van Pelt, a farmer who arrived in New Amsterdam in 1663 and bought the Brooklyn land in 1677. According to the New York City Guide compiled by the WPA there are only three older houses in Brooklyn, the Wyckoff Homestead in Canarsie Street, the Schenck-Crooke House and the Lott House, both in Flatlands.

The original Van Pelt house was one room and built of stone. It had been expanded by three frame additions. Both George Washington and Lord Howe used the house during the Revolution.

Old Relics Unearthed

Traces of New Amsterdam when it was limited to the tip of Manhattan Island bounded by Wall Street to the north was brought to light in late October during the course of excavation work along South Street.

Four feet below the present surface, in a pit near the intersection of Clinton Street, city workmen found some of the ancient cobblestone paving used by the early

settlers. Beneath the cobblestones, which were rounded and of various sizes, the curious workmen brought out a veritable hoard of old clay pipes which must have been smoked and unstemmed by the good Dutch burghers who strolled along the waterfront. There were bits of iridescent glass, some hand-wrought nails, pieces of zinc and some bricks which appeared to be of Holland origin.

NEW YORK'S MUNICIPAL SETUP 300 YEARS OLD

By Walter H. Van Hoesen

Three centuries of municipal government in New York City will be marked on February 2. It was on the same day in 1653 that Peter Stuyvesant issued an edict creating a system of local administration for New Amsterdam, in accordance with orders issued by the Amsterdam Chamber in Holland, as an outcome to years of complaints and appeals from leaders in the colony.

As time is measured three hundred years is not a record compared with cities of Europe, but it is a long span for Manhattan and the other four boroughs comprising the present New York. Traces of the earliest days disappeared long ago with building and constant rebuilding. Even the contour of the land has been changed and events which transpired in 1653, as well as before and later, are preserved for posterity only in records which have been gathered after extended search. Names of streets and localities and plaques erected over the years by The Holland Society of New York and other groups help to preserve the history of those days.

Observance of the city's tercentenary as an incorporated community will take various forms during the next few months. Proposals made nearly a year ago for a city-wide program have failed to materialize and action will be up to various civic groups. The anniversary will be appropriately noted at gatherings of The Holland Society of New York and its branches.

The New York Historical Society will have a series of exhibits of documents relating to the settlement and growth of New Amsterdam, as the city was first named. The Staten Island Historical Society is planning a program for next May centered around the old Voorlezer's House in Richmondtown, the only public building within the city limits dating back to the 17th century.

The history of New Amsterdam goes back to 1609 when Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the service of the Dutch East India Company took *De Halve Maen*, a tiny sailing vessel, through the Narrows and up the North River to a spot later the site of Fort Orange and finally changed to Albany. The 300th anniversary was marked in 1909 by the Hudson-Fulton celebration in which members of the Society took a leading part.

It had been Hudson's assignment to find a shorter passage to the East and when he returned to Amsterdam after delays along the way his report to the Dutch East India Company was a disappointment. It bore fruit in other quarters, because an organization of merchants was formed and a second vessel was dispatched under one of Hudson's aides to trade with the Indians. Success of the venture led to a voyage by two vessels, the *Fortune* and *The Tiger*, in 1612. In 1613 or 1614 three other vessels made successful trips.

The *Fortune* was commanded by Hendrick Christiaensen, who proceeded to the Delaware River and established Fort Nassau, while Adriaen Block decided that it would be well to erect several rude houses of boards, roofed with bark, as a headquarters on Manhattan Island, at a site of the present 29 Broadway.

New Amsterdam and other settlements by the Dutch in the area known as New Netherland were governed by directors general sent out by the Dutch West India Company which had been formed to exploit the territory, just as the Dutch East India Company was chartered to trade with the East Indies. The first director general was Peter Minuit, who was sent over in 1626. He was succeeded by Bastiaen Janszen Crol (or Krol), who held office until the arrival of Wouter van Twiller in 1633.

Wilhelm Kieft became the third governor in 1638. During the regime of Kieft authority continued almost entirely with the director general accountable only to the Dutch West India Company, but he undertook to consult with eight of the leading men in the colony. There was some complaint against taxes and administration of affairs and finally one of the group, Cornelis Melyn, addressed a petition to the States-General in Holland as a statement of grievances. In October, 1644, the eight men signed a memorial written by Andries Hudde, addressed to the Amsterdam Chamber, discussing problems of the colony which they claimed had been caused by Kieft and they asked his dismissal.

Peter Stuyvesant was commissioned governor of New Netherland in May, 1645. He was governor of the Dutch West Indies and on his recommendation they were joined to New Netherland. It was not until the spring of 1647 that Stuyvesant arrived on Manhattan Island and soon thereafter trouble developed with the settlers because of his autocratic rule. He was unable to smooth out difficulties which started with the administration by Kieft, although he did order an election in which the people chose a board of eighteen representatives from which he selected nine to be his counsellors. They were to meet as a body only when called by Stuyvesant and then only to discuss and advise on such matters as he might bring before them. The governor or someone delegated by him presided at meetings.

Feeling became intense between Stuyvesant and the men. Petitions for relief were sent direct to Holland over the objection of Stuyvesant, who went to the extent of banishing Melyn and Kuyter as leaders of the opposition. The bickering and filing of complaints back and forth went on until 1650 when the Amsterdam Chamber, seeing that something must be done for New Amsterdam, directed Governor Stuyvesant to organize the settlement as a suitable Burgher Government within the New Netherland colony. He was authorized to appropriate 250 guilders per annum to pay a school master and remove the duty on tobacco in the hope of promoting trade with Virginia.

Under the instructions of the Amsterdam Chamber the people of Amsterdam were permitted to elect as much as possible under the custom of Amsterdam, a burgher government composed of a schout (sheriff or prosecutor) who also had the duty of presiding over meetings of the magistrates. Two burgomasters (mayors) and five schepens (aldermen) were to be included in the group of officials. This was too much like democracy for

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HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS

Rev. Garrett M. Conover, of High Bridge, N. J., pastor emeritus of the Annandale, New Jersey, Reformed Church, gave an address on the history and development of the community at a 100th anniversary program in the church on October 26. He recalled that most of the town's pioneer families were descended from Dutch settlers in early New Amsterdam and descendants of the present day continue to play a prominent role in affairs.

Edwin R. Van Kleeck, of Albany, N. Y., an assistant Commissioner of Education for New York State, has been appointed chairman of the Girl Scout National Public Schools Advisory Committee. He will head a group of educators to advise the organization on policies and schools and to serve as liaison in its relations with various other groups.

Kenneth E. Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hasbrouck of New Paltz, N. Y., are the parents of a son, Charles Jackson Hasbrouck, who was born on June 16, 1952.

Robert L. Smock of Middlebush, N. J., has become vice-president and director of copy of Dancer-Fitzgerald-Sample, Inc., advertising specialists in New York City.

Richard K. Hoagland of Cranbury, N. J., held a one-man exhibition of his paintings in the Arts and Sciences building at Princeton from November 14 to 28. The canvases included still life and scenic views besides portraits.

William T. Van Atten, president of the Society, has been named a trustee of Long Island University.

Peter Whitney van Benschoten, son of Mr. and Mrs. Homer W. van Benschoten of Santa Barbara, Cal., and Nancy McRae, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harwood L. McRae of Los Angeles were married at a candlelight service in All Saints Church-by-the-Sea in Santa Barbara on Saturday, November 25. They will live in Los Angeles, where Mr. van Benschoten is in the investment banking business.

Arthur F. Lefferts and Mrs. Lefferts of Jenkintown, Pa., are parents of a third child, Carol, who was born on November 25. Mr. Lefferts has been commissioned to write a history of the Leedom Family Association.

Edward A. Benson, Jr., of Westfield, N. J., was the leading spirit in a St. Nicholas program and dance held in the Westfield Masonic Auditorium on Saturday night, December 7. Festivities started in the business section with a parade led by St. Nick on a white horse. During the evening guests were entertained with a discourse on the origin of St. Nick in Holland and how the customs of Christmas observance in that country were brought to New Amsterdam.

John C. Traphagen of West Nyack, N. Y., chairman of The Bank of New York, has been re-elected chairman of the investment committee of the board of trustees for Stevens Institute of Technology, it was announced on December 6.

Henry E. Ackerson, Jr., of Keyport, N. J., has accepted the general chairmanship of the Rutgers Law Center

Development Program, it was announced on December 12 by President Lewis W. Jones, president of the university at New Brunswick. The program is designed to strengthen the law school for greater service. A former president and trustee of the Society, Judge Ackerson has a long and distinguished career in the legal profession and public service. A former state senator from his native Monmouth County, he served for twenty years on the Circuit Court bench and then on the New Jersey Supreme Court and as an Associate Judge of the new Supreme Court before retiring in 1951.

Nelson Springsteen of Forest Hills, L. I., was elected president of the New York Metropolitan District Chapter, American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, at the annual meeting held in December.

John Ogden Outwater, Jr., son of Mrs. John O. Outwater and the late Mr. Outwater and Miss Alice Hook Davidson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Wetmore Davidson of Brooklyn and Sebec Lake, Me., were married at an afternoon wedding service in the Unitarian Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn Heights, on December 13. Lieut. Eric Outwater, U.S.A., also a member of the Society, was his brother's best man. Mr. Outwater attended Stowe School in England, received an M.S. degree from Trinity College in 1948 and a doctorate from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1950.

Robert Cole Van Aken and Mrs. Van Aken, of East Williston, L. I., are parents of their first child, Richard Cole Van Aken, born on December 7. The infant's grandfather is Rufus Cole Van Aken, treasurer of the Society.

On Our Bookshelf

From Miss Martha H. Amerman: "History of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Neshanic, New Jersey, 1752-1952", by the Rev. George B. Scholten, Pastor.

From Mrs. Winifred Demarest Gifford: "The Valley of Homes—The Ponds, Yaupough, Oakland, 1695-1952", by Ryerson Vervaeke.

From The Long Island Historical Society: "Historical Markers and Monuments in Brooklyn", compiled by Edna Huntington, Librarian (1952).

From The Pennsylvania Society: 1952 Handbook.

From Société d'Histoire du Protestantisme Belge: Annales 1952.

From Mrs. T. Morris Van der Veer: Munsell's "History of Queens County, New York (1882). Kelsey's "History of Long Island City, New York (1896). Stiles' "History of Kings County Including Brooklyn, New York (1884), 2 Vols.

From E. M. Van Norden: "Hollanders Who Helped Build America", by Prof. Dr. Bernard H. M. Vlekke and Rev. Dr. Henry Beets (1942).

From William Walton Woolsey: "The Shaping of North America", by William Walton Woolsey and Rosamond Tucker Woolsey.

BRANCH MEETINGS STIR MEMBERS' INTEREST

Annual dinner meetings of the Bergen-Rockland and Central New York branches in October were well attended and were marked by the reading of historical papers.

BERGEN-ROCKLAND

A historical paper entitled "Dutch Colonial Schools in New Jersey" was a feature of the annual dinner meeting of the Bergen-Rockland branch of The Holland Society of New York, at Hackensack Golf Club, in Oradell, on Thursday evening, October 16. It was read by Richard H. Amerman, who was elected branch president.

The gathering attracted more than forty members of the Society residing in the area and others from more distant points. Officers of the parent society were present, including Secretary Irwin L. Tappen, Treasurer Rufus Cole Van Aken and Trustee Thomas M. Van der Veer. Past president John de C. Van Etten and Vice president David Van Zandt Bogert, who represented Ulster County, N. Y., also attended.

After a social hour and the serving of a delectable meal, a business session was presided over by Paul R. Jansen, who retired after several years as branch president. Recommendations of a nominating committee were accorded unanimous approval. Besides Mr. Amerman, who resides in Rutherford, the other officers elected are: Jansen Van Etten, Bergenfield, vice-president; George C. Hance, West Englewood, secretary; and Richard P. Terhune, Leonia, treasurer.

In his paper Mr. Amerman traced Dutch influences on elementary education in the old and new worlds. He declared that early Dutch schools in America reflected the educational system brought over from Holland.

"The first Colonial school in New Jersey," he said, "was established in 1662 in Bergen Township, now in Hudson County, but which was part of Bergen County for generations. The first schoolmaster was a Dutchman named Engelbert Steenhuysen, who held the post from 1662 until 1665.

"Steenhuysen was a litigious individual. When the village taxed him for refusing to quarter soldiers in his home he tried to resign, asserting that a schoolmaster should be exempt from all village taxes and burdens. The teacher lost out but the record fails to show how much he owed, or whether he ever paid.

"Usually the school teacher's home was also the school. The schoolroom was small and frugally furnished. School ages for boys and girls were from 7 to 12, and if a pupil did not absorb enough in that time he went to evening school.

"School hours were from 8 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 4 p.m. on a year-round basis, winter and summer, Mondays through Saturdays except holidays. Support for the school was from tuition rather than taxes.

"As to discipline, one teacher in New Netherland complained that parents objected to having their boys

whipped indicating the Dutch plak (ruler) and roede (rod) were employed in rearing colonial school children."

Others present were Cornelius V. R. Bogert, Arthur P. Ackerman, Clinton L. Bogert, Allard A. Sutton, Chester H. Bogert, Peter S. Duryee, Elmer H. Zabriskie, Stewart A. Zabriskie, Fred C. Zabriskie, George C. Brinkerhoff, Jr., Samuel H. Ackerman, Charles S. Zabriskie, David Zabriskie, Dr. Ten Eyck Elemendorf, Kendrick Van Pelt, Jr., Hiram B. D. Blauvelt, Albert J. Zabriskie, F. H. Brunswick, Robert J. DeGroat, Dr. Robert W. DeGroat, Thomas S. Doughty, Ralph D. Terhune, Ralph C. Terhune, Everett L. Zabriskie, Peter B. Zabriskie, Otto Lent, Howard Stuart, Dr. Paul B. Van Dyke, Richard Ackerman, James V. Van Siden, Harrison Deyo, Richard H. Amerman, Paul Jansen.

CENTRAL NEW YORK

President William T. Van Atten was guest of honor at the first dinner meeting of the reactivated Central New York State branch of The Holland Society of New York held at the Fort Schuyler Club, Utica, N. Y., on Thursday evening, October 16. He was introduced by Dr. George Brasted, president of the branch, who presided.

Aims and purposes of the Society were explained by President Van Atten, who referred to the historic area which comprises the counties from which the branch draws its members. He spoke, too, on "A Realistic Approach to Government Problems" and at the conclusion he was given a vote of thanks.

Edward S. Van Valkenburg, of Little Falls, N. Y.; Philip A. Wyckoff, of Frankfort, N. Y., and Charles A. Lott, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., spoke on affairs of the Society. Telegrams and letters of regrets were read from Trustees and members unable to be present.

More than a score of members in and around Utica gathered for a social hour and the dinner meeting which followed. They included: William T. Van Atten, New York; Dr. George H. Brasted, Utica; Livingston Lansing, Boonville; Clement R. Newkirk, Utica; Leroy Schermerhorn, Utica; John A. Storm, Utica; Everett Vander Poel, Ilion; Edward S. Van Valkenburg, Little Falls; Lee Nelson Vedder, Fultonville; Philip A. Wyckoff, Frankfort; Warner M. Van Auken, Utica; Bronson A. Quackenbush, Herkimer; John M. Demarest, Utica; John R. Vandenburg, Utica; Harold W. Lowe, Warren, Pa.; Charles A. Lott, Niagara Falls; Henry A. Collier, Cortland; Arthur H. Van Buren, Hobart, and Gordon R. Bice.

Roy C. Van Denbergh, who was to have been toastmaster, was unable to attend because of illness.

The report of Gordon Bice, secretary of the branch, recorded that the first meeting to consider the proposal for requesting the Society to approve a charter was held October 23, 1951 and attended by ten members residing in counties of Central New York State. Dr. Brasted was elected president and Mr. Bice the secretary and treasurer. The second meeting was held on May 7, 1952, at which time it was voted to petition the Society resulting in

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WYCKOFF DESCENDANTS IN LOUISIANA

Branches of the Wyckoff family have spread over a wide part of the United States since the original settler, Pieter Claesen, arrived in Flatlands about 1638, but none of them has a more interesting history than descendants in the John line beginning with William, who was born in Monmouth County, N. J., in 1750.

It was believed for many years that William had died in 1768, but that is not correct according to documented information given to the Wyckoff Association in America by Mrs. Emile Bienvenue of New Orleans, a direct descendant. Through her it has been established that William left Monmouth County in 1774 for Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, where he acquired large tracts of land and became well established before his death in 1821.

William was the fourth son of an earlier William who had been born in Monmouth County in 1707, a son of John, who in turn was the youngest son of Pieter Claesen. The family name of the second William came to be spelled Wikoff by the time he arrived in Louisiana. He married Susan Watts, member of an old and well known Philadelphia family that had settled near Opelousas.

American public land records show that William held thousands of acres of land granted him by the Spanish Government. After Louisiana became a part of the United States, he was no less prominent. He was a colonel on Gov. Claiborne's staff and sat on the commission that framed Louisiana's laws. He was always called Colonel Wikoff.

Copies of letters dated from 1776 to 1819 show that he kept in touch with his brothers, Jacob, Peter, and Isaac, and that they often urged him to return to New Jersey. This apparently he never did, but several of his nephews visited him in his southern home. These letters also show that he maintained business relations with firms in the North, principally in Philadelphia, and sent them some of the products of his plantations. During the Revolution and the War of 1812 this trade was hazardous, losses were heavy, but prices were high when goods did get through, and he seems to have prospered.

William Wikoff had seven sons and two daughters. Only two of these sons, Stephen Watts and William, Jr., seem to have reached manhood, married, and left children. There were no educational opportunities in the remote town of Opelousas, but William Wikoff sent his sons to college. Manuel, the eldest, was graduated from Princeton; Stephen Watts was graduated from Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa.; Daniel, the third son, was enrolled at Harvard; three others attended Princeton; William Jr., was sent to a college in New Orleans. Letters from their father and mother to these sons in college are full of admonitions to study hard, be honest and upright, and take care of their health and their money. William, Jr., seems to have caused them some anxiety because he spent too much money, did not improve in his writing and spelling, and seemed more interested in having a

good time than in improving his mind. A later letter says that he moved to his own place, called Harmony Grove, so he probably settled down and became a planter, perhaps on one of his father's plantations. He married twice and had four children, all of whom married into well-known Louisiana families.

Stephen Watts Wikoff, the second son, had a long and honorable career in Louisiana. He was born November 15, 1795, and died in 1856. He prepared for college in the old academy at Brunswick, N. J., entered Princeton but transferred to Dickinson, from which he was graduated with honor and distinction. He entered the law office of David Hoffman, one of the leading lawyers of Baltimore, but the social attractions of the gay city proved more alluring than pouring over musty law books, and he decided to give up the study of law and devote himself to "the less ambitious but more congenial pursuit of agriculture." He settled near Opelousas, not far from his father's estate, called "Woodlawn." His early home, called "Greenwood," one of the most beautiful in the state, was destroyed by fire.

Stephen never sought political position, but he was held in such esteem that he was twice sent to the legislature of the state, although he was a Democrat and lived in a Whig constituency. When a convention was called to remodel the organic law of the state, he was elected to a seat in that body by more than three-fourths of the votes of both parties. A eulogy published at the time of his death ends: "In every relation of life the deceased nobly but unostentatiously acted his part, and the void created by his death will long be felt by a large circle of friends and acquaintances."

TRUSTEES PLAN ANNUAL MEETING IN APRIL

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for annual dues. Last year contributions totaled \$1,068 and the previous year \$923.

The report of President Van Atten was an account of functions he had attended as official representative of the Society. Secretary Tappen listed the activities of the Society and after former President Frederick I. Bergen gave an account of the annual banquet the committee of which he was chairman was accorded a vote of appreciation for the excellent manner in which details had been arranged.

The report of Trustee Wilfred B. Talman for the Committee on Genealogy was accepted and the following new members were elected:

CHARLES JOSEPH DEYO, JR., Portsmouth, R. I.
MAURICE DONALD LOW, Syracuse, N. Y.
CHARLES HAROLD STOUTENBURGH, Malverne, L. I.
CHARLES INGERSOLL VAN WINKLE, M.D., Rutherford, N. J.
WARREN CARPENTER VERMEULE, New Brunswick, N. J.

TWO NEW JERSEY CHURCH ANNIVERSARIES

Two of the Reformed churches organized to minister to the early Dutch settlers in the upper reaches of the Raritan River Valley held anniversary services late in the fall. The Reformed Church at Neshanic, N. J., marked its 200th year with a special program on Sunday, October 19 and the Rockaway Reformed Church, a few miles away, observed its 160th year on Sunday, December 7.

Letters of greeting to the congregation at Neshanic were read from the Rev. William H. S. Demarest, D.D., LL.D., former Domine of The Holland Society of New York and president emeritus of Rutgers Theological Seminary at New Brunswick. Other messages were from the Reformed Churches at Three Bridges, Readington, Harlingen and Millstone, all in the Raritan River Valley.

The Scripture was read from an old Dutch Bible that was inscribed back in 1745. Many of those attending the services were direct descendants of the first members,

including Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Jr., whose ancestor was Rev. John Frelinghuysen, first pastor of the Neshanic Church. Rev. Frelinghuysen not only organized the church in 1752, but he subscribed the first money toward erection of the present building, which has stood since 1762.

A historical exhibit of more than 200 articles such as foot warmers, candle moulds, quilts and books handed down in the families of pioneer settlers and church members was on display during the anniversary observance.

Rockaway Reformed Church at Whitehouse Station was founded in 1792 when the area was known as Rockaway. Services for the first fifteen years were held in a barn where Hessian soldiers had been confined during the Revolution. The present church building was not started until 1807 and years of delay caused the cornerstone laying to be in 1849.

LUNCHEON MEETING AN OLD WEEKLY CUSTOM

It has been nearly two decades since a group of Society members whose business activities take them to lower Manhattan began meeting at intervals for lunch. The congeniality and interesting discussions which marked the gatherings caused them to become a weekly event and for years each Tuesday at the stroke of twelve is the customary time to assemble.

The first meetings were held at the old Planter's Restaurant at Greenwich and Cedar Streets during the presidency of the late Arthur R. Wendell. It was his habit to leave his business in Rahway, N.J., every Tuesday morning to be at Headquarters of the Society at 90 West Street. When the noon hour arrived he would ask other officers or members who were at hand to lunch with him. Frequently it was to continue discussion of a matter relating to the affairs of the Society and many decisions of importance have been reached in such a manner.

The old restaurant closed after several years and the group removed to a nearby eating place. Several more years found another move desirable and this time a French style restaurant just off Park Row was chosen.

Early in the 1940's, when Edward M. Van Buren Jr.

was secretary, he was instrumental in selection of the restaurant in the New York State Chamber of Commerce building on Liberty Street as a meeting place. A table was assigned for the purpose and on occasion a second table is required depending on whether those in attendance number four or five upward to a dozen or more.

There are some members who seldom miss the weekly gathering. Others are less regular according to the demands of active business routine and still others attend whenever affairs will permit them a trip from out of town. The last mentioned members have been noted from all parts of the United States.

The luncheon group is varied and may include lawyers, engineers, insurance executives, brokers and publishers, but they all have a common background. The conversation at times may be "unpredictable" as noted by the late Harold E. Ditmars, in recording the luncheon meetings as secretary of the Society, but it generally gets around to discussion of ways and means of fostering the aims and traditions of our ancestors who helped settle New Netherland.

VOLUNTEER TENDS ST. MARK'S CHURCHYARD

A country bred business man with reverence for things of the past is waiting for the first signs of spring to resume his volunteer task of tidying up the historic churchyard which surrounds old St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, Tenth Street and Second Avenue, New York City.

William Griffith, a native of Scarsdale, in Westchester County, is the one who has done so much to help restore the ancient cemetery and adjoining grounds to a semblance of order. He discovered Saint Mark's one blustery March Saturday when he and his bride, out for a walk, emerged from the Bowery and saw the lovely old stone

church and the towering trees—willows, maples, chestnuts and the others.

A willow, blown down by the wind, lay sprawled across gravestones above vaults where centuries of early Dutch and other pioneers of New York are buried with their families and some with their slaves. The lawns on both sides of the church were covered with branches, papers and bottles strewn over the melting snow.

The next Sunday Mr. Griffith and his wife attended their first service in Old St. Mark's and the following day

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New York's Municipal Setup 300 Years Ago

(Continued from page 3)

the autocratic Stuyvesant, whose aim was to keep complete control in his own hand. Instead of permitting an election he chose the officials himself and the city government was proclaimed in force from the second day of February, 1653. Stuyvesant made the official announcement in front of the Governor's House within the fort, which stood on the site of the present custom house facing Bowling Green and the community at that time numbered about 800 persons.

The appointments of Stuyvesant's included Arende van Hatten and Martin Cregier as burgomasters and as schepens Allard Anthony, Maximilian van Gheel, Willem Beekman, Paulus Leendertsen van der Grist and Peter van Couwenhoven. All of the appointments were good and only the method of selection did not conform to instructions or the custom in Amsterdam. Stuyvesant decided not to give the burghers a schout of their own, but vested the duties of that officer in the schout-fiscal for New Netherland. He happened to be Van Tienhoven, who was much hated and since he was charged with presiding over meetings of the magistrates friction developed almost immediately.

The first important issue that arose was in connection with the public defense. The magistrates agreed to raise funds for that purpose provided Stuyvesant would turn over receipts from wine and beer taxes to the city instead of to the West India Company. He refused and at a mass meeting of citizens on August 2, 1653 the magistrates were upheld. Both sides held firm until the lack of funds forced Stuyvesant to agreement on the receipts in November. The magistrates began to raise a fund and when it was found that only a part of the excise money was going for municipal use they threatened to resign, but Stuyvesant would not yield.

Disagreement reached a state where the magistrates made an appeal to the directors of the West East India Company. They asked for surrender of all the city seal, funds, the right to select the city schout, to have a city seal, authority to impose taxes, to lease a ferry to Breuckelen (Brooklyn), the use of arms and ammunition for city defense and the power to administer affairs of the city in the same manner as followed in Amsterdam.

A converted warehouse and tavern on the edge of the East River, at the present site of 73 Pearl Street, was designated as the "Stadt Huys" or first city hall on February 24, 1663. History records that one of the meetings held there was on November 26, 1663, called by Governor Stuyvesant to consider the danger from piracy and privateering along the coast. Two members of the governor's council, two city magistrates and delegates from Gravesend, Flushing and Middleburg attended.

The high handed acts of Stuyvesant resulted in continued difficulties with the people of New Amsterdam and other settlements in the province of New Netherland. Invasion of the territory was threatened by England in 1654 and caused a temporary better feeling until the conclusion of peace between Holland and England gave the Amsterdam Chamber an opportunity to consider

appeals which had been filed. All of the demands for the right to collect taxes and other authority were granted except that the Chamber reserved the right to name the city Schout.

Stuyvesant and the city magistrates went from one dispute to another. He claimed they had not paid for fortifying the city and that they should pay for the support of soldiers who had been sent from Holland as well as the officials of New Amsterdam. The magistrates said they would support a schout of their own choosing, the burgomasters, schepens, a secretary, a court messenger and such other official service as the city might need, one minister, one beadle and one precentor provided he would serve as a school master.

Matters went along with constant bickering until 1664, when a British fleet sailed into New York harbor. On September 8 of that year the town and fort were delivered and Colonel Nicholls was installed by the burgomasters as deputy governor for the Duke of York. New Amsterdam became New York and Fort Amsterdam was changed to Fort James.

Peter Stuyvesant was called to Holland in 1665 to report on his administration. He reached there in October and after detention until 1668 he was permitted to return to America. He retired to his farm, or Bouwerie, which occupied the area now bounded by the East River, Sixth Street, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street, where he died in the early part of 1672. His body lies in a vault of Saint Mark's Church.

In the local government Dutch city officials were left to continue their functions and administer justice as before the surrender until other and permanent arrangements could be made. Changes came more or less gradually, but the Dutch element in the population continued of major prominence. The general form of municipal administration was retained and has continued down through the years except for revision dictated by the passing of time and arising of added requirements with the growth of the city.

BRANCH MEETINGS STIR MEMBERS' INTEREST

(Continued from page 5)

favorable action by the Trustees at their quarterly meeting held on June 12.

OTHER BRANCHES

The Union County branch of the Society will hold its annual dinner meeting at Novak's Restaurant on Old Raritan Road, Scotch Plains, N. J., on the evening of March 23. The Essex County branch has its annual meeting scheduled for March on a date to be announced.

DUTCH COLONISTS OF TWENTIETH CENTURY

Ever since Henry Hudson brought his Half Moon to these shores in 1609 there has been a rather small but constant flow of immigrants to the United States from Holland. Practically every nationality in the civilized world is represented in this country's population, but it is doubtful if the traits and characteristics of any are stronger in the American bloodstream than those of the Dutch who arrived here in the days of New Netherland and later.

Following the footsteps of the earliest pioneers, Hollanders again are leaving their native land to find opportunity in America. What is even more interesting, they are choosing to settle in sections of the Hudson River Valley of New York State and Sussex County in the northern part of New Jersey. Those areas were settled originally by Dutch who came over in the forefront of the 17th century.

Many reasons have prompted natives of Holland to settle in America over the last nearly three and one half centuries. The first arrivals and the others up to 1675, when the English took over New Netherland, came in the hope of worldly gain. The members of The Holland Society of New York are direct descendants of those sturdy pioneers onto the ninth and tenth generations in the direct male line.

The Society was formed in 1885 to perpetuate the aims and traditions of the Dutch settlers prior to 1675, but there is an interest and kindred spirit in the later arrivals. It is significant that only a comparative few of the immigrants from Holland came because of any religious troubles or convictions, although all of them have been God fearing and devout.

The settlers of post-World War II also have been encouraged to leave the homeland in the hope of economic betterment. With a population of more than ten million people, the Netherlands faces a problem in caring for its inhabitants, including large numbers who were forced home through loss of the Dutch East Indies.

In the last several years nearly two hundred Dutch families have started homes in various communities along the Hudson River and about an equal number have arrived in Sussex County. In the latter area a more careful record has been kept which shows about fifty families in and around the town of Sussex, where they are engaged mostly in the dairy industry. It has given a big boost to the county's \$15,000,000 annual income and the situation is ideal for the immigrants, who came from Freisland, Holland's dairy center.

According to the Sussex County records another twenty-five families are in the Newton area, a dozen families are around Hackestown in nearby Warren County and a few are in Hunderton County. Most of them are farmers, but others are skilled craftsmen and a few in the professions.

Settlers in New Netherland were not all or even a majority of Dutch nationality. The one thing in common was that they came at the urging of the Dutch West India Company to seek improved status. It was the Golden Age of the Netherlands, with Amsterdam the richest city on earth and most of the world's trade carried in

Dutch ships. No wonder only about half the New Netherland total population of 10,000 in 1630 was actually Dutch. From that period until the English took over an average of two hundred came over each year for the most part in family groups.

The influence of the Dutch settlers has carried through the centuries so that it has been felt in every corner of the United States where their descendants live. It is worth noting that the Society membership is represented in all but two of the States.

The Dictionary of American Biography contains hundreds of biographies of men and women who came, or whose ancestors arrived, from Holland in the seventeenth century. The current "Who's Who in America" lists nearly 200 names with the prefix "Van," most of whom are directly descended from the early Dutch of New Netherland. They are industrialists, financiers, professors, writers, generals, admirals, lawyers, clergymen, physicians, artists and others.

The years between loss of New Netherland to the English and the Revolution saw Dutch immigration to America light and sporadic. During that period the Dutch influence was kept alive and spread by successively large families. The children married into other nationalities. Aside from the oldest of each generation, who was destined to carry on the family business or other venture, the others struck out for themselves and so started the trek Westward. Those from Manhattan and Long Island found room in New Jersey. When the next generation moved on to Pennsylvania and Ohio they were joined by others from the Hudson River Valley. On through the years the Westward movement continued until descendants of the Dutch in New Netherlands spread over the entire country, even out to the Pacific.

Among the first immigrants from Holland after the closing days of New Netherland were sympathizers of the Quakers, who founded new homes in Pennsylvania. One of them was Reiner Jansen, a lace merchant, who arrived in 1693. Other Hollanders came to colonial America during the latter part of the 17th century and into the 18th century to carry on trade relations and some married into the old families of New York and towns along the Hudson. Many of the descendants of early Dutch settlers were pro-English during the Revolution, but for the most part they took an active part on the side of the Colonies. The enlisted men and a majority of the officers in New York and New Jersey regiments were of Dutch ancestry and John Philip De Haas, a native of Holland, rose to the rank of Brigadier General in the Continental forces. During the first two decades after the Revolution sixty Americans of Dutch descent served in the Congress.

As the 19th century wore on people of Dutch stock continued to make their influence felt and such figures arose as Martin Van Buren, who was first Governor of New York State and then President of the United States. Over the same years conditions in the Netherlands became worse. The Golden Age was over, Dutch sea trade declined, industry fell away and workers were hard pressed to make a living. There was some religious difficulty and two ministers of the gospel arose to meet the challenge. They were Albertus Christiaan Van Raalte

and Hendrik Peter Scholte. Both led their followers to the United States in the late 1840's.

It is not known exactly why but Van Raalte, his family and 53 other persons who left Rotterdam in October 1846 decided to settle in Michigan. The community they founded in February 1847 was named Holland.

Van Raalte and his group were followed by other Hollanders and in 1849 there were six villages counted in the Holland community area with 629 families engaged mostly in farming.

Van Raalte started a religious journal in the Dutch language and was responsible for the establishing of relations between the Dutch churches in Michigan and the Dutch Reformed Synods in New York and New Jersey. His work led to the founding of Hope College and a theological seminary, both in the town of Holland. In 1953, a little more than one century after its founding, the town of Holland has a population of more than 18,000 people. Most of them are of Dutch origin with the prefix "Van" in the name and many Dutch customs prevail.

In the 1870's Hollanders, both foreign and Michigan-born, began to settle in Grand Rapids because of the opportunities for work. During the 1890's Dutch immigrants poured in. Now forty thousand of the city's 164,000 inhabitants are of Dutch birth or descent, the largest and most cohesive urban concentration of the Holland element in the United States. It is the center of Dutch Calvinism, organized ecclesiastically in the Reformed and the Christian Reformed denominations. The latter, a power in the city, adheres to a rigid orthodoxy and maintains Calvin College and Seminary. School societies, largely of Christian Reformed memberships, support seven primary schools and a high school.

Many Hollanders have gone to Detroit and Flint to work in the automotive industries; there are colonies of them all over Ottawa, Kent, Muskegon, Allegan and Kalamazoo counties in Michigan.

Hendrik Peter Scholte, in his early forties, was a natural leader, lofty in intellect and spirit, dramatic in personality. In 1846 at Utrecht, the center of his sect, he formed a band of prospective emigrants called The Association (later renamed The Colony). He inspired his congregation with sermons on a tiny Christian sect which had fled from Jerusalem in A.D. 66, when the city was besieged by Romans to put down a revolt of the Jews, and had found refuge in Pella, a little town on the Jordan in Agrippa. They too, he told them, were going to Pella—a new Pella in the New World where they would worship according to their own convictions.

The Colony founded its Pella in Iowa. It bought eighteen thousand acres between the Des Moines and Skunk Rivers in newly formed Marion County. To help the town achieve a self-continuing civil government in line with American principles and customs, and in order that they might vote in their local elections even before attaining full-fledged citizenship, Scholte secured permission from the Federal Government for all the adult males, about two hundred, to pledge their loyalty to the United States.

After the first few primitive years, Pella gradually grew into a handsome little town. It had its crises of course: an unusually severe winter in 1848 when some inade-

quately housed settlers and many animals died; later in succession, a flood, an outbreak of cholera, a locust invasion. By the middle 1850's, however, the town was on a firm economic footing. A couple of hundred new immigrants added to its numbers each year. Some old-stock Americans moved in or onto nearby farms. Roads were built; railroads followed.

During the 1850's, as more immigrants arrived and were naturalized, Scholte rose to power in Iowa politics. A delegate to the 1860 Republican National convention, he voted for the nomination of Lincoln, who later became his friend and whom he once visited in Washington. During the Civil War a goodly proportion of Iowa Hollanders served in the Union forces. When word of Lincoln's assassination reached Pella, Scholte, then in his early sixties, suffered a heart attack. He never quite recovered and died in 1868.

For decades Dutch immigrants continued to come to Pella and its vicinity. Others only paused there on their way northwest to settle in and around Sioux City. They founded Orange City, still chiefly a Dutch town.

The last half of the 19th century and the first part of the 20th saw vast numbers of men and women and children go from Holland to the United States. Official Dutch figures have it that on the average, 2,250 people annually left Holland for the United States in the five years from 1846 to '50. Perhaps half of them had been inspired by the Van Raalte and Scholte pioneers. The remainder were not connected with those movements. In 1848, for instance, over a hundred Roman Catholic Hollanders migrated to Wisconsin's Green Bay region, where their leader, a Dominican priest, Theodore J. van den Broek, had been a missionary among the Indians, and where they started a community called Hollandtown. A little later a Protestant group also plunged into the Wisconsin wilds and founded the town of Alto. Between 1847 and 1853 small contingents of Dutch came to live in Lafayette and Goshen, Indiana, and Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Soon, according to contemporary records, tiny colonies of Hollanders, recently arrived from various parts of the Netherlands, were noticeable in New York, Boston, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Keokuk Burlington Davenport, Dubuque. Their abilities, inclinations and opportunities led these newcomers into diverse occupations. Ever since, newly-arriving Dutch immigrants have dispersed through much of the country. Probably twenty per cent have settled on the land, some in Minnesota, the Dakotas and in the State of Washington.

Chicago contains one of the oldest, largest, most persistent big-city Dutch settlements. It started in a small way in the late 1840's about fifteen miles from the Loop district. Through the '60's and '70's it sprawled toward the expanding city.

Of the latter-day Dutch Americans, the minority live in more or less cohesive groups in the towns already mentioned and also in Sheboygan and Marathon Counties, Wisconsin, and at Terra Ceia, a tulip center in Beaufort County, North Carolina. The majority are thinly spread about the United States, and in their work, interest and ideas are all but indistinguishably merged with the local population, be it in New York, Philadelphia or Los Angeles.

IN MEMORIAM

NORMAN W. VAN NOSTRAND

Norman Wyckoff Van Nostrand, a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1922 and 129 in seniority, died in Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, on December 18. He had been in ill health for several years which led to retirement from business in 1949 and curtailing of other activities. The son of John E. and Anna Wyckoff Van Nostrand, he was born in this city seventy years ago. On the maternal side he was descended from Pieter Claesen Wyckoff, who settled in New Amsterdam in 1637 and on the paternal side from Jacob Jansen Van Nostrand, who arrived at Rensselaerwyck on the Hudson in 1638. Mr. Van Nostrand attended Polytechnic Preparatory School in Brooklyn, graduated from Columbia College in 1905 and from Columbia Law School in 1907. He was senior partner in the real estate firm of Gaines, Van Nostrand & Morrison until it was merged with William A. White & Sons. He served as vice-president and treasurer until 1949. He had been president of the Gramercy Park Association and resided for many years at 60 Gramercy Park. Other interests were the Twenty-third Street Association, the McBurney Branch of the Y.M.C.A. and the Delta Phi. In June, 1946, he was elected a trustee of the Society, of which his father was a charter member and early president, and resigned in 1951 because of ill health. Besides his widow, the former Lillian Parks, his survivors are two sons, Norman W., Jr. and William P., both members of the Society and two sisters, Mrs. George C. Meyer and Mrs. Lester S. Holmes. Funeral services were held from Middle Collegiate Reformed Church, this city, on Saturday, December 20, and were conducted by the Rev Ernest R. Palen, Domine of the Society.

THEODORE A. VAN DYKE, JR.

Theodore Anthony Van Dyke, Jr., a member of The Holland Society of New York since December 13, 1906 and 55 in seniority, died on November 30 at his home in Philadelphia at the age of eighty-two years. A member of one of the city's old families, he was born there on April 4, 1870, the son of Theodore Anthony Van Dyke and Josephine Miles. He received early instruction from private tutors and later attended the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and Franklin Institute. His business career was spent as a mechanical engineer on railroad and other projects. He married Elizabeth Mary Shreve on February 20, 1895 and Isobel Scott Paton on October 1, 1929. His clubs included the Sons of the Revolution, the Philadelphia Country Club, the Society of Founders and Patriots, the Merion Cricket Club and the Colonial Society.

THOMAS SPLINT DOUGHTY

Thomas Splint Doughty, a member of The Holland Society of New York since March 8, 1945 and 636 in seniority, died in Miriam Barnert Hospital, Paterson, N. J., on November 12 following an operation for a stomach condition. He had entered the institution on November 3 and the next day left long enough to vote in the election from Ridgewood, N. J., where he lived at 257 South Irving Street. Born in Lancaster, Mass., on August 1, 1891, he was descended from Rev. Francis Doughty, who came from England in 1639 to settle in Taunton, Mass. and removed to Mespit (Newtown) L. I., about 1642. His father was Francis Worcester Doughty, an author, and his mother Elizabeth Splint Doughty. His boyhood was spent at Ramapo, N. Y., from where he commuted to Ridgewood High School to graduate in 1910 as valedictorian of his class. After graduation from New York Law School in 1913 he became associated with Carter, Ledyard & Milburn and in 1920 with the Fidelity Title Mortgage & Guaranty Company as its first title officer. In 1921 he became a member of the New Jersey bar and in 1925 entered private practice first in Newark and then in Ridgewood, where he had been senior member of Doughty & Dwyer since 1936. He was elected to the State Legislature from Bergen County from 1931-34 and sponsored jury reform measures. He pushed legislation for taking over Ringwood Manor as a State Park and referred to it as his proudest achievement. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Bergen County Bar Association, Sons of the American Revolution of which he was Chancellor for the New Jersey Society, the Ridgewood Lodge of Elks, the Masons and many other organizations. He was married in 1917 to Kathleen M. Mills, who died in 1936. Three daughters and five grandchildren survive.

JAMES WARREN NEWKIRK

James Warren Newkirk, a member of The Holland Society since December 13, 1928 and 232 in seniority, died at his home in Greenwich, Conn., on November 28. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 27, 1883, the son of Clement B. and Mary Seyboldt Newkirk. After graduating from Brooklyn Boys High School in 1901 and William College in 1905 he became associated with Herbert Lawton & Co., in Boston and later president of Southern Worsted Corporation, Greenville, S. C. He was a member of the 2nd Signal Corps, N.Y.N.G., from 1905 to 1910. His memberships included the Sons of the American Revolution, Sigma Phi Society, Williams Club of New York and the Greenwich Country Club. He was a member of the First Congregational Church in Greenwich. Besides his widow, who was the former Edith

IN MEMORIAM

Hillier Wild, he is survived by two daughters, Mrs. William E. Stutts and Mrs. Frank E. McGuffin.

CORNELIUS S. DE BEVOISE

Cornelius S. De Bevoise, a member of The Holland Society of New York since March 10, 1898 and 20 in seniority, died on October 22 at his home in Northport, L. I. Born in the old town of Bushwick on December 4, 1876, he was the son of Isaac C. and Caroline A. Schenck De Bevoise. His wife was the late Alice Jewell and his brother Charles I. De Bevoise. Funeral services were held at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel, Saturday, October 25. He served in the armed forces during World War I with the rank of major.

ROBERT JACKSON VAN EPPS

Robert Johnson Van Epps, a member of The Holland Society of New York since June 11, 1911, a life member since February 14, 1945 and 111 in seniority, died on May 8 in Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., where his home was at 3333 Broderick Street. He was buried on May 12 in Presidio National Cemetery overlooking San Francisco Bay. Born in Schenectady, N. Y., on December 21, 1878, he was the son of Evert Peek and Cornelia Johnson Van Epps. After graduating from the Schenectady high school he attended Union College and engineered with the Board of Water Supply on the Catskill Aqueduct and Ashokan Reservoir for New York City. When World War I broke out in 1917, he entered Plattsburgh Training Camp and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States Army from which he retired in 1928 with the rank of captain. A thirty-second degree Mason, Captain Van Epps belonged to Kingston Lodge, No. 10; Empire Commandery, Staten Island, and Mecca Temple. His widow, Ruth Wingers Van Epps, whom he married on April 11, 1916, in New York City, survives.

VOLUNTEER TENDS ST. MARK'S CHURCHYARD

(Continued from page 7)

he had an interview with the rector which resulted in the work that takes up every Saturday and some noon hours when the weather permits. Mr. Griffith is a researcher for a New York advertising firm.

Besides cleaning up the churchyard and the grounds by removing the debris Mr. Griffith has gotten fair results from sowing generous quantities of seed. He has planted some shrubbery and bulbs which will create bright spots when they bloom in the spring. He would like to get plantings of rhododendrons against the background of brick walls and ivy along the sloping ground to prevent washing of the soil. Last fall fifty pots of ivy were given by children and adults and around the statue of Peter Stuyvesant. Peat moss was raked with the hard dirt before flowering plants were set out. Two spruce trees were donated by H. Van Horne Stuyvesant, who is the last of the family. They are planted near the old Stuyvesant vault where eighty-five of the clan are interred.

JOHN TAYLOR ARMS IS BANQUET MEDALIST

(Continued from page 1)

task. A craftsman merely repeats or duplicates while an artist creates that which has found expression from within the mind and soul, he added.

Dr. Voorhis pictured Mr. Arms as an artist who had found his chosen field after starting a career which was intended for the law. He was walking with Mrs. Arms on Fifth Avenue one afternoon when his attention was attracted to a picture in a store window. The picture turned out to be an etching and the interest of Mr. Arms was so aroused that he began a period of self instruction which led him to full time effort.

The brief remarks of Dr. de Beus were significant in connection with international affairs. He warned that constant watch and a continuation of joint efforts on the part of free nations would be the only safe bulwark against communistic aims. He declared increased trade rather than more aid would be better for the nations of Europe.

Attendance at the banquet brought together a cross section of Society membership from all parts of the country besides the area adjacent to New York City. Members who sponsored the recent formation of the Central New York Branch at Utica accounted for a table under leadership of the branch president, Dr. George H. Brasted. All the other branches were represented.

MEMORIAL FUNDS

The names of members and friends of The Holland Society of New York who, through acceptable gifts or bequests of One-thousand Dollars or more to the Society, help perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, will appear regularly in this space.

Funds received for this purpose will be kept intact and, as permanent recognition of their generosity, contributors' names will be engraved on a bronze tablet in the quarters occupied by the Society.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that contributions are deductible from income tax of the donors, and bequests and legacies are exempt from the estate tax.

Qualifying under this arrangement are the following (deceased) persons, to whose memory grateful acknowledgment of gifts received is made:

H. Russell Voorhees
Ellen Peabody
Franklyn Hogeboom
Sarah A. Van Nostrand
Townsend Wandell
John E. Van Nostrand

The Society was organized in 1885 "to perpetuate the memory of the early Dutch settlement of America, to foster and promote the principles of Dutch ancestors, maintain a library, and to collect and publish genealogical and historical material"; membership limited to descendants in the direct male line from residents of the Dutch Colonies in America before 1675.



The old Hingham Church was built in 1711



